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The references to Buffon in this edition of Pennant are based on:

BUFFON, G.L.LeClerc. 1749-1804, Histoire Naturelle, générale et particuliére, avec la description du Cabinet du Roi, Paris, vols.44. Paris. De l'imprimerie royale M.DCCLXV

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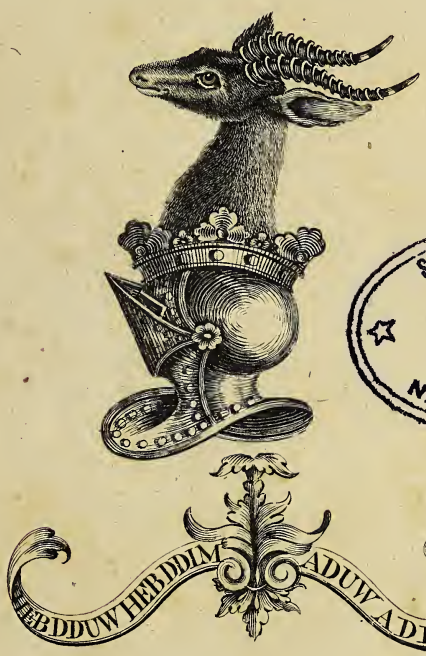
Pennant - Thomas.

SYNOPSIS

of

QUADRUPEDS



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PREFACE.

THE following Synopsis was originally intended for private amusement, and as an Index, for the more ready turning to any particular animal in the voluminous history of quadrupeds by M. De Buffon: But as it swelled by degrees to a size beyond my first expectation, in the end I was determined to fling it into its present form, and to usher it into the world.

The Synopsis of our illustrious countryman Mr. Ray has been long out of print; and though from his enlarged knowlege and great industry one might well suppose his Work would for some time discourage all further attempts of the same sort, yet a republication of that Synopsis would not have answered our present design: For, living at a period when the study of Natural History was but beginning to dawn in these Kingdoms, and when our contracted Commerce deprived him of many lights we now enjoy, he was obliged to content himself with giving descriptions of the few Animals brought over here, and collecting the rest of his materials from other Writers. Yet so correct was his genius, that we view a systematic arrangement arise even from the Chaos of *Aldrovandus* and *Gesner*. Under his hand the indigested matter of these able and copious Writers assumes a new form, and the whole is made clear and perspicuous.

From this period every Writer on these subjects proposed his own method as an example; some openly, but others more covertly, aiming at the honor of originality, and attempting to seek for fame in the path chalked out by Mr. Ray; but too often without acknowleging the merit of the Guide.

Mr. Klein, in 1751, made his appearance as a Systematic Writer on Quadrupeds, and in his first order follows the general arrangement of Mr. Ray; but the change he has made, of separating certain animals, which the last had consolidated, are executed with great judgement. He seems less fortunate in his second order; for, by a servile regard to a method taken from the number of toes, he has jumbled together most opposite animals; the *Camel* and the *Sloth*, the *Mole* and the *Bat*, the *Glutton* and *Apes*; happy only in throwing back the *Walrus*, the *Seal*, and the *Manati*, to the extremity of his system: I suppose, as animals nearly bordering on another class.

M. Brisson, in 1756, favored the world with another system, arranging his animals by the number or defect of their teeth; beginning with those that were toothless, such as the *Ant-eater*, and ending with those that had the greatest number, such as the *Opossum*. By this method, laudable as it is in many respects, it must happen unavoidably that some Quadrupeds, very distant from each other in their manners, are too closely connected in his System; a defect, which, however common, should be carefully avoided by every Naturalist.

In

In point of time, Linnæus ought to have the precedence; for he publiſhed his firſt Syſtem in 1735. This was followed by ſeveral others, varying conſtantly in the arrangement of the animal kingdom, even to the laſt edition of 1766. It is therefore difficult to defend, and ſtill more ungratefull to drop any reflections on a Naturaliſt, to whom we are ſo greatly indebted. The variations in his different Syſtems may have ariſen from the new and continual diſcoveries that are made in the animal kingdom; from his ſincere intention of giving his Syſtems additional improvements, and perhaps from a failing, (unknown indeed to many of his accuſers) a diffidence in the abilities he had exerted in his prior performances. But it muſt be allowed, that the Naturaliſt runs too great a hazard in imitating his *preſent* guiſe; for in another year he may put on a new form, and leave the complying Philoſopher amazed at the metamorphoſis.

But this is not my only reaſon for rejecting the ſyſtem of this otherwiſe able Naturaliſt: There are faults in his arrangement of *Mammalia* *, that oblige me to ſeparate myſelf, in this one inſtance, from his crowd of votaries; but that my ſeceſſion may not appear the effect of whim or envy, it is to be hoped that the following objections will have their weight.

I reject his firſt diviſion, which he calls *Primates*, or Chiefs of the Creation; becauſe my vanity will not ſuffer me to rank mankind with *Apes*, *Monkies*,

* Or animals which have paps and ſuckle their young; in which claſs are comprehended not only all the genuine quadrupeds, but even the cetaceous tribe.

Maucaucos and *Bats*, the companions LINNÆUS has allotted us even in this his laſt Syſtem.

THE ſecond order of *Bruta* I avoid for much the ſame reaſon: The moſt intelligent of Quadrupeds, the half-reaſoning *Elephant* is made to aſſociate with the moſt diſcordant and ſtupid of the creation, with *Sloths*, *Ant-eaters* and *Armadillos*, or with *Manaties* and *Walruſes*, inhabitants of another element.

THE third order of *Feræ* is not more admiſſible in all its articles; for it will be impoſſible to allow the *Mole*, the *Shrew*, and the harmleſs *Hedge-hog*, to be the companions of *Lions*, *Wolves* and *Bears*: We may err in our arrangement,

Sed non ut placidis Coeant immitia, non ut
Serpentes avibus geminentur, tigribus agni.

IN his arrangement of his fourth and fifth orders we quite agree, except in the ſingle article *Noctilio*, a ſpecies of Bat, which happening to have only two cutting teeth in each jaw, is ſeparated from its companions and placed with ſquirrels, and others of that claſs.

THE ſixth order is made up of animals of the hoofed tribe; but of genera ſo different in their nature, that notwithſtanding we admit them into the ſame diviſion, we place them at ſuch diſtances from each other, with ſo many intervening links and ſoftening gradations, as will, it may be hoped, leſſen the ſhock of ſeeing the *Horſe* and the *Hippopotame* in the ſame piece. To avoid this as much as poſſible, we have flung the laſt into the back ground, where it will appear more tolerable to the Critick than if they were left in a manner conjoined.

THE

THE laſt order is that of Whales; which, it muſt be confeſſed, have, in many reſpects, the ſtructure of land animals; but their want of hair and feet, their fiſh-like form, and their conſtant reſidence in the water, are arguments for ſeparating them from this claſs, and forming them into another independent of the reſt.

BUT while I thus freely offer my objections againſt embracing this Syſtem of Quadrupeds, let me not be ſuppoſed inſenſible of the other merits of this great and extraordinary perſon: His arrangement of fiſh, of inſects, and of ſhells, are original and excellent; he hath, in all his claſſes, given philoſophy a new language; hath invented apt names, and taught the world a brevity, yet a fullneſs of deſcription, unknown to paſt ages; he hath with great induſtry brought numbers of ſynonyms of every animal into one point of view; and hath given a conciſe account of the uſes and manners of each, as far as his obſervation extended, or the information of a numerous train of travelling diſciples could contribute: His Country may triumph in producing ſo vaſt a Genius, whoſe ſpirit invigorates ſcience in all that chilly region, and diffuſes it from thence to climates more favorable, which gratefully acknowlege the advantage of its influences.

LET us now turn our eyes to a Genius of another kind, to whom the Hiſtory of Quadrupeds owes very conſiderable lights: I mean M. *de Buffon*, who, in the moſt beautifull language, and in the moſt agreeable manner, hath given the ampleſt deſcriptions of the œconomy of the whole four-footed

creation *: Such is his eloquence, that we forget the exuberant manner he treats each ſubject, and the reflections he often caſts on other Writers; the creation of his own gay fancy †. Having in his own mind a comprehenſive view of every animal, he unfortunately ſeems to think it beneath him to ſhackle his lively ſpirit with ſyſtematic arrangement; ſo that the Reader is forced to wander thro' numbers of volumes in ſearch of any wiſhed-for ſubject. The miſunderſtanding between theſe two able Naturaliſts is moſt injurious to ſcience. The *French* Philoſopher ſcarce mentions the *Suede*, but to treat him with contempt; *Linnæus*, in return, never deigns even to quote M. *de Buffon*, notwithſtanding he muſt know what ample lights he might have drawn from him.

I ſhall in a few words mention the plan that is followed in the preſent diſtribution of quadrupeds, and at the ſame time ſhall clame but a ſmall ſhare of originality.

I copy Mr. RAY, iu his greater diviſions of animals into *hoofed*, and digitated; but, after the manner of Mr. KLEIN, form ſeparate genera of the *Rhinoceros*, *Hippopotame*, *Tapiir* and *Muſk*. The *Camel* being a ruminating animal, wanting the upper foreteeth, and having the rudiments of hoofs, is placed

* For the anatomical part in the province of M. *D'Aubenton*.

† This is not advanced without reaſon: But, from our regard to a Gentleman whoſe abilities we reſpect, we forbear producing our proofs; not doubting, but when he has had time to recollect himſelf, he will, by a recantation of a certain groſs miſrepreſentation, convince the Publick that his candor is not inferior to his learning and genius.

in

in the firſt order, after the *Muſk*, a hornleſs cloven-hoofed quadruped.

THE *Apes* are continued in the ſame rank Mr. RAY has placed them, and are followed by the *Maucaucos*.

THE carnivorous animals deviate but little from his ſyſtem, and are arranged according to that of LINNÆUS, after omitting the *Seal*, *Mole*, *Shrew* and *Hedge-hog*.

The herbivorous or frugivorous quadrupeds keep here the ſame ſtation that our countryman aſſigned them; but this claſs comprehends, beſides the *Shrew*, the *Mole* and the *Hedge-hog*. The *Mole* is an exception to the character of this order, in reſpect to the number of its cutting teeth; but its way of life, and its food, place it here more naturally than with the *Feræ*, as LINNÆUS has done. Theſe exceptions are to be met with even in the method* of that able Naturaliſt; nor can it be otherwiſe in all human ſyſtems; we are ſo ignorant of many of the links of the chains of beings, that to expect perfection in the arrangement of them would be the moſt weak preſumption. We ought, therefore, to drop all thoughts of forming a ſyſtem of quadrupeds from the character of a ſingle part: but if we take combined characters of parts, manners and food, we bid much fairer for producing an intelligible ſyſtem, which ought to be the ſum of our aim.

* Such as the *Trichechus Roſmarus*, which has four diſtinct grinders in every jaw, the *Phoca Urſina* and *Leonina*, the *Muſtela Lutris*, and the *Sus Hydrochæris*; and particularly in the genus of *Veſpertilio*, which conſiſts of numbers of ſpecies, many of which vary greatly in the number of their fore teeth.

The fourth ſection of digitated quadrupeds conſiſts of thoſe which are abſolutely deſtitute of cutting teeth, ſuch as the *Sloth* and *Armadillo*.

The fifth ſection is formed of thoſe which are deſtitute of teeth of every kind, ſuch as the *Manis* and *Ant-eater*.

The third and fourth orders, or diviſions, are the *Pinnated* and the *Winged* Quadrupeds; the firſt takes in the *Walrus* and the *Seals*, and (in conformity to preceding Writers) the *Manati*. But thoſe that compoſe this order are very imperfect: Their limbs ſerve rather the uſe of fins than legs; and their element being for the greateſt part the water, they ſeem as the links between the quadrupeds and the cetaceous animals.

The *Bats* again are winged quadrupeds, and form the next gradation from this to the claſs of Birds; and theſe two orders are the only additions I can boaſt of adding in this Work.

So far of Syſtem; the reſt of my plan comprehends numerous Synonyms of each Animal, a brief deſcription, and as full an account of their place, manners, or uſes, as could be collected from my own obſervations, or the information of others; from preceding Writers on the ſubject; from printed Voyages of the beſt authorities, or from living Voyagers *. If it has the fortune to be any-ways

* And it may be added, from the different *Muſeums* at home and abroad, particularly from that matchleſs collection in the *Britiſh Muſeum*; and, placed as it is under the direction of Gentlemen as much diſtinguiſhed for their politeneſs as their love of ſcience, my access to its contents, has been rendered, at all fit times, ſo eaſy, as to put this Work under ſingular obligations to them.

uſefull

uſefull to my Countrymen, in promoting the knowlege of Natural Hiſtory, my principal object will be anſwered: Let it be treated with candor till ſomething better appears; and when that time comes the Writer will chearfully reſign it to oblivion, the common fate of antiquated Syſtems.

DOWNING,
MARCH 20, 1771.

Thomas Pennant.

METHOD.

Div. I. HOOFED QUADRUPEDS.
II. DIGITATED.
III. PINNATED.
IV. WINGED.

Div. I. Sect. I. Whole hoofed.

Genus
I. Horſe.

Sect. II. Cloven hoofed.

II. Ox
III. Sheep
IV. Goat
V. Giraffe
VI. Antelope
VII. Deer
VIII. Muſk
IX. Camel
X. Hog
XI. Rhinoceros
XII. Hippopotame
XIII. Tapiir
XIV. Elephant.

Div. II. DIGITATED.

Sect. I. Anthropomorphous, frugivorous.

XV. Ape
XVI. Maucauco.

Sect. II. With large canine teeth ſeparated from the cutting teeth. Six or more cutting teeth in each jaw. Rapacious, carnivorous.

XVII. Dog
XVIII. Hyæna
XIX. Cat
XX. Bear
XXI. Badger
XXII. Opoſſum
XXIII. Weeſel
XXIV. Otter.

Sect. III. Without canine teeth, and with two cutting teeth in each jaw. Generally herbivorous, or frugivorous.

XXV. Cavy
XXVI. Hare
XXVII. Beaver
XXVIII. Porcupine
XXIX. Marmot
XXX. Squirrel
XXXI. Jerboa
XXXII. Rat
XXXIII. Shrew

xxxiii. Shrew
xxxiv. Mole
xxxv. Hedge-hog.

Sect. IV. Without cutting teeth. Frugivorous, herbivorous.

xxxvi. Sloth
xxxvii. Armadillo.

Sect. V. Without teeth. Insectivorous.

xxxviii. Manis
xxxix. Ant-eater.

Div. III. Pinnated. Piscivorous, or herbivorous *.

xl. Walrus
xli. Seal
xlii. Manati.

Div. IV. Winged. Insectivorous.

xliii. Bats.

* Their Element chiefly the Water.

SYSTEMATIC

SYSTEMATIC INDEX

OF THE

GENERA, SPECIES, and VARIETIES.

		Page
	I. HORSE.	
1	GENEROUS	1
2	Zebra	2
3	Aſs	3
	Mule	*ibid*
	II. OX.	
1	Bull	4
	α. Grunting	5
	β. Indian	6
2	Buffalo	7
	A. Naked	8
3	American	*ibid*
4	Dwarf	9
	III. SHEEP.	
1	Ram	10
	α. Common	11
	β. Cretan	*ibid*
	γ. Hornleſs	*ibid*
	δ. Many-horned	*ibid*
	ε. African	12
	ζ. Broad-tailed	*ibid*
	IV. GOAT.	
1	Wild	13
	α. Domeſtic	14
	β. Angora	15
	γ. Syrian	*ibid*
	δ. African	16
	ε. Whidaw	*ibid*
	ζ. Capricorn	*ibid*
2	Chamois	17
3	Siberian	18
	V. GIRAFFE.	
1	Camelo-pard	20
	VI. ANTELOPE.	
1	Blue	24
2	Ægyptian	25
3	Bezoar	26
4	Indian	*ibid*
5	Harneſſed	27
6	Guinea	*ibid*
7	Royal	28
8	Indoſtan	26
9	White-	

		Page
9	White-footed	29
10	Swift	30
11	Red	*ibid*
12	Striped	31
13	Common	32
	α. Brown	*ibid*
	β. Smooth-horned	33
14	Barbary	*ibid*
15	Flat-horned	34
16	White	*ibid*
17	Chineſe	35
18	Scythian	*ibid*
19	Spotted	37
20	Cervine	*ibid*
21	Senegal	38
22	Gambian	39

VII. DEER.

1	Elk	40
2	Rein	46
3	Fallow	48
4	Stag	49
5	Virginian	51
6	Axis	*ibid*
7	Great Axis	52
8	Porcine	*ibid*
9	Roe	53
10	Mexican	54
11	Grey	55

VIII. MUSK.

1	Tibet	56
2	Braſilian	58
3	Indian	59
4	Guinea	*ibid*

		Page
	IX. CAMEL.	
1	Arabian	60
2	Bactrian	63
3	Llama	64
4	Pacos	66

X. HOG.

1	Common	68
	α Guinea	69
	β Chineſe	70
	γ Whole-hoofed	*ibid*
2	Æthiopian	*ibid*
3	Mexican	72
4	Indian	73

XI. RHINOCEROS.

1	One-horned	75
	α Two-horned	*ibid*

XII. HIPPOPOTAME

1	Hippopotame	78

XIII. TAPIIR.

1	Long-noſed	82
2	Thick-noſed	83

XIV. ELEPHANT.

1	Great	85
2	American	*ibid*

Div. II. DIGITATED QUADRUPEDS.

Sect. I.

*

XV. APE.

1 Great Ape page 96
2 Pygmy 98
3 Long-armed 99
α. Leſſer 100
β. Silvery *ibid*
4 Barbary 101
5 Tufted 102

**

6 Ribbed-noſed Baboon 103
7 Little 105
8 Pig-tailed *ibid*

***

9 Dog-faced Monky 107
10 Lion-tailed 109
α. Ouanderou *ibid*
β. Purple-faced *ibid*
γ. White 110
δ. Little *ibid*
ε. Speckled *ibid*
11 Hare-lipped 111
12 Spotted 112
13 Green 113
14 White Eye-lid 114
15 Muſtache *ibid*
16 Talapoin 115
17 Negro *ibid*
18 Egret 116
19 Red *ibid*
20 Chineſe 117
21 Varied 118
22 Cochin-china 119
23 Tawny 120
24 Winking *ibid*
25 Goat *ibid*
26 Annulated 121
27 Philippine *ibid*
28 Preacher 122
α. Royal 123
29 Four-fingered 124
30 Capucin 126
31 Weeper 127
32 Orange 128
33 Horned 129
34 Antigua *ibid*
35 Fox-tailed 130
36 Great-eared 131
37 Striated 132
38 Silky 133
39 Red-tailed *ibid*
40 Fair 134

XVI. MAUCAUCO.

1 Tail-leſs 135
2 Woolly 136
3 Ring-tail 137
4 Ruffed 138
5 Yellow *ibid*
6 Flying 139

Sect. II.

XVII. DOG.

1 Faithfull 141
2 Wolf 149
Mexican Wolf 151
3 Fox 152
4 Arctic 155
5 Grey

		Page
5	Grey	157
6	Silvery	*ibid*
7	Jackal	158
8	Surinam	260

XVIII. HYÆNA.

1	Striped	161
2	Spotted	162

XIX. CAT.

1	Lion	164
2	Tiger	167
3	Panther	170
4	Leopard	172
5	Leſſer Leopard	173
6	Hunting	174
7	Once	175
8	Braſilian	176
9	Mexican	177
10	Brown	179
11	Black	180
12	Cape	181
13	Cayenne	182
14	Common	183
	α. Angora	184
	β. Tortoiſe-ſhell	*ibid*
	γ. Blue	*ibid*
15	Mountain	185
16	Lynx	186
17	Bay Lynx	188
18	Perſian Lynx	189

XX. BEAR.

1	Black	190
2	Polar	192
3	Wolverene	195
4	Raccoon	199

		Page
XXI. BADGER.		
1	Common	201
2	American	202

XXII. OPOSSUM.

1	Virginian	204
2	Murine	207
3	Mexican	208
4	Short-tailed	*ibid*
5	Surinam	209
6	Merian	210

XXII. WEESEL.

1	Common	211
2	Stoat	212
3	Polecat	213
4	Ferret	214
5	Martin	215
6	Pine	216
7	Sable	217
8	Fiſher	223
9	Madagaſcar	224
10	Pekan	*ibid*
11	Guinea	225
12	Guiana	*ibid*
13	Ichneumon	226
14	Four-toed	228
15	Braſilian	229
16	Stifling	230
17	Striated	232
18	Skunk	233
19	Zorilla	*ibid*
20	Fizzler	234
21	Civet	*ibid*
	β. Zibet	235
22	Genet	236
23	Foſſane	237

XXIV. OTTER.

Page

XXIV. OTTER.

1 Greater 238
2 Leſſer 239
3 Sea 241

Sect. III.

XXV. CAVY.

1 Reſtleſs 243
2 Rock 244
3 Spotted *ibid*
4 Long-noſed 245
5 Olive 246
6 Javan *ibid*
7 Cape 247
8 Muſk *ibid*

XXVI. HARE.

1 Common 248
2 Alpine 249
3 Rabbet 251
β. Angora 252
γ. Ruſſian *ibid*
4 Braſilian *ibid*
5 Baikal 253
6 Cape *ibid*

XXVII. BEAVER.

1 Caſtor 255
2 Muſk 259
3 Long-noſed 260

XXVIII. PORCUPINE.

1 Creſted 262
2 Long-tailed 263
3 Braſilian 264
4 Canada 266

Page

XXIX. MARMOT.

1 Alpine 268
2 Maryland 270
3 Quebec *ibid*
4 German 271
β. Vormela 273
5 Caſan *ibid*
6 Lapland 274
7 Earleſs 276
8 Podolian 277
9 Circaſſian 278

XXX. SQUIRREL.

1 Common 279
α. Hudſon's Bay 280
β. White-legged *ibid*
2 Ceylon 281
3 Bombay *ibid*
4 Grey 282
5 Black 284
α. Cat *ibid*
6 Varied 285
7 Fair *ibid*
8 Braſilian 286
9 Mexican *ibid*
10 Palm 287
β. Barbary *ibid*
11 Ground 288
12 Fat 289
13 Garden 290
14 Dormouſe 291
15 Sailing 292
16 Flying 293
β. Hooded 294

XXXI. JER-

Page

XXXI. JERBOA.
1 Ægyptian 295
2 Siberian 296
3 Torrid 297
4 Woolly 298

XXXII. RAT.
1 Black 299
2 Brown 300
3 Water 301
4 Mouſe 302
5 Field *ibid*
α. American 303
6 Harveſt *ibid*
7 Oriental 304
8 Short-tailed 305
9 Gregarious *ibid*

XXXIII. SHREW.
1 Fætid 307
2 Water 308
3 Minute *ibid*
4 Murine 309
5 Braſilian *ibid*
6 Mexican *ibid*

XXXIV. MOLE.
1 European 311
β. Yellow 312
2 Siberian 313
3 Radiated *ibid*
4 Long-tailed 314
5 Brown *ibid*
6 Red 315

Page

XXXV. HEDGE-HOG.
1 Common 316
2 Aſiatic 317
3 Guiana 318

XXXVI. SLOTH.
1 Three-toed 319
2 Two-toed 321

XXXVII. ARMADILLO.
1 Three-banded 323
2 Six-banded 324
3 Eight-banded 325
4 Nine-banded *ibid*
5 Twelve-banded 326
6 Eighteen-banded 327

XXXVIII. MANIS.
1 Long-tailed 328
2 Short-tailed 329

XXXIX. ANT-EATER.
1 Great 331
2 Middle 332
3 Left 333

XL. WALRUS.
1 Arctic 335
2 Indian 338

XLI. SEAL.
1 Common 339
2 Great 341
3 Rough *ibid*
4 Hooded 342
5 Harp *ibid*

		Page
6	Little	343
7	Urſine	344
8	Leonine	348

XLII. MANATI.

1	Manati	352
	Sea Ape	356
	Beluga	357

XLIII. BAT.

1	Ternate	359
	β. Leſſer	362
2	Spectre	*ibid*
3	Javelin	363
4	Leaf	364
5	Cordated	*ibid*
6	Peruvian	365
7	Bull-dog	366
8	Senegal	*ibid*
9	Bearded	367
10	New-York	*ibid*
11	Striped	368
12	Molucca	*ibid*
13	Horſe-ſhoe	369
14	Noctule	*ibid*
15	Serotine	370
16	Pipiſtrelle	*ibid*
17	Barbaſtelle	*ibid*
18	Common	371
19	Long-eared	*ibid*

PLATES.

PLATES.

IN the Title-Page, Head of the *Barbary* Antelope, *No.* 26. *

I. Indian Oxen, p. 6. Horns of the Dwarf, *No.* 7.

II. American Buffalo, *No.* 6. Naked, A. p. 8.

III. Four-horned Ram, p. 11, Horns of the *Iceland* Sheep, p. 11, and the *Cretan*, β. p. 11.

IV. Cape Sheep with pendulous ears. Great-tailed Sheep, the trunk of the tail enveloped with fat, and only a ſmall part of the end appearing out.

V. Two varieties of the *Syrian* Goats, γ. p. 15. From drawings in the *Britiſh Muſeum.*

VI. White-footed Antelope, male and female, *No.* 21, p. 39. *Vignet* of the Heads of the Blue Antelope, *No.* 13, and the *Senegal*, *No.* 33.

VII. Female Mooſe Deer, or *American* Elk, *No.* 35. Horns of the *European.*

VIII. Rein Deer, *No.* 36. From one in the *Aſhmolean Muſeum, Oxford* *. Porcine Deer, *No.* 42.

IX. Foſſil Horns, p. 44. Horns of the *Virginian* Deer, *No.* 39. of the *Mexican? No.* 44.

X. *Tibet* Muſk, *No.* 46. *Indian*, *No.* 48.

XI. *Indian* Hog, *No.* 57. Variety of the common Hog, place unknown.

XII. Pygmy Ape, *No.* 95. Tufted, *No.* 68.

XIII. *Simia Porcaria?* From a drawing in the *Britiſh Muſeum*, p. 102. A new Baboon, communicated by Mr. *Paillou*, painter.

* The WELCH Motto ſignifies, *Without* GOD *nothing*, *with* GOD *enough.*

† The animals, or parts of animals, preſerved in the *Britiſh Muſeum* in *London*, or the *Aſhmolean* in *Oxford*, are marked *Br. Muſ. Aſhm. Muſ.*

XIII. A. Lion-tailed Monky, *No.* 73. α. Variety of the Tawny M. *No.* 86.

XIV. Long-tailed Monky, β. p. 109. Dog-faced. From a drawing by Mr. *Edwards*. *No.* 72.

XV. Silky Monky, *No.* 101.

XVI. Tail-leſs Maucauco, *No.* 104. Yellow, *No.* 108.

XVII. Spotted Hyæna, *No.* 119. Arctic Fox, *No.* 113.

XVIII. Hunting Leopard, after a Painting by Mr. *Stubbs*, *No.* 125. Black Tiger, *No.* 130.

XIX. Bay Lynx, *No.* 136. *Perſian*, *No.* 137.

XX. Polar Bear, *No.* 139. Wolverene, *No.* 140.

XXI. *Braſilian* Weeſel, *No.* 164. Foſſane, *No.* 171.

XXII. *Virginian* Opoſſum, *No.* 144. Leſſer Otter, *No.* 174.

XXIII. *Alpine* Hare, a *Siberian* variety, *No.* 184. *Ruſſian* Rabbet, γ. p. 252.

XXIV. *Braſilian* Porcupine, *No.* 195. *Quebec* Marmot, 199.

XXV. *Caſan* Marmot, *No.* 201. *Lapland*, *No.* 202. *Ægyptian* Jerboa, *No.* 222.

XXVI. Black Squirrel, *No.* 210. Grey Sq. *No.* 209. *Hudſon's Bay*, α. p. 280.

XXVII. Sailing Squirrel, *No.* 220.

XXVIII. Radiated Mole, *No.* 243. Long-tailed M. *No.* 314. Hedge-hog, *No.* 247.

XXIX. Three-toed Sloth, *No.* 250.

XXX. Left Ant-Eater, *No.* 262.

XXXI. Variety of the *Ternate* Bat, β. p. 362. *New-York* Bat, *No.* 283. *

* The Bookbinder is deſired to obſerve that each plate is numbered with the page it is to be placed oppoſite to.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

To the Article Ass, p. 3.

The *Onager*, or Wild Ass; the *Tchigetai* of *Gmelin*, Sibir. II. 107, and the *Kulan* of *Ritchkoff Topogr. Orenb.* I. 291, are found in herds of thousands in the deserts beyond the river *Yaick*, about the rivers *Yemba* and *Sarassu*; have long erect ears, and thick long mouse-colored hair; run very swift, and are eaten by the *Tartars*.

Add, the description of ε. another bearded man, &c. p. 10, to that of the Spotted Monky, *No.* 75.

P. 88. Authorities for the three relations of the sagacity of Elephants. *Hamilton's Voy. East-Indies*, II. 109. *Terry's Voy.* 148. *De Buffon*, xi. 77.

P. 98. Add to *Ælian lib.*---xvi. *c.* 21.

Add to p. 104. A new Baboon, from a drawing lately communicated by Mr. *Paillou*; who informed me, that it was a large species, very deformed, as the figure shews; of a reddish brown color; very long limbed; went often on all fours; had a short pig-like tail, which it carried erect *. Place unknown.

P. 120. A variety of the Tawny Monky, *No.* 86. communicated by Mr. *Paillou:* face black, with long white hairs on the cheeks: body of a dull pale green; limbs grey; tail dusky **.

P. 174. *No.* 125. The Hunting Leopard is called in *India*, *Chittah*, and is the same with *Le Guepard* of M. *de Buffon*.

* *Vide* Plate XIII. ** Plate XIII. A.

Add

Add after Oriental Mouſe, p. 304.

Mus barbarus. M. cauda mediocri corpore fuſco, ſtriis decem pallidis, palmis tridactylis, plantis pentadactylis. *Lin. Syſt. tom.* I. *pars.* II. *addenda.*

Leſs than the common mouſe: of a brown color: marked on the back with ten ſlender ſtreaks: three toes with claws on the fore feet, with the rudiments of a thumb: tail of the length of the body.

Inhabits *Barbary.*

No. 163. This animal ſeems to be the ſame with the Rattle Mouſe of *Kolben hiſt. Cape*, II. 124. who ſays it lives on acorns, nuts, &c. and jumps from tree to tree like a ſquirrel; and that it makes a rattling noiſe with its tail, which is neither very long nor hairy.

P. 232. *Virginian* ſpecies, *add* or ſkunk.

ERRATA.

ERRATA.

Page 19. } In the running title, Giraffe, *read* Goat.
21. } Antelope, Giraffe.
1. quod. quad.
38. Cert, Cerf.
76. are, is.
99. ** *Geſner*, ** *Strabo*.
† *Strabo*, † *Geſner*.
97. has, have.
103. Full ſtop after *de Buffon*, comma after *Briſſon*.

Page 138. make, *read* makes.
162. Lyneis, Lyncis.
Hyæna, Hyænæ.
176. oruli, oculi.
188. aera, aere.
197. *Roſomack*, *Roſomack*.
230. 265 to 272, 165 to 172.
236. *Fernanaez*, *Fernandez*.
269. et, at.
273. difficu ty, difficulty.
293. Poulatouche, Polatouche.

SYNOPSIS
OF
QUADRUPEDS.

Div. I. HOOFED.

Sect. I. Whole Hoofed.
II. Cloven Hoofed.

Hoof conſiſting of one piece. Sect. I.
Six cutting teeth in each jaw. I. HORSE.

Equus *Geſner quod.* 404. *Raii ſyu. quod.* 62. Pferdt *Klein quad.* 4. Equus cauda undique ſetoſa. E. caballus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 100. Hæſt. *Faun. ſuec.* No. 47. Equus auriculis brevibus erectis, juba longa. *Briſſon. quad.* 69. Le Cheval. *de Buffon.* iv. 174. *tab.* I. *Br. Zool.* I. 1. Wild horſe. *Leo, Afr.* 339. *Hakluyt's coll. voy.* I. 329. *Bell's trav.* I. 225. 1. Generous.

H. with a long flowing mane; tail covered on all parts with long hairs.

Cultivated in moſt parts of the world. In a wild ſtate, at preſent only in the *Tartarian* deſerts, and in *S. America*; the laſt from the *European* breed, eſcaped from the owners and turned ſavage. Horſes unknown in *America* before its diſcovery by the *Spaniards*. The moſt generous and uſeful of quadrupeds,

docil, ſpirited yet obedient; adapted to all purpoſes, the draught, the chace, the race: its voice, neighing; its arms, hoofs and teeth; its tail of the utmoſt uſe in driving off inſects in hot weather. Subject to various diſeaſes, many from our abuſe, more from our too great care of it. Its *exuviæ* uſeful; the ſkin for collars and traces; the hair of the mane for wigs; of the tail, for the bottoms of chairs, and floor-cloths: *Tartars* feed on its fleſh, and drink the milk of mares.

2. ZEBRA.

Pulcher onager. *Martial Epig.* xiii. 101. *Oppian Cyneg.* iii. 183.
Zebra. *Nieremberg.* 168.
Zecora. *Ludolph. Æthiop.* 56.
Zebra. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 64. *Klein quad.* 5.
Le Zebre on L'ane rayè. *Briſſon quad.* 70. *De Buffon*, xii. 1. *tab.* I. II.
Equus Zebra. Eq. faſciis fuſcis verſicolor. *Lin. ſyſt.* 101. *Edw.* 222.
Wild Aſs. *Kolben Cape good Hope*, ii. 112.

H. with a ſhort erect mane: tail furniſhed with long hairs at the end: whole body beautifully ſtriped from the back to the belly, with lines of brown, on a very pale buff ground. The moſt elegant of quadrupeds.

Inhabits *Africa*, from *Congo* to the *Cape* of *Good Hope*, thence to *Æthiopia*. Gregarious, uſeleſs, untameable, vitious: vaſtly ſwift: moſt probably known to the *Romans*, being of the ſame country with the *Giraffa*, which had been early introduced into their *ſpectacula*. *Martial* ſeems to hint at it by his *pulcher onager*; *Oppian* particularly deſcribes the ſtripes diverging from the black liſt on the back.

Asinus. *Gesner quad.* 5. *Raii syn. quod.* 63.
Esel. *Klein quad.* 6.
L'ane. *De Buffon.* iv. 377.
Equus auriculis longis flaccidis juba brevi. *Brisson quad.* 70.
Equus asinus. Eq. caudæ extermitate setosa, cruce nigra supra. *Lin. syst.* 100. Asna. *Faun suec.* No. 35. *ed.* 1746. Ass. *Br. Zool.* I. ii. 3. Ass.

H. with long slouching ears, short mane, tail covered with long hairs at the end: the body generally of an ash color, with a black bar cross the shoulders.

Wild in * the *African* and *Tartarian* deserts; go in small herds; extremely swift in a state of nature: mistakenly called mules. In a tame state, stupid, patient, laborious, obstinate, slow, love mild or hot climates, scarce known in the cold ones. Best in *Arabia* and the *East.*

Mule. Mulus. *Gesner quad.* 702. *syn. quad.* 64.
Maul esel. *Klein quad.* 6.
Le Mulet. *De Buffon,* iv. 401.
xiv. 336. *Brisson quod.* 71.
Equus mulus. *Lin. syst. Faun. suec.* No. 35. *Br. Zool.* I. 13.

A spurious offspring of the horse and ass, or ass and mare: does not propagate again; *Aristotle* in that mistaken. Is very hardy; has more the form as well as disposition of the ass than horse. The finest in *Spain,* very large ones in *Savoy.*

* *Leo. Afr.* 340. *Bell's Trav.* I. 224.

Div. I. Sect. II. Cloven Hoofed.

* with Horns.
** without Horns.

*
II. OX. Horns bending out laterally.
Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.
Skin along the lower side of the neck pendulous.

1. BULL.

Bos *Gesner quad.* 25. *Raii syn. quad.* 70.
Ochs. *Klein quad.* 9.
Bos cornibus levibus teretibus. sursum reflexis. *Brisson quad* 52.
Bos Taurus. B. cornibus teretibus flexis. *Lin. syst.* 98. *Faun. suec.* No. 48.
Le Taureau. *De Buffon*, iv. 437. *tab.* xiv.
Br. Zool. I. 15.

O. with rounded horns, with a large space between their bases.

Still found wild in small numbers, in the marshy forests of *Poland* and *Lithuania*, and the eastern parts of *Siberia*. The *Urus*, *Bonasus*, and *Bison*, of the antients; the finest and largest tame cattle in *Holstein* and *Poland*; the smallest in *Scotland*: most useful animals, every part serviceable, the horns, hide, milk, blood, fat. More subject than other animals to the pestilence. Goes nine months with young.

In a wild state, the *Bonasus* of *Aristotle. hist. an.* ix. c. 45, and *Pliny lib.* viii. c. 15. The *Urus* of *Cæsar*, *lib.* vi. c. 28. *Gesner quad.* 143. *Et Bonasus*, p. 131, and *Bison*, 140. *Bison* and *Urus Rzaczinski Polon*, 214. 228. *Bell's travels*, I. 224. the *Aurochs* of the *Germans*. The antient *Gauls* used the horns

to

to drink out of; in *ampliſſimis epulis pro poculis utuntur* ſays *Cæſar*: if, according to *Pliny*, each horn held an *urna*, or four gallons, it was a goodly draught. *Geſner* in his *Icon. Anim.* 34, ſays, he ſaw a horn, he ſuppoſes of an *Urus*, hung againſt a pillar in the cathedral of *Straſbourg*, which was ſix feet long.

α GRUNTING. vacca grunniens villoſa cauda equina, Sarluk. *Nov. com. Petrop.* v. 339. *Rubruquis voy. Harris coll.* I. 571. Bos grunniens. B. cornibus teretibus extrorſum curvatis, vellere propendente, cauda undique jubata. *Lin. ſyſt.* 99. La vache de Tartarie. *De Buffon*, xv. 136. Le bœuf velu. *Le Brun. voy. Moſcov.* I. 120. Bubul. *Bell's Travels*, I. 224. *Br. Muſ.*

A mane on the neck: whole body covered with long hair, reaching almoſt to the ground: back hunched: tail like that of a horſe, covered with full white and long hairs: ſtrikes with its head like a goat: is very unruly: found in the country of the *Calmucs*, called by them *Sarluk*. Grunts like a hog.

In the *Br. Muſeum*, the tail of a cow from *Tibet*, covered with fine white ſilky hairs, ſix feet long, poſſibly belonging to one of this kind. *Bernier* * mentions this ſpecies; *Rubruquis* ſpeaks of the ſame kind, which he ſays are very ſtrong, and draw the houſes of the *Tartars*; and that they have a great averſion to red.

A wild ſpecies called *Bucha*, found near the kingdom of *Tibet*, ſo fierce that if wounded, will turn on its enemy, and never fail of deſtroying him.

* *P.* 124. *vol.* II.

β. INDIAN. O. with a vaſt lump on the ſhoulders *. Differ much in ſize, and in the form of their horns. Some very large, of a reddiſh color: horns ſhort and bending cloſe to the neck: others very ſmall, with horns almoſt upright, bending a little forward. In *Surat* a minute kind, not bigger than a great dog, which have a fierce look, and are uſed to draw children in ſmall carts.

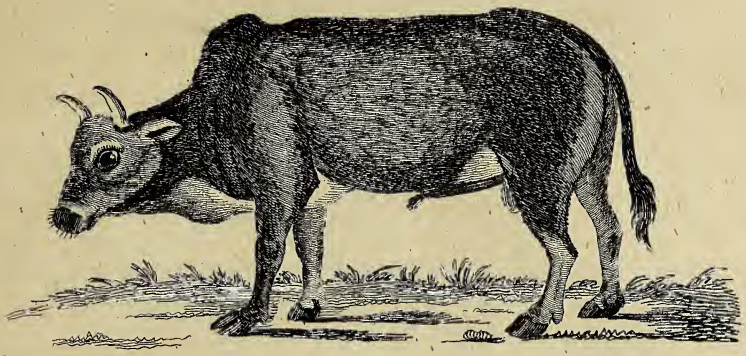
In *Celebes* a ſmall ſpecies, not larger than a middle ſized ſheep, called *Anoa*, very fierce and wild, of a dark aſh color, inhabiting the rocks. Mr. *Loten*, when in *India*, put ſome of them into a paddock, and in one night's time they killed 14 or 15 of his deer, by ripping open their bellies.

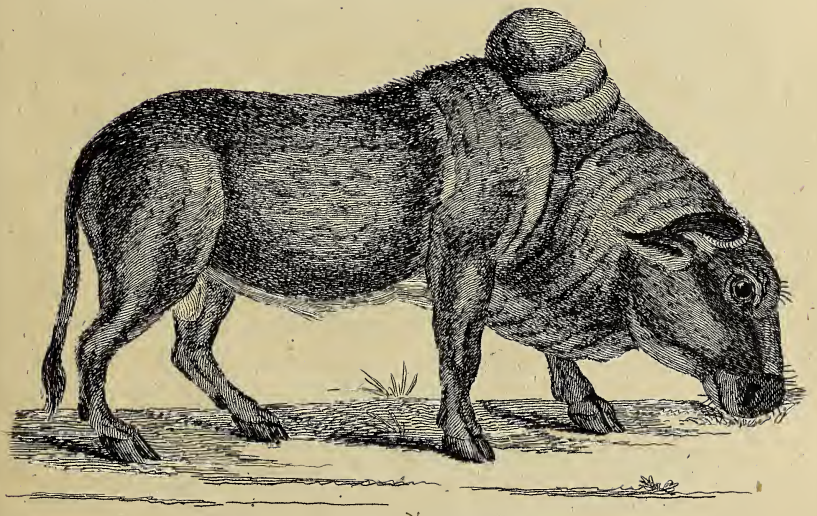
White cattle with black ears in the iſle of *Tinian*. What ſpecies?

Cattle of *Abiſſinia*, with horns ſo ſoft and flexible that they hang quite pendulous, mentioned by *Lobo*, p. 70.

A ſpecies of ox in *Ceylon*, called *Gauvera*: his back ſtands up with a ſharp ridge, his four feet white half way up the legs. *Knox's Ceylon*, 21.

* The ſame kind in *Senegal*. *Adanſon's voy.* 64.





GREATER AND LESSER INDIAN OX *P. 6.*

5. BUFFALO.

βοες αγριοι εν Αραχωτοις. *Ariſt. hiſt. lib.* ii. c. 1.
Bos Indicus. *Plin. lib.* viii. c. 45.
Bubalus. *Geſner quad.* 122. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 72. *Klein quad.* 10.
Bull elephants. *Ludolph. Æthiop.* 52.
Buffalo. *Dellon voy.* 72. *Faunul. Sinens.*
Bos cornibus compreſſis, ſurſum reflexis, reſupinatis fronte criſpa. *Briſſon quad.* 54.
Bos cornibus reſupinatis intortis antice planis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 99.
Le Buffle. *De Buffon* xi. 284. *tab.* xxv. *Br. Muſ. Aſhm. Muſ.*

O. with large horns, ſtrait for a great length from their baſe, then bending inwards; not round but compreſſed, and one ſide ſharp.

Found wild in many parts of *Africa* and *India*: but in both are domeſticated: ſerve for milking and producing cheeſe: are very common in *Italy*, originally brought from *India*, into *Lombardy*, in the reign of King *Agilulf*, who reigned from 591 to 616 *. They are ſaid to be found wild in *Apuglia*; and to be very common in hot weather on the ſea ſhore, between *Manfredonia* and *Barletta*; ſerve for the draught and for the ſaddle inſtead of horſes; grow to an enormous ſize, twice the bulk of our largeſt oxen, from which ſome call them *Taurelephantes*. A pair of horns in the *Br. Muſeum*, probably of this kind: one is 6 feet 6 inches ½ long, weighed 21 lb. and the hollow contained five quarts of water. *Lobo* mentions ſome that would hold more than ten. *Dellon* has ſeen ſome in *India* 10 feet long: they are ſometimes wrinkled, but oftner ſmooth and black: ſkin almoſt deſtitute of hair,

* Tunc primum caballi ſylvatici et *Bubali* in *Italiam* delati, *Italiæ* populis miraculo fuerunt. *Warnefridi de geſtis Longobardor. Lib.* iv. c. ii. *Miſſon's voy.* iv. 392.

and black: eyes whitiſh: very common in *Italy*, eſpecially the hotter parts, introduced there originally from *India*: are very fierce when in a ſtate of nature: fond of wallowing in the mud: love the ſides of rivers, and ſwim very well.

Well deſcribed by *Ariſtotle*, under the title of *wild oxen* among the *Arachotæ*, notwithſtanding *Belon* and *M. de Buffon* ſay it was unknown to him.

A. NAKED: a ſmall ſort exhibited in *London* ſome years ago, under the name of *Bonaſus*; of the ſize of a *Welch* runt: hair on the body briſtly, and very thin, ſo that the ſkin appeared: the rump and thighs quite bare: the firſt marked on each ſide with two duſky ſtripes pointing downward, the laſt with two tranverſe ſtripes: horns compreſſed ſideways, taper, ſharp at the point. *Eaſt Indies.*

6. AMERICAN. Taurus mexicanus. *Hernandez. mex.* 587. *de Laet.* 220. *Purchas's Pilgrims*, iv. 1561.
Biſon ex Florida allatus. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 71. *Klein quad.* 13.
Buffalo. *Lawſon Carol.* 115. *Cateſby App.* xxxvii. *du Pratz.* II. 49.
Bos biſon. B. cornibus divaricatis, juba longiſſima, dorſo gibboſo. *Lin. ſyſt.* 99.
Le Biſon d'Amerique. *Briſſon quad.* 56. *de Buffon*, xi. 305.
Le Bœuf de *Canada*. *Charlevoix* v. 193. *Br. Muſ.*

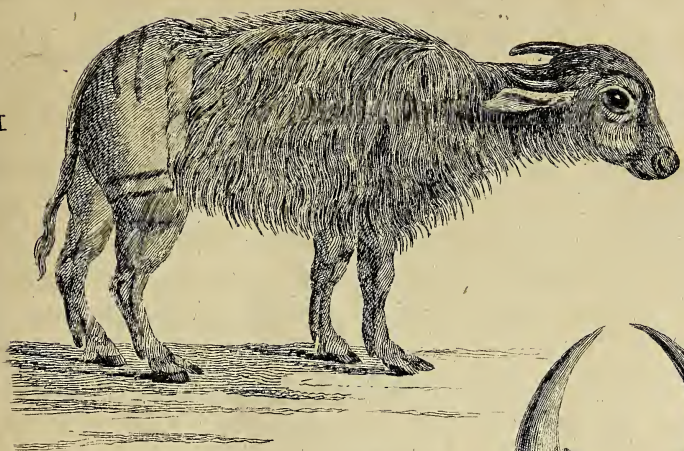
O. with horns very cloſely united at the baſe, bending inwards and downwards, and turning outwards at their points; two feet round at the baſe, and vaſtly prominent, riſing juſt on the top of the forehead; length only two feet; very ſharp at the points: head and ſhoulders of the bull covered with very long hairs, of a dark color: body naked behind: ſhoulders very high: fleſh ſcents ſtrong of muſk.

Common

II

P. 8.

I



III

II

I NAKED BUFFALO *P. 8.* II AMERICAN B. N°6 III DWARF N°7.

Common in the interior parts of *N. America*, in the *Savanna's*; fond of marſhy places: lodges amidſt the high reeds: very fierce, but capable of being tamed: will breed with the common kind: the only animal analogous to the domeſtic creatures found in *America* by the *Europeans:* weighs from 1600 to 2400 lb. M. *de Buffon* gives the figure of ſome horns of this ſpecies, which he thinks came from the *Cape of Good Hope.*

Le Bœuf Muſqué *Charlevoix* v. 194. muſk ox *Dobb's Hudſon's Bay* 19. 25. and *Clerk's Voy.* II. 260. ſeem to be the ſame with the above.

Un moult beau petit bœuf d'Afrique. *Belon voy.* 119, 120.
Bos Indicus. B. cornibus aure brevioribus, dorſo gibbo juba nulla. *Lin. ſyſt.* 99.
Bekker el waſh? *Shaw's trav.* 242. 7 DWARF.

O. with horns almoſt cloſe at their baſe, broad and flat at the beginning: receding in the middle, almoſt meeting at the points, and ſtanding erect: larger than a roebuck, leſs than a ſtag: compact, and well made in all its limbs: hair ſhining, of a a tawny brown: legs ſhort, neck thick, ſhoulders a little elevated: tail terminated with long hairs, twice as coarſe as thoſe of a horſe.

The horns of this animal are in the *Muſeum* of the royal ſociety, deſcribed by *Grew.* p. 26. who miſtakes the animal they belong to. *M. de Buffon* imagines his *Zebu* xi. 439. *tab.* xlii. to be *Belon*'s; but that as well as Mr. *Edwards*'s little *Buffalo*, *plate* 200, are only varieties of the *Indian* ox β. Perhaps the *Lant* or *Dant* deſcribed by *Leo Africanus*, p. 340, may be of this kind, of whoſe hide

are

are made ſhields and targets, impenetrable by a bullet. He celebrates their ſwiftneſs, ſays their hair is white, hoofs black as jet.

III. SHEEP. Horns twiſted ſpirally and pointing outwards. Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

8. RAM.

Ovis. *Plinii. lib.* viii. c. 47. *Geſner quad.* 771. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 73.
Widder Schaaf. *Klein quad.* 13.
La brebis. *de Buffon*, v. 1. *tab.* I. II.
Aries Laniger cauda rotunda brevi. *Briſſon quad.* 48.
Ovis aries. O. cornibus compreſſis lunatis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 97.
Far. *Faun. ſuec.* No. 45. *Br. Zool.* I. 22.

Subject to vaſt variety: its origin not certainly known. The *Moufflon* of *M. de Buffon*, to be deſcribed hereafter, approaches neareſt; but ſtill has ſome diſtinctions that makes it nearer allied to the goat and deer.

The ſheep the moſt uſeful of the leſſer animals; the ſource of wealth in civilized nations. *England* once the envy of *Europe* for its vaſt commerce in the products of this creature, now begins to be rivalled by others, thro' the neglect, the luxury, the too great avidity of our manufacturers. The *Engliſh* wool excellent for almoſt every purpoſe. The *Spaniſh* extremely fine; the œconomy of the ſhepherds admirable, as is their vaſt attention to the buſineſs; and their annual migrations with their flocks. The fineſt fleeces in the world are thoſe of *Caramania* *, reſerved entirely for the *Moulhaes*

* *Chardin's Travels* in *Harris's Coll.* ii. 878.

and

III

I

III

II

P. Mazell

I CRETAN SHEEP *P 11.* II MANY HORN'D . III ICELAND *P.12*

and Prieſts; thoſe of *Cachemire* * excellent; and the Lamb-ſkins of *Bucharia* exquiſite. **.

The ſheep in its nature harmleſs and timid; reſiſts by butting with its horns: threatens by ſtamping with its foot: drinks little: generally brings one at a time, ſometimes two, rarely three: goes about five months with young: is ſubject to the rot; worms in its liver; the vertigo.

α Common Sh.

With large horns twiſting ſpirally and outwardly. Ovis ruſtica. *Lin. ſyſt.* 97.

β Cretan Sh. Ovis Strepſiceros. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 75. Cornibus rectis carinatis flexuoſo-ſpiralibus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 98. La Chevre de *Crete*. *Briſſon quad.* 48. Strepſicheros ou Mouton de *Crete*. *Belon voy.* 16. *Geſner quad.* 308. *Icon.* 15.

Has large horns quite erect, and twiſted like a ſcrew; common in *Hungary* (*Kram Auſtr.* 322.) and in *Crete*.

γ Hornless. Ovis Anglica. *Lin. ſyſt.* 97.

Common in many parts of *England*; the largeſt in *Lincolnſhire*, the leſt † horned ſheep in *Wales*.

δ Many horned. Ovis polycerata. *Lin. ſyſt.* 97.

Common in *Iceland*, and other parts of the *North*; they have uſually four horns: a kind from *Spain*,

* *Bernier's Voy.* ii. 94.

** *Bell's Travels*, I. 46. Theſe ſkins bear a great price, have a fine gloſs and rich look.

† leſt, a contraction of leſſer. *vide Wallis Grammat. Linguæ Anglic.* 95. and Mr. *Edwards's* Canons of Criticiſm. edit. 6th. p. 278.

with

with two upright and two lateral horns: body covered with wool: forepart of the neck with yellowiſh hairs, 14 inches in length: was alive in *London* about three years ago: very miſchievous and pugnacious: the horns the ſame with thoſe in *Grew*, *tab.* 2.: very different from the common ſort of polyceratous ſheep. Compare the laſt with *Le Belier d'Iſlande de Buffon*, xi. *tab.* xxxi.

ε AFRICAN. Aries guineenſis. *Margrave Braſil*, 134. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 75.
Le Belier des Indes. *de Buffon.* xi. 362. *tab.* xxxiv. &c.
Ovis guineenſis. O. auribus pendulis, palearibus laxis piloſis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 98.
La Brebis de Guinee. *Briſſon quad.* 51.
Sheep of *Sahara*. *Shaw's travels*, 241.
Carnero or Bell wether. *Della Valle trav.* 91.

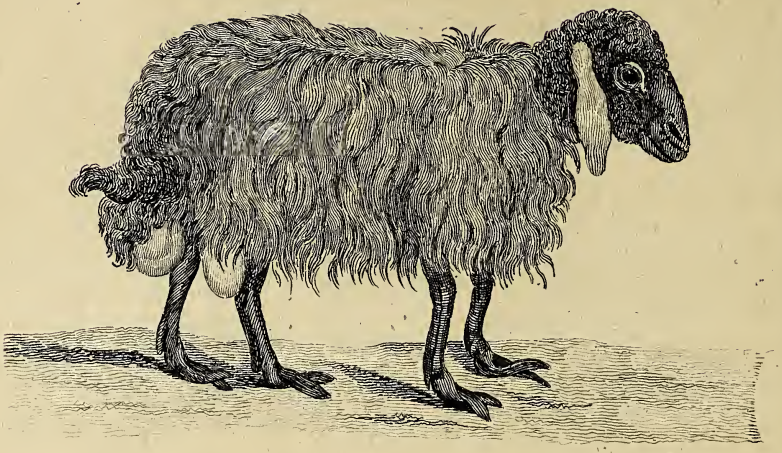
Meagre; very long legged and tall: ſhort horns: pendent ears, covered with hair inſtead of wool: ſhort hair: wattles on the neck. Perhaps the *Adimain* of *Leo Africanus*, 341. which he ſays furniſhes the *Lybians* with milk and cheeſe; is of the ſize of an aſs, ſhape of a ram, with pendent ears. *Della Valle* tells us, that at *Goa* he has ſeen a wether bridled and ſaddled, which carried a boy twelve years old.

ζ BROAD TAILED. *Ludolph. Æthiop.* 53. Ovis arabica. *Caii opuſc.* 72. *Geſner quad. Icon.* 15. *Faunul. Sinens.*
Ovis laticauda. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 74. *Lin. ſyſt.* 97. *Briſſon quad.* 50. *Nov. Com. Petrop*, v. 347. *tab.* 8.
Le Mouton de Barbarie. *de Buffon* xi. 355. *tab.* xxxiii. *Shaw's travels*, 241. *Ruſſel's Aleppo*, 51.

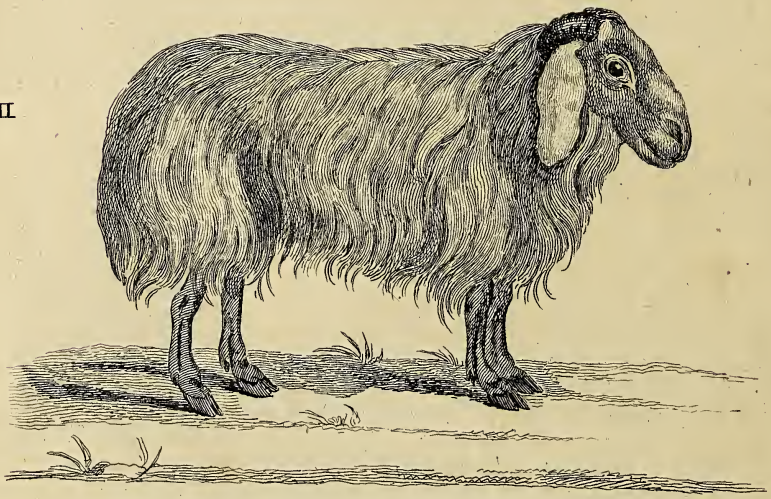
Common in *Syria*, *Barbary* and *Æthiopia*. Some of their tails end in a point, but oftner ſquare or round.

They

I



II



I BROAD TAILED SHEEP. II CAPE SHEEP.

They are ſo long as to trail on the ground, and the ſhepherds are obliged to put boards with ſmall wheels under the tails to keep them from galling. Theſe tails are eſteemed a great delicacy, are of a ſubſtance between fat and marrow, and are eaten with the lean of the mutton. Some of theſe tails weigh 50 lb. each.

IV. GOAT.

Horns bending backward, and almoſt cloſe at their baſe.
Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.
The male generally bearded.

9. WILD.

Ibex. *Plinii lib.* viii. c. 53.
Bouc eſtain. *Belon. obſ.* 14. Bouc ſauvage. *Gaſton de Foix.* 99. Capricorne. *Munſter Coſmogr.* 381.
Ibex. *Geſner quad.* 303. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 77. *Briſſon quad.* 39.
Capra Ibex. C. Cornibus ſupra nodoſis, in dorſum reclinatis, gula barbata. *Lin. ſyſt.* 95. *Klein quad.* 16.
Le Bouquetin. *de Buffon* xii. 136. *tab.* xiii. xiv.
Steinbock. *Kram. Auſtr.* 321. *Ridinger kleine Thiere*, No. 71. *Br. Muſ. Aſhm. M.*

G. with large knotted horns, reclining backwards: head very ſmall: on the chin of the male a duſky beard: the reſt of the hair tawny, mixed with aſh color: females are leſs, and have ſmaller horns, more like thoſe of a common ſhe-goat, and have few knobs on the upper ſurface; bring one young, ſeldom two at a time *. Inhabit the higheſt Alps of the *Griſons* country, and the *Vallais*; are alſo found in *Crete*: are very wild and difficult to be ſhot, as they always keep on the higheſt points. Their chace very dangerous: being very ſtrong, they often tum-

* *Ridinger.*

ble

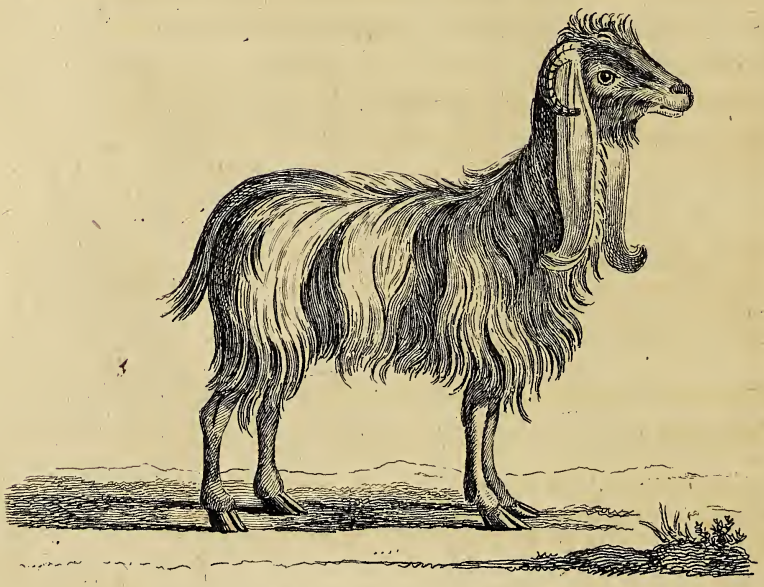
ble the incautious huntſman down the precipices, except he has time to lie down, and let the animals paſs over him. Its blood much eſteemed in pleuriſies; are ſaid, not to be long lived.

α DOMESTIC. Capra, *Geſner quad.* 266. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 77. C. Hircus. C. cornibus carinatis arcuatis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 94. Get. *Faun. ſuec.* No. 44. Siegen bock. Siege. *Klein quad.* 15. Le bouc, La Chevre. *Briſſon quad.* 38. *de Buffon* v. 59. *tab.* viii. Goat *Br. Zool.* I. 29.

The former is the ſtock from whence the tame ſpecies ſprung; the horns of theſe are ſmoother and freer from knots, and have a curvature outwards towards their ends. The colors of the tame goats vary; the hair in ſome is long, and quite trails on the ground: others are ſmooth.

In *Alpine* countries is the ſubſtitute of the ſheep; its fleſh, milk and cheeſe the food of the inhabitants: cannot bear exceſſive cold: loves temperate and warm climates: is very lively, wanton, active: very libidinous: ſhort lived: its ſkin uſeful in many manufactures: the hair for making wigs: the milk reſtorative in conſumptive caſes: brouzes more than it grazes: deſtructive to trees: goes with young four months and a half: generally brings two at a time, ſometimes three, rarely four.

β. ANGORA.



SYRIAN GOATS.

β ANGORA. Angora Goat. *Tournefort's voy.* II. 351. *Haſſelquiſt,* 191. *Lin. ſyſt.* 94. *Briſſon quad.* 39. *de Buffon,* v. 71. *tab.* x. xi.

Found only near *Angora*, *Beibazar* and *Cougna* in *Aſiatic Turkey* *. Thoſe of the laſt place brown or black; and the two firſt of a ſilky fineneſs and ſilvery whiteneſs, in curled locks of eight or nine inches in length; the baſis of our fine camblets; the hair imported here in form of thread, for the *Turks* will not ſuffer it to be exported raw, as the ſpinning gives employ to multitudes of poor. This variety is confined to a diſtrict of two or three days journey in extent; if they change climate, the hair grows coarſer. The Goat-herds are very attentive to them, perpetually combing and waſhing them; are ſhorter than our goats and their horns leſs. Whether *Strabo* meant this kind? as *M. Tournefort* conjectures, when he mentions thoſe on the banks of the *Halys*; very ſcarce, ſays he, in other places. The word *Strabo* uſes is ζόρκες, which ſignifies roebucks, not goats **.

γ SYRIAN. Capra mambrina ſeu ſyriaca. *Geſner quad.* 153. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 81. C. cornibus reclinatis, auribus pendulis, gula barbata. *Lin. ſyſt.* 95. *Briſſon quad.* 47. *Proſper Alp. hiſt. Ægypt.* I. 229. *Rauwolff's travels,* II. 71. *Ruſſel's Aleppo,* 62.

Plentifull in the *Eaſt:* ſupply *Aleppo* with milk: their ears of a vaſt length, hanging down like thoſe

* And according to *Nieuhoff,* 232, at *Gomron.* Perhaps that exquiſite hair taken from the breaſt of a wild goat of the great *Tibet,* called *Touz,* may be of this kind. Vide *Bernier's voy.* II. 94.

** *Lib.* xii.

of

of hounds: are from one to two feet long: sometimes they are so troublesome, that the owners cut off one to enable the animal to feed with more ease. The horns are black and short.

♂ AFRICAN. Capra depressa. C. cornibus erectis apice recurvis. *Lin. syst.* 95. Le bouc d'Afrique. *de Buffon*, xiii. 154. *tab.* xviii. xix.

A dwarf variety, found in *Africa*. The male covered with rough hair, and beneath the chin hang two long hairy wattles: the horns short, very thick, and triangular, and lie so close to the scull as almost to penetrate it: the horns of the female are much less, neither has it wattles: its hair is smooth.

♀ WHIDAW. Capra reversa. C. cornibus depressis incurvis minimis cranio incumbentibus, gula barbata. *Lin. syst.* 95. Le bouc de Juda. *de Buffon*, xii. 154. *tab.* xx. xxi.

From *Juda* or *Whidaw*, in *Africa*. A small kind: the horns short, smooth, and turn a little forwards. *Linnæus* says, that this and the preceding came from *America*; but certainly before its discovery by the *Spaniards*, the goat and every other domestic animal was unknown there.

♀ CAPRICORN. Le Capricorne. *de Buffon*, xii. 146. *tab.* xv.

A variety with short horns, the ends turning forward: their sides annulated: the rings more prominent before than behind.

10. RUPICAPRA.

Rupicapra, *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 15. *Gesner quad.* 290. *Raii syn. quad.* 78. *Scheuchzer. It. Alp.* I. 155, &c. capra rupicapra. C. cornibus erectis uncinatis. *Lin. syst.* 95. Chamois ou Ysard. *Belon. obs.* 54. Ysarus ou Sarris. *Gaston de Foix*, 99*. *Brisson quad.* 41. *de Buffon*, xii. 136. *tab.* xvi. Gemse, *Klein quad.* 18. *Ridinger Kleine Thiere*, No. 72. *wild. Thiere*, 25. Antilope rupicapra. *Pallas miscel.* 4. *Spicil.* 7. *Br Mus.*

10. CHAMOIS.

G. with slender black upright horns, hooked at the end: behind each a large orifice in the skin: forehead white: along the cheeks a dusky bar: rest of the body deep brown: tail short: hoofs long, and much divided.

Inhabits the *Alps* of *Dauphiné*, *Suitzerland*, and *Italy*; the *Pyrænean* mountains, *Greece*, and *Crete*: does not dwell so high in the hills as the *Ibex*, and is found in greater numbers. They feed before sunrise and after sun-set: during winter lodge in hollows of the rocks to avoid the falls of the *Avelenches*: during that season eat the slender twigs of trees, or the roots of plants, or herbs which they find beneath the snow: are very timid and wathfull: each herd has its leader, who keeps centry on some high place while the rest are at food; and if it sees an enemy, gives a sharp sort of a hiss by way of signal, when they instantly take to flight. They have a most piercing eye, and quick ear and scent: are excessively swift and active: are hunted during winter for their skins, which are very useful in manufactures, and for the flesh, which is very well

* *Gaston de Foix, Seigneur du Rù*, commonly called *Roy Phebus*, a celebrated writer on hunting, whose works are added to those of *Jaques de Fouilloux*, entitled, *La Venerie & Fauconnerie*. *Paris* 1585.

taſted. The chaſe is a laborious employ: they muſt be got at by ſurprize, and are ſhot with riffl'd-barrel'd guns: in their ſtomach is often a hairy ball covered with a hard cruſt of an oblong form: are ſaid to be long lived: bring two, ſeldom three young at a time.

11 SIBERIAN. Muſimon, *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 49. Ophion, *Lib.* xxviii. *c.* 9. xxx. *c.* 15. Tragelaphus, *Belon obſ.* 54. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 82. *Klein quad.* 20. Muſmon ſeu Muſimon, *Geſner quad.* 823. Capra Ammon, *Lin. ſyſt.* 97. Le Chamois de Siberie, *Briſſon quad.* 42. & la chevre du Levant, 46. Le Moufflon, *de Buffon*, xi. 352. *tab.* xxix. Rupicapra cornubus arictinis. Argali, *Nov. com. Petrop.* iv. 49. 388. *tab.* 8. Fiſhtâll, Lerwee, *Shaw's trav.* 243. *Br. Muſ.*

G. with large horns bending back, cloſe at their baſe, diſtant at their points, with circular rugæ. Theſe animals vary in ſize and color: the ſkin of one the *Britiſh Muſeum* did me the favor of accepting was covered with pale ferruginous hair: on the ſides ſhort. on the top of the neck longer, and a little erect: along the lower ſide of the neck, and on the ſhoulders, the hair was 14 inches long: beneath the hair was a ſhort wool: on the knees a bare ſpot, as if by kneeling to lie down: tail very ſhort: horns 25 inches long, 11 in girth in the thickeſt place, one foot ſeven inches diſtant from point to point. I think this ſkin came from one of the iſles of the *Eaſt Indies.*

Thoſe of *Corſica* are leſs: their color deep brown mixed with ruſt color, and a certain hoarineſs: the hind legs, belly and rump, white: the horns of the females are much leſs than thoſe of the males.

Inhabit

Inhabit the north-eaſt parts of *Aſia*; *Barbary*, *Sardinia*, *Corſica*, and *Greece*: live amidſt the mountains, and run with vaſt ſwiftneſs among the rocks. Thoſe of *Kamtchatka* are ſo ſtrong that ten men can ſcarce hold one, and the horns are ſo large as ſometimes to weigh 30 lb. and ſo capacious that young foxes often ſhelter themſelves in the hollow of ſuch as by accident fall off in the deſerts: grow to the ſize of a young ſtag: propagate in autumn: bring one young at a time, ſometimes two.

Belon very judiciouſly ſtyles this ſpecies the *Tragelaphus*, from the mixture it ſeems to have of the goat and deer. Suppoſed by *M. de Buffon* to be the ſheep in a wild ſtate: doubted by myſelf, ſince opportunity has been had of ſeeing ſome of theſe animals from *Sardinia* and *Corſica*.

V. GIRAFFE. Horns ſhort, upright, truncated at the top.
Neck and ſhoulders of a vaſt length.
Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, the two outmoſt bilobated. No teeth in the upper jaw.

12. CAMELOPARD. Camelopardalis *Plinii lib.* viii. *c.* 18. *Dion Caſſius, lib.* 43. *Præneſt. pavem. apud Shaw ſuppl.* 88. *Oppian cyneg.* iii. 466. La Giraffe que les *Arabes* nomment Zurnapa. *Belon obſ.* 118. 119. *Leo Afr.* 337. *Geſner quad.* 160. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 90. *Briſſon quad.* 37. *De Buffon,* xiii. 1. Cervus camelopardalis. C. cornibus ſimplicibus, pedibus anticis longiſſimis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 92. Tragus Giraffa. *Klein quad.* 22.

G. with ſhort ſtrait horns covered with hair, and truncated at the end and tufted with hair: in the forehead a tubercle about two inches high reſembling a third horn: height from the crown of the head to the ſoles of the fore feet 17 feet: that from the top of the rump to the bottom of the hind feet only nine: length of the neck ſeven: from the withers to the loins only ſix: the fore legs not longer than the hind legs; but the ſhoulders of a vaſt length, which gives the diſproportionate height between the fore and hind parts: horns ſix inches: head like that of a ſtag: neck ſlender and elegant, and on the upper ſide is a ſhort mane: ears large: tail long, with ſtrong hairs at the end: color of the whole animal a dirty white marked with large broad ruſty ſpots.

Inhabits the foreſts of *Æthiopia* and other interior parts of *Africa,* is very timid, but not ſwift: from the ſtrange length of its fore legs, cannot graze without dividing them to a vaſt diſtance; it therefore

fore lives by brouzing the leaves of trees: kneels like a camel when it would lie down; is a gentle animal, and is very ſcarce. I ſaw the ſkin of a young one at *Leyden* well ſtuffed, and preſerved; otherwiſe might poſſibly have entertained doubts in reſpect to the exiſtence of ſo extraordinary a quadruped. *Belon*'s figure very good.

Known to the *Romans* in early times; appears among the figures in the aſſemblage of *eaſtern* animals on the celebrated *Prænestine* Pavement, made by the direction of *Sylla*, repreſented both grazing and brouzing in its natural attitudes: exhibited at *Rome* by the popular *Cæſar* among other animals in the *Circæan* games. Finely and juſtly deſcribed by *Oppian*.

VI. ANTELOPE.

Annulated or twiſted horns.
Eight broad cutting teeth in the lower jaw; none in the upper.
Body and limbs of a light and elegant form.

The ſeveral ſpecies that compoſe this genus, two or three excepted, inhabit the hotteſt part of the globe; or at leſt thoſe parts of the temperate zone that lie ſo near the tropics as to form a doubtfull climate.

None therefore, except the *Saiga* *, are to be met with in *Europe*; and, notwithſtanding the warmth of *South America*, is ſuited to their nature, yet not a ſingle ſpecies has ever been diſcovered in any part of the new world. Their proper climates ſeems therefore to be thoſe of *Aſia* and *Africa*, where the ſpecies are very numerous.

As there appears a general agreement in the nature of the ſpecies that form this great genus, it will prevent a needleſs repetition to obſerve here, that the ANTELOPES are animals of a moſt elegant and active make; of a reſtleſs and timid diſpoſition; extremely watchfull; of great vivacity; remarkably ſwift; remarkably agile; and moſt of their boundings ſo light, ſo elaſtic, as to ſtrike the ſpectator with aſtoniſhment. What is very ſingular, they will ſtop in the midſt of their courſe, for a moment gaze at their purſuers, and then reſume their flight **.

* Found between the *Don* and *Dnieper*; and, as I have heard, even in *Tranſylvania*.

** *Shaw's trav.* 244.

As

As the chace of theſe animals is a favorite diverſion with the *eaſtern* nations, from that may be collected proofs of the rapid ſpeed of the ANTELOPE tribe. The Grehound, the fleeteſt of dogs, is unequal in the courſe; and the ſportſman is obliged to call in the aid of the Falcon, trained to the work, to ſeize on the animal and impede its motions, to give the dogs opportunity of overtaking it. In *India*, and in *Perſia*, a ſort of Leopard is made uſe of in the chace: this is an animal that takes its prey not by ſwiftneſs of foot, but by the greatneſs of its ſprings, by motions ſimilar to that of the ANTELOPE; but ſhould the Leopard fail in its firſt eſſay, the game eſcapes *.

The fleetneſs of this animal was proverbial in the country it inhabited even in the earlieſt times: the ſpeed of *Aſahel* ** is beautifully compared to that of the † *Tzebi*; and the *Gadites* were ſaid to be as ſwift as the *Roes* upon the mountains. The inſpired writers took their ſimilies from ſuch objects that were before the eyes of the people they addreſſed themſelves to. There is another inſtance drawn from the ſame ſubject: the diſciple raiſed to life at *Joppa* was ſuppoſed to have been called *Tabitha*, i. e. *Dorcas*, or the ANTELOPE, from the beauty of her eyes; and this is ſtill a common compariſon in the *Eaſt*: *Aine el Czazel*, or "You have eyes of an ANTELOPE," is the greateſt compliment that can be to paid a fine woman ††.

* *Bernier's trav.* iv. 45. *Voy. de Boullaye le Gouz.* 248.
** *Sam.* I. ii. *v.* 18.
† *Shaw's trav. ſuppl.* 74. who informs us, that this word ſhould have been tranſlated, the *Antelope*; not the *Roe*, as the text has it.
†† *Pr. Alp. hiſt. Ægypt.* I. 232.

Some ſpecies of the ANTELOPES form herds of two or three thouſands, while others keep in ſmall troops of five or ſix. They generally reſide in hilly countries; tho' ſome inhabit plains: they often brouze like the goat, and feed on the tender ſhoots of trees, which gives their fleſh an excellent flavor. This is to be underſtood of thoſe that are taken in the chace; for thoſe that are fattened in houſes are far leſs delicious. The fleſh of ſome ſpecies are ſaid to taſte of muſk, which perhaps depends on the qualities of the plants they feed on.

This preface was thought neceſſary to point out the difference in nature between this and the Goat kind, with which moſt of the ſyſtematic writers have claſſed this animal: but the ANTELOPE forms an intermediate genus, a link between the Goat and the Deer. They agree with the firſt, in the texture of the horns, which have a core in them; and they never caſt them: with the laſt, in the elegance of their form, and great ſwiftneſs.

* With arcuated horns.

13. BLUE. Blue Goat. *Kolben's Cape.* II. 114. Antelope Leucophœa. *Pallas Miſcel.* 4. *Spicil. Zool.* 6. *Br. Muſ.*

A. with ſharp-pointed, taper, arcuated horns bending backwards, marked with twenty prominent rings, but ſmooth towards their points, twenty inches long: ears ſharp-pointed, above nine inches in length: larger than a buck: color, when alive, a fine blue; when dead, changes to a bluiſh grey, with a mixture

ture of white: hairs long: beneath each eye a large white mark: belly white: tail seven inches long; the hairs at the end six inches. From a skin bought at *Amsterdam*, brought from the *Cape* of *Good Hope*; where they are found, but far up the country. This is the species which, from the length of its hair and form of the horns, connects this genus with that of the Goat.

** Strait horns.

Gazella indica cornibus rectis longissimis nigris prope caput tantum annulatis. *Raii syn. quad.* 79.
Capra Gazella. C. cornibus teretibus rectissimis longissimis annulatis. *Lin. syst.* 96.
La Gazelle des Indes. *Brisson quad.* 43.
Le Pasan. *De Buffon*, xii. 213. *tab.* xxxiii. *fig.* 3. xv. 190.
Elk. *Kolben*, II. 110. *Br. Mus. Ashm. Mus.*

14. ÆGYPTIAN.

A. with strait slender horns, near three feet long, annulated; at their base a triangular black spot, bounded on each side with white: a black line extends from the neck to the loins: neck, back and sides, dark grey: breast and belly white: tail about two feet long, terminated with black hairs: length of the whole skin six feet.

Inhabits *Ægypt*, the *Cape*, *Arabia*, the *Levant*, *India*. Dwells in the plains.

Pasèn,

15. BEZOAR.

Pasèn, capricerva. *Kæmfer. Amæn. exot.* 398.
Cornu ignotum. *Geſner quad.* 309.
La Gazelle. *Belon obſ.* 120. *Alpin. hiſt. Ægypt.* I. 232. *tab.* xiv.
Animal bezoarticum. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 80.
La Gazelle du Bezoar. *Briſſon quad.* 44.
Algazel. *De Buffon*, xii. 211. *tab.* xxxiii. *fig.* 1, 2.
Capra bezoartica. C. cornibus arcuatis totis annulatis, gula barbata. *Lin. ſyſt.* 96. *Br. Muſ. Aſhm. Muſ.*

A. with very long, ſlender, upright horns, bending at the upper part inward towards each other; ſome are much annulated, others ſmoother: ſize of a goat: red, mixed with aſh color.

Inhabits the inhoſpitable and rough mountains of *Laar* in *Perſia:* very ſwift and timid: never deſcends into the plains: is one of the animals which produce the *Bezoar* *, celebrated by the *Orientaliſts* as an alexipharmic. Found alſo in *Ægypt.*

16. INDIAN.

Le Coudous. *De Buffon*, xii. 357. *tab.* 47.
Antilope oryx. *Pallas Miſcel.* 9. *Spicil.* 15.
Nilgaux or gray oxen? *Bernier*, iv. 47.
Pacaſſe. *Voy. Congo. Churchill's Coll.* I. 623. *Br. Muſ. Aſhm. Muſ.*

A. with thick ſtrait horns, marked with two prominent ſpiral ribs near two-thirds of their length, ſmooth towards their end; ſome are above two feet long: thoſe at the *Britiſh Muſeum*, with part of the ſkin adhering, are black: the color of the hair on

* According to *Tavernier*, ii. 154. it is alſo found in Cows, Goats and Apes.

the

the fragment of the head is of a reddiſh brown, bounded on the cheeks by a duſky line; beneath, of a pale brown. If this animal is the ſame with the *Pacaſſe* of *Congo*, and the *Nilgaux* of *India*, they vary in color; the firſt being white, ſpotted with black and red; the laſt, grey. They grow to a large ſize.

Inhabit *India* and different parts of the ſouth of *Africa:* the fleſh is reckoned very good; are very tame, monogamous; roar very loud.

Le Guib. *De Buffon*, xii. 327. *tab.* xl. Antelope ſcripta. *Pallas Miſcel.* 8. *Spicil.* 15. 17. HARNESSED.

A. with ſtrait horns nine inches long pointing backwards, with two ſpiral ribs: ears broad: color a deep tawny: beneath each eye a white ſpot: ſides moſt ſingularly marked with two tranſverſe bands of white, croſſed by two others from the back to the belly: the rump with three white lines pointing downwards on each ſide: the thighs ſpotted with white: tail ten inches long, covered with long rough hairs.

Inhabits the plains and woods of *Senegal*, living in large herds.

Capra ſylveſtris *Africana* Grimmii. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 80. *Klein quad.* 19. Moſchus Grimmia. M. capite faſciculo tophoſo. *Lin. ſyſt.* 92. La Grimme. *De Buffon*, xii. 307. *tab.* xli. Le Chevrotain d'Afrique. *Briſſon quad.* 67. *Seb. Muſ.* I. *tab.* 43. C. D. Antilope Grimmia. *Pallas Miſcel.* 10. *tab.* I. *Spicil.* 38. *tab.* III. 18. GUINEA.

A. with ſtrait black horns, ſlender and ſharp-pointed, not three inches long, ſlightly annulated at

at the baſe: height about 18 inches: moſt elegant form: ears large: eyes duſky; below them a large cavity, into which exuded a ſtrong-ſcented oily liquid: between the horns a tuft of black hairs: the color of the neck and body brown, mixed with cinerous, and a tinge of yellow: belly white: tail ſhort; white beneath, black above.

I examined this animal a few years ago, in company with Doctor *Pallas*, at the *Prince of Orange*'s menagery, near the *Hague*. Several had been brought over from *Guinea*; but, except this, all died. Dr. *Pallas* ſaid that the females were hornleſs: it ſeems, therefore, that Dr. *Grimm*, who firſt deſcribed this ſpecies, never ſaw any but the female.

19. ROYAL. King of the harts. *Boſman's voy.* 236. *Muſ.* I. 70. *tab.* xliii. *Adanſon's voy.* 207.
Petite biche. *Des Marchais*, I. 312. Le Chevrotain de Guinea. *De Buffon*, xii. 315. *tab.* xliii. *fig.* 2. its horn.
Cervula parvula Africana. *Seb.*

A. with very ſhort ſtrait horns, black and ſhining as jet: ſcarce two inches long: ears broad: height not above nine inches: legs not thicker than a gooſe quil: color a reddiſh brown: the females want horns.

Inhabits *Senegal* and the hotteſt parts of *Africa*, called in *Guinea*, *Guevei:* are very agile, will bound over a wall twelve feet high: are very tame, but ſo tender as not to endure tranſportation into our climate.

*** Horns

M& F. WHITE-FOOTED ANTELOPE N°21.

*** Horns bending forwards.

Quadruped from *Bengal*. *Ph. Tr.* *coll.* I. 775. 20. INDOSTAN.
No. 476. *Abridg.* xi. 398. *tab.* vi. Antilope Tragocamelus. *Pallas*
Biggel. *Mandelſloe's voy.* *Harris's* *Miſcel.* 5. *Spicil.* 9.

A. with horns ſeven inches long bending forward: eyes black and lively: neck ſtrong, bending forward like that of a camel; along the top a ſhort mane: on the ſhoulders a large lump, reſembling that of the *Indian* ox, tufted with hair: hind parts like thoſe of an aſs: tail 22 inches long, terminated with long hairs: legs ſlender: on the lower part of the breaſt the ſkin hangs like that of a cow: hair ſhort and ſmooth, of a light aſh-color, in ſome parts duſky: beneath the breaſt, and under the tail, white: on the forehead is a black rhomboidal ſpot. The height of this animal, to the top of the lump on its ſhoulders, was 12 hands.

Inhabits the moſt diſtant parts of the *Mogul's* dominions; chews the cud; lies down and riſes like a camel: its voice a ſort of croaking, or like the rattle of deer in rutting time. Doctor *Parſons*, to whom we are of late years obliged for the beſt zoologic papers in the *Ph. Tr.* is the only writer who has deſcribed this animal.

A. with ſhort horns bending a little forward: ears large, marked with two black ſtripes: a ſmall black mane on the neck and half way down the back: a tuft of long black hairs on the fore part of the neck; above that a large ſpot of white; another 21. WHITE-FOOTED.

other between the fore-legs on the cheſt: one white ſpot on each fore foot; two on each hind foot: tail long, tufted with black hairs: height to the top of the ſhoulders about four feet: color a dark grey.

Female of a pale brown color: no horns: with a mane, tuft, and ſtriped ears like the male: on each foot three tranſverſe bands of black and two of white.

Inhabits *India*. A pair was living laſt year at *Claremont*.

22. SWIFT. Dama. *Plinii, lib.* xi. *c.* 37. *tab.* xxxiv.
Cemas. *Ælian. An. lib.* xiv. *c.* 14. Antilope dama. *Pallas Miſcel.* 5.
Le Nanguer. *De Buffon*, xii. 213. *Spicil.* 8.

A. with round horns eight inches long reverting at their ends: length of the animal three feet ten inches; height, two feet eight inches: general color tawny: belly, lower part of the ſides, rump, and thighs, white: on the fore part of the neck a white ſpot: but this ſpecies varies in color.

Inhabits *Senegal*; is eaſily tamed; very ſwift. *Ælian* compares its flight to the rapidity of a whirlwind.

23. RED. Le Nagor. *De Buffon*, xii. 326. Antilope redunca. *Pallas Spicil.*
tab. xlvi. 8.

A. with horns five inches and an half long; one or two ſlight rings at the baſe: length, four feet; height, two feet three inches: ears five inches long: hairs ſtiff and bright: in all parts of a reddiſh color.

Inhabits *Senegal*.

**** With

**** With twiſted horns.

Strepſiceros. *Caii opuſc.* 56. *Geſner quad.* 309. *Icon.* 31.
Le Condoma. *De Buffon*, xii. 301. *tab.* xxxix. *vol.* xv. 142.
Antilope Strepſiceros. *Pallas Miſcel.* 9. *Spicil.* 17.
Cerf du Cap de Bonne eſperance. *Hiſt. et Com. Acad. Palatin. tom.* I. 487. *Br. Muſ. Aſhm. Muſ.*

24. STRIPED.

A. with ſmooth horns twiſted ſpirally, compreſſed ſideways, with a ridge on one ſide following the wreaths, conſiſt of three bends, are three feet nine inches long, of a pale brown color, cloſe at the baſe; two feet ſeven inches and an half diſtant at the points, which are round and ſharp: in the upper jaw a hard horny ſubſtance diſpoſed in ridges: length of the animal nine feet; height, four: body long and ſlender: legs ſlender: face brown, marked with two white lines proceeding from the corner of each eye and uniting above the noſe: the color in general of a reddiſh caſt mixed with grey: from the tail, along the top of the back, to the ſhoulders, is a white ſtripe: from this are ſeven others, four pointing towards the thighs, and three towards the belly: on the upper part of the neck is a ſhort mane: beneath the neck, from the throat to the breaſt, are ſome long hairs hanging down: the breaſt and belly are grey: tail two feet long, brown above, white beneath, black at the end.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope.*

25. COMMON. Strepſiceros et Addax? *Plinii lib.* viii. *c.* 54. xi. *c.* 37.
Gazella Africana, the Antilope. *Raii, ſyn. quad.* 79.
Tragus Strepſiceros. *Klein. quad.* 18.
Capra Cervicapra. C. cornibus teretibus, dimidiato-annulatis, flexuoſis contortis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 96.
L'Antelope. *De Buffon,* xii. 215. *tab.* xxxv. xxxvi.
La Gazelle. *Briſſon. quad.* 44.
Antilope cervicapra. *Pallas Miſcel.* 9. *Spicil.* 18. *tab.* I. II. *Br. Muſ. Aſhm. Muſ.*

A. with upright horns, twiſted ſpirally, ſurrounded almoſt to the top with prominent rings; about ſixteen inches long, twelve inches diſtance between point and point: in ſize, rather leſs than the fallow deer or buck: color, brown mixed with red, and duſky: the belly and inſide of the thighs white: tail ſhort, black above, white beneath. The females want horns.

Inhabits *Barbary*. The form of theſe horns, when on the ſcull, not unlike that of the antient Lyre, to which *Pliny* compares thoſe of his *Strepſiceros*. The *Brachia*, or ſides of that inſtrument, were frequently made of the horns of animals, as appears from antient gems. *Monfaucon* has engraven ſeveral. *Suppl. Antiq.* III. *tab.* 75.

α BROWN. Lidmeé? *Shaw's travels.*

Leſs than a Roebuck: horns like thoſe of the laſt: face, back and ſides of a very deep brown, the laſt bordered with tawny: belly and inſide of the legs white: above each hoof a black ſpot: tail black above, white beneath. Inhabits *Bengal:* poſſibly alſo *Barbary*, being nearer the ſize of the *Lidmee* than any other.

β SMOOTH-

β SMOOTH HORNED. *De Buffon*, xii. 217. *tab.* xxxvi. *fig.* 3.

In my cabinet is a pair of horns twiſted like thoſe of the preceding, but quite ſmooth and black: they are joined together in a parallel direction, the points turned different ways: when thus mounted they are carried by the *Faquirs* in *India*, by way of weapon.

***** with horns bending in the middle, and reverting forwards towards their end.

26. BARBARY.

Gazella Africana cornibus brevioribus, ab imo ad ſummum feré annulatis, et circum medium inflexis. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 80.
La Gazelle. *De Buffon*, xii. 201. *tab*, xxiii.
La Gazelle d'Afrique. *Briſſon. quad.* 45.
Capra Dorcas. *Lin. ſyſt.* 96.
Antilope Dorcas. *Pallas. Spicil.* I. 11.

A. with horns twelve inches long, round, inclining firſt backwards, bending in the middle, and then reverting forwards at their ends, and annulated with about thirteen rings on their lower part: upper ſide of the body reddiſh brown; lower part and buttocks white: along the ſides the two colors are ſeparated from each other by a ſtrong duſky line: on each knee a tuft of hair: the *Dorcas* of *Ælian. lib.* xiv. *c.* 14.

Inhabits *Barbary*, *Ægypt*, and the *Levant*.

27. FLAT-HORNED. Le Kevel. *De Buffon*, xii. 204. *tab.* xxiv. Antilope Kevella. *Pallas Miſcel.* 7. *Spicil.* 12.

A. with horns ſhaped like thoſe of the laſt, but flatted on their ſides; the rings more numerous, from fourteen to eighteen: the ſize equal to a ſmall roebuck: in colors and marks reſembles the preceding.

Inhabits *Senegal.*

28. WHITE. Antilope pygargus. *Pallas. Spicil.* 10.

A. with horns like thoſe of the *Kevel*, fourteen inches and an half long: ſize ſuperior to a common Buck: ears ſeven inches long: face of a pure white: cheeks and neck of a fine bright bay: back, of a cinereous brown daſhed with red: along the middle a dark liſt: ſides, flanks and ſhoulders, a deep brown; ſeparated from the belly by a darker ſhade: belly and rump white: trunk of the tail ſeven inches long: hairs black, which reached four inches beyond the end: hoofs ſhort.

From a ſkin bought at *Amſterdam*. From the *Cape?* not the *Tzeiran* of M. *de Buffon*, as Dr. *Pallas* imagines; for the horn which the former has figured as belonging to that animal, is the horn of the *Blue Antelope*, No. 13.

Ahu,

Ahu, Tzeiran *Olearius's Trav.* 226. *Kæmpfer amæn. exot.* 403.
Caprea campeſtris gutturoſa. *Nov. Com. Petrop.* v. 347. *tab.* ix.
Le Tzeiran *de Buffon*, xii. 207.
Yellow Goat? *Du Halde china.* II. 253, 278, 290.
Antilope *Bell's travels.* I. 311. 319.

29. CHINESE.

A. with ſlender horns, bending a little in the middle, reverting towards the end; annulated on their lower part, ſmooth and very black at their ends: ſize of a roebuck, of the ſame color, and has the ſame actions.

Inhabits the vaſt plains beyond the lake *Baikal:* the natives eat the fleſh, and uſe the ſkins for cloathing: the horns are much eſteemed by the *Chineſe*, who give a large price for them. Theſe animals love the banks of rivers, and will readily take the water to paſs from ſide to ſide.

Colus *Geſner quad.* 361.
Suhak. *Rzaczinſki hiſt. Polon.* 224.
Ibex imberbis *Nov. Com. Petrop.* v. *tab.* xix. vii. 39.
Sayga *Phil. Tr.* 1767. *p.* 344. *Bell's travels* I. 43.
Capra Tatarica. C. cornibus teretibus rectiuſculis perfecte annulatis apice diaphanis gula imberbi. *Lin. ſyſt.* 97.
Le Saiga. *de Buffon*, xii. 198. *tab.* xxii. *fig.* 2.
Antilope ſcythica. *Pallas ſpicil.* 9. *Faunul. ſinens.*

30. SCYTHIAN.

A. with horns a foot long, bending a little in the middle, the points inclining inward, the ends ſmooth; the other part ſurrounded with very prominent annuli; of a pale yellow color, and the greateſt part ſemipellucid. Length, four feet nine inches and a quarter: height before, two feet ſix inches and a half; behind, two feet ſeven inches and a half: tail three inches: head like that of a ſheep: noſe very large, and arched; marked the whole length with

a ſmall line, cauſed by the elevation of the *ſeptum narium:* the noſtrils tubular and large: the upper lip hangs over the under: the noſe is formed of a muſcular ſubſtance mixed with fat: the cutting teeth are placed ſo looſe in their ſockets as to move with the leſt touch. The male is covered with rough hair like the he goat, and has a very ſtrong ſmell. The female is ſmoother: the hair on the bottom of the ſides and the throat is long, and reſembles wool: that on the ſides of the head and neck is hoary: the back and ſides of a dirty white: the breaſt, belly and inſide of the thighs, of a ſhining white. The females hornleſs and timid: if attacked by wolves or dogs, the males place them in a circle, and ſtand round them, with their heads towards the enemy, and will defend them ſtoutly: bleat like ſheep: their common pace a trot: when they go faſter it is by leaps: are ſwifter than roebucks: feed by lifting up the upper mandible and going backward. The ſkin is ſoft, and excellent for gloves, belts, &c. Their beſt ſeaſon is *September:* at other times, the ſkins are penetrated by worms. The fat reſembles that of mutton; in taſte, like that of a buck: the head is reckoned the moſt delicate part. Found between the *Tanais* and *Boriſthenes*, and as far as *Aſtrachan*, in flocks of 6 or 10,000; and ſeem to be the ſame with thoſe called by *Le Brun* *, *wild Sheep* or *Ablavos*, which are met with among the *Burattes*, near lake *Baikal*, in herds of thouſands. The young are eaſily tamed, and will readily return to their maſter, tho' turned out on the *Step*, or deſert **.

* *Le Brun's Trav.* I. 115.
** *Ritchkoff orenb. Topogr.* I. 288.

Le

Le Corine *de Buffon*, xii. 205. *tab.* xxvii. 31. SPOTTED.

A. with very ſlender horns ſix inches long, ſurrounded with circular *rugæ*: leſs than a roebuck: each ſide the face a white line: neck, body and flanks, tawny: belly and inſide of the thighs white: ſeparated from the ſides by a dark line: on the knees is a tuft of hair. Some are irregularly ſpotted with white. Perhaps theſe are the ſpotted goats of *Kolben*, II. 115.

Inhabits *Senegal*.

Bubulus *Plinii lib.* viii. *c.* 15. βουβαλος? *Oppian Cyneg.* II. *Lin.* 300.
Bucula cervina *Caii opuſc.* 63.
Buſelaphus *Geſner quad.* 121.
Vache de Barbarie, *Memoire de L'acad.* I. 205.
Le Bubale *de Buffon* xii. 294. *tab.* xxxvii. xxxviii.
Antilope Bubalis *Pallas ſpicil.* 12. 32. CERVINE.

A. with horns bending outward and backward, almoſt cloſe at their baſe, and diſtant at their points; twiſted and annulated; very ſtrong and black; ſome are above twenty inches long, and above eleven in girth at the baſe: head large, and like that of an ox: eyes placed very high and near the horns: the form of the body a mixture of the ſtag and heifer: the ſize of the firſt: the tail rather more than a foot long, terminated with a tuft of hair: color, a reddiſh brown.

Inhabits *Barbary*. This the *Bubalus* of the antients, not the *Buffalo*, as later writers have ſuppoſed. *Pliny* remarks an error of the ſame kind in his days, ſpeaking of the *Urus*, ſays, *Uros, quibus*

imperitum vulgus bubulorum *nomen imponit, cum id gignat* Africa, *vituli potius cervive quadam ſimilitudine.*

33. SENEGAL. Le Koba *de Buffon* xii. 210. 267. çama *Seb. Muſ.* I. 69. *tab.* xlii. *fig.* 4. *Aſh. Muſ.* *tab.* xxxii. *fig.* 2. Cert qu'on nomment Temama-

A. with horns almoſt cloſe at the baſe, a little above bending out greatly; then approach again towards the ends, and recede from each other towards the points, which bend backwards; the diſtance in the middle ſix inches and a half; above that four inches; at the points ſix; length, ſeventeen inches; circumference at the bottom eight; ſurrounded with fifteen prominent rings; the ends ſmooth and ſharp: head large and clumſy, eighteen inches long: ears ſeven: head and body of a light reddiſh brown: down the hind part of the neck a narrow black liſt: rump, a dirty white: on each knee, and above the fetlock, a duſky mark: hoofs ſmall: tail a foot long, covered with coarſe black hairs, which hang far beyond the end. Length of the whole ſkin which I bought at *Amſterdam*, ſeven feet.

Inhabits *Senegal*, where the *French* call it *La grande vache brune*. Certainly, neither the *Temama-çama* of *Hernandez*, nor even a native of *America*, as *Seba* aſſerts.

Le

Le Kob, ou petite vache brune, *de Buffon*, xii. 210. 267. *tab.* xxxii. *fig.* 1. 34 GAMBIAN.

A. with horns thirteen inches long, five inches and a half round at the bottom, very diſtant in the middle, and pretty cloſe at the baſe and points; ſurrounded with eight or nine rings; ſmooth at their upper part.

Inhabits *Senegal*.

N. 33 N. 13

R. Murray Sc.t

VII. DEER. Horns upright, ſolid, branched, annually deciduous. Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw; none in the upper.

* With palmated horns.

35. ELK.

Alce, machlis, *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 15. *Geſner quad.* I. 3. *Munſter Coſmog.* 883.
Cervus palmatus, Alce, Elant. *Klein quad.* 24. *Ridinger wild. Thiere.* 36.
Elk, *Raii ſyn. quad.* 86. *Scheffer Lapl.* 133. *Bell's trav.* I. 5, 215, 322.
Cervus Alces. C. cornibus acaulibus palmatis, caruncula gutturali, *Lin. ſyſt.* 92. Ælg. *Faun. Suec. No.* 39. Los, *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 212.
C. cornibus ab imo ad ſummum palmatis, *Briſſon quad.* 6. *Faunul. Sinens.*
L'Elan, *de Buffon*, xii. 79. *tab.* vii. viii. *Br. Muſ. Aſh. Muſ.*

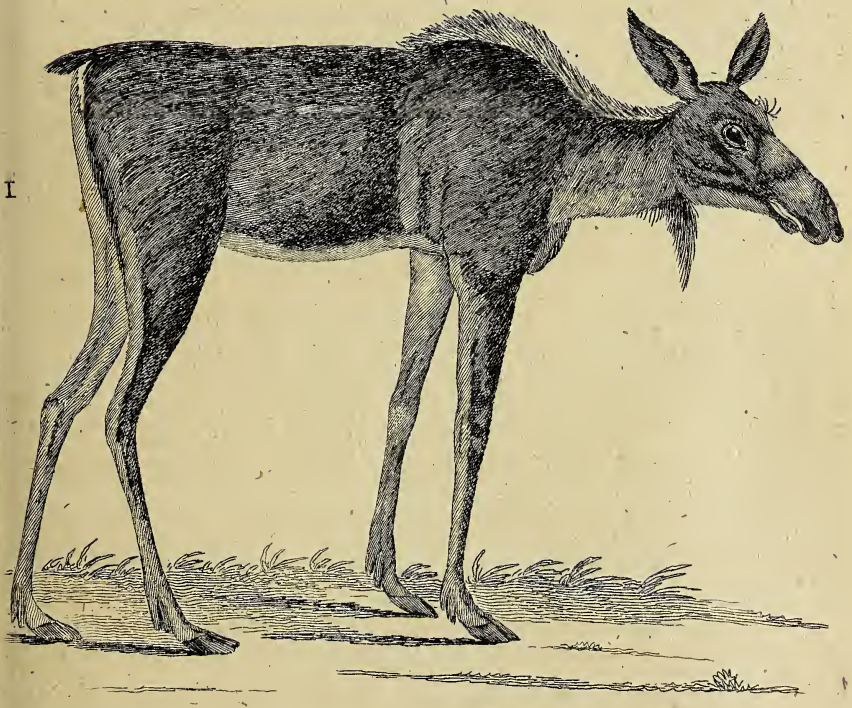
D. with horns with ſhort beams ſpreading into large and broad palms, one ſide of which is plain, the outmoſt furniſhed with ſeveral ſharp ſnags. No brow antlers *. The largeſt I have ſeen is in the houſe belonging to the *Hudſon Bay* company, weigh'd 56lb. length 32 inches; between tip and tip, 34; breadth of the palm 13 ½. There is in the ſame place an excellent picture of an Elk, which was killed in the preſence of Charles XI. of *Sueden*, and which weighed 1229lb. It is a very deformed and ſeemingly diſproportioned beaſt. A young female of

* In the *Britiſh Muſeum* is a pair of Elk horns, which in all reſpects reſembles the others, except that on the beam of each horn: about four inches from the baſe is a branch, round and trifurcated: very different from a brow-antler. It is the only one of the kind I ever ſaw; ſo, probably, is a meer accident; for neither the many *European* Elks horns, or the two pair of *American* Elk or Mooſe, I have examined, are furniſhed with brow-antlers. Thoſe in queſtion ſeem to be the very pair which Mr. *Dale* deſcribes and figures, *Phil. Tranſ. abridg.* ix. 85. *tab.* 6. *fig.* 50.

about

II

I



I FEM. MOOSE OR ELK. II ELK'S HORNS N°. 35.

about a year old, was to the top of the withers 5 feet high, or 15 hands; the head alone 2 feet long, length of the whole animal from noſe to tail, about 7 feet: the neck much ſhorter than the head, with a ſhort thick upright mane, of a light brown color. The eyes ſmall: the ears 1 foot long, very broad and ſlouching: noſtrils very large: the upper lip ſquare, hangs greatly over the lower, and has a deep ſulcus in the middle, ſo as to appear almoſt bifid: noſe very broad: under the throat a ſmall excreſcence, from whence hung a long tuft of coarſe black hair: the withers very high: fore legs 3 feet 3 inches long: from the bottom of the hoof to the end of the *tibia* 2 feet 4 inches: the hind legs much ſhorter than the fore legs: hoofs very much cloven: tail very ſhort; duſky above, white beneath: color of the body in general a hoary black; but more grey about the face than any where elſe. This was living laſt ſpring at the marquis of *Rockingham*'s houſe, at *Parſon's-green*. It ſeemed a mild animal; was uneaſy and reſtleſs at our preſence, and made a plaintive noiſe. This was brought from *North America*, and was called * the *Mooſe Deer*. A male of this ſpecies, and the horns of others having been brought over of late years, prove this, on compariſon with the horns of the *European* Elk, to be the ſame animal. But the accounts that *Joſſelyn* and *Dudly* ** give of the ſize

* From *Muſu*, which in the *Algonkin* language ſignifies an Elk. *Vide Kalm iter.* vol. III. 510. *Germ. ed. de Laet.* 73. *Purchas's Pilgr.* iv. 1831.

** *Joſſelyn's voy. New England*, 88. *New Engl. rarities*, 19. *Phil. Tranſ. abridg.* vii. 447.

of

of the *American Mooſe* has all the appearance of being greatly exaggerated; the firſt aſſerting, that ſome are found 12 feet or 33 hands high, and the laſt makes it only one foot lower; but *Charlevoix*, *Dierville* and *Leſcarbot* *, with greater appearance of probability, make it the ſize of a horſe, or an *Auvergne* mule, which is a very large ſpecies; and the informations alſo that I have received from eye-witneſſes, make its height from 15 to 17 hands. The writers who ſpeak of the *European* kind, confine its bulk to that of a horſe. Thoſe who ſpeak of the gigantic Mooſe, ſay, their horns are ſix feet high; *Joſſelyn* makes the extent from tip to tip to be two fathom, and *La Hontan* ** from hearſay pretends, that they weigh from 300 to 400 lb.; notwithſtanding he ſays that the animal which is to carry them is no larger than a horſe. Thus theſe writers vary from each other, and often are not conſiſtent with themſelves. It ſeems then that *Joſſelyn* and *Dudly* have been too credulous, and taken their evidence from huntſmen or *Indians*, who were fond of the marvellous; for it does not appear that they had ſeen it. The only thing certain is, that the Elk is common to both continents; and that the *American* having larger foreſts to range in and more luxuriant food, grows to a larger ſize than the *European*. In *America* they are found, tho' rarely, in the back parts of *New England*; in the peninſula of *Nova Scotia*, and in *Canada*; in *Europe*

* *Charlevoix hiſt. nouvelle France*, v. 185. *Dierville voy. de L'Acadie* 122. *Leſcarbot hiſt. nouv. France* 810. The *French* call this animal, *Orignal*.

** *Voy. N. America*, I. 57.

they

they inhabit *Lapland*, *Norway*, *Sueden* and *Ruſſia*; in *Aſia*, the N. E. parts of *Tartary* and *Siberia*; but in each of thoſe continents inhabit only parts, where cold reigns with the utmoſt rigor during part of the year.

They live amidſt the foreſts for the conveniency of browzing the boughs of trees, for the great length of their legs and the ſhortneſs of their neck prevents them from grazing with any ſort of eaſe; they often feed on water plants, which they can readily get at by wading; and *M. Sarraſin* * ſays, they are ſo fond of the *Anagyris fœtida*, or ſtinking bean trefoil, as to dig for it with their feet, when covered with ſnow.

They have a ſingular gait; their pace is a high ſhambling trot, but they go with vaſt ſwiftneſs; in old times theſe animals were made uſe of in *Sueden* to draw ſledges; but as they were frequently acceſſary to the eſcape of murderers and other criminals, the uſe was prohibited under great penalties. In paſſing thro' thick woods, they carry their heads horizontally, to prevent their horns being entangled in the branches. In their common walk they raiſe their fore feet very high; that which I ſaw ſtepped over a rail near a yard high with great eaſe.

They are very inoffenſive animals except when wounded, or in the rutting ſeaſon, when they become very furious, and at that time ſwim from iſle to iſle, in purſuit of the females. They ſtrike with both horns and hoofs; are hunted in *Canada* during win-

* *Martyn's abridg. mem. and hiſt. Acad.* iv. 253.

ter,

ter, when they ſink ſo deep in the ſnow as to become an eaſy prey: the fleſh is much commended for being light and nouriſhing, but the noſe is reckoned the greateſt delicacy in all *Canada:* the tongues are excellent, and are frequently brought here from *Ruſſia:* the ſkin makes excellent buff leather*: *Linnæus* ſays it will turn a muſket ball: the hair which is on the neck, withers and hams, of the full grown Elk, is of great length and very elaſtic, is uſed to make matreſſes: the hoofs were ſuppoſed to have great virtues in curing epilepſics. It was pretended, that the Elk being ſubject to that diſeaſe, cured itſelf by ſcratching its ear with its hoof.

The Elk was known to the *Romans* by the name of *Alce* and *Machlis:* they believed that it had no joints in its legs; and, from the great ſize of the upper lip, imagined it could not feed without going backward as it grazed.

Before I quit this ſubject it will be proper to take ſome notice of the enormous horns that are ſo often found foſſil in *Ireland*, and which have always been attributed to the Mooſe Deer: I mean the Mooſe Deer of *Joſſelyn*; for no other animal could poſſibly be ſuppoſed to carry ſo gigantic a head. Theſe horns differ very much from thoſe of the *European* or *American* Elk; the beam, or part between the baſe and the palm, is vaſtly longer: each is furniſhed with a large and palmated brow antler, and the ſnags on the upper palms are longer. The meaſurements of a pair of theſe horns are as follow:

* Numbers of the *American* Elk ſkins are ſent from hence to *Bayonne*, where they are dreſſed, and ſold to the *Gallegos*, who make buff waiſtcoats of them.

from

from the inſertion to the tips, 5 feet 5 inches; the brow antlers 11 inches; the broadeſt part of the palm, 18; diſtance between tip and tip, 7 feet 9: but theſe are ſmall in compariſon of others that have been found in the ſame kingdom. Mr. *Wright*, in his *Louthiana*, *tab.* xxii. Book III. gives the figure of one that was eight feet long, and fourteen between point and point. Theſe horns are frequent in our *Muſeums*, and at gentlemen's houſes in *Ireland:* but the Zoologiſt is ſtill at a loſs for the recent animal. I have been informed by a gentleman long reſident in *Hudſon's Bay*, that the *Indians* ſpeak of a beaſt of the Mooſe kind *, but far ſuperior in ſize to the common one, which they ſay is found 7 or 800 miles S. W. of *York Fort*. If ſuch an animal exiſts, with horns of the dimenſions juſt mentioned, and of proportionable dimenſions in other parts, there is a chance of ſeeing *Joſſelyn*'s account verified: for if our largeſt elks of ſeventeen hands high carry horns of ſcarce three feet in length, we may very well allow the animal to be thirty-three hands high which is to ſupport horns of 3 or 400lb. weight.

* Called by the *Indians*, *Waſkeſſeu*.

Tarandus ?

36. REIN.

Tarandus? *Plinii lib.* viii. c. 34.
Le Rangier ou Ranglier. *Gaſton de Foix apud du Fouilloux* 98.
Tarandus, Rangifer *Geſner quad.* 839, 840. *Icon. quad.* 57, 58.
Cervus mirabilis, *Jonſton quad. Munſter Coſmog.* 1054.
Macarib, Caribo, Pohano. *Joſſelin's New England rarities*, 20.
Cervus rangifer *Raii ſyn. quad.* 88.
Rennthier *Klein quad.* 23. *Ridinger wild. Thiere.* 35.
C. Tarandus. C. cornibus ramoſis recurvatis teretibus, ſummitatibus palmatis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 93. Rhen. *Faun. Suec. No.* 41. *Amæn. Acad.* iv. 144.
Le Renne *de Buffon*, xii. 79. *tab.* x. xi. xii. *Briſſon quad.* 63.
Reindeer *Scheffer Supl.* 82. 129. *Le Brun's travels*, I. 10. 11. Œuvres *de Maupertuis*, III. 198. *Voyage d'Outhier* 141. *Hiſt. Kamtchatka*, 228. *Bell's travels*, I. 213. *Martin's Spitzberg*, 99. *Crantz Greenl.* I. 70. *Egede Greenl.* 60. *Dobb's Hudſon's bay.* 20. 22. *voy. Hudſ. bay.* II. 17. 18.
Le Caribou, *Charlevoix hiſt. nouv. France*, v. 190. *Br. Muſ. Aſhm. Muſ.*

D. with large but ſlender horns bending forwards, the top palmated, with brow antlers broad and palmated: horns on both ſex; thoſe of the female leſs, and with fewer branches. A pair from *Greenland* was 3 feet 9 inches long, 2—6 from tip to tip; weighed 9lb. 12 oz. height of a full grown Rein, 4 feet 6; ſpace round the eyes always black; when it firſt ſheds its coat, the hairs are of a browniſh aſh color; after that changes to white; the hairs are very cloſely ſet together; along the fore part of the neck are very long and pendent: hoofs large: tail ſhort. Inhabits the fartheſt north of any hoofed quadruped; in *America*, *Spitzbergen*, and *Greenland*, but not further ſouth than *Canada*. In *Europe*, *Samoidea*, *Lapland*, *Norway*; in *Aſia*, the north coaſt, as far as *Kamtzchatka*, and the inland parts as low as *Siberia*; found in all theſe places in a ſtate of nature; is domeſticated only by the *Laplanders*, *Samoides* and *Kamtzchatkans*; is to the firſt the ſubſtitute of the horſe, the cow, the goat and the ſheep;

ſheep; and is their only wealth; the milk of the Rein affords them cheeſe; the fleſh, food; the ſkin, cloathing; the tendons, bowſtrings; and when ſplit, thread; the horns, glue; the bones, ſpoons. During the winter it ſupplies the want of a horſe, and draws their ſledges with amazing ſwiftneſs over the frozen lakes and rivers; or over the ſnow, which at that ſeaſon covers the whole country. A rich *Laplander* is poſſeſſed of a herd of a thouſand Reins. In autumn they ſeek the higheſt hills to avoid the *Lapland Gadfly**, which at that time depoſits its eggs in their ſkin; it is the peſt of theſe animals, and numbers die that are thus viſited. The moment a ſingle fly appears, the whole herd inſtantly perceives it, they fling up their heads, toſs about their horns, and at once attempt to fly for ſhelter amidſt the ſnows on the loftieſt *Alps*. In ſummer they feed on ſeveral plants; but during winter, on the rein-liverwort**, which lies far beneath the ſnow; which they remove with their feet and palmated brow antlers, in order to get at their beloved food. They live only ſixteen years.

Horns vary in ſize, and a little in form: one at Mr. *John Hunter*'s, with two broad four-furcated branches over the brow antlers, bending a little inwards: the whole was ſtronger and broader, in proportion to the length, than common, and of a dull deep yellow color.

* Œſtrus Tarandi *Faun. Suec. No.* 1731. *Flor. Lap.* 360.
** Lichen rangiferinus *Sp. pl.* II. 1620. *Fl. Lap.* 331.

37. FALLOW. Πρόξ. *Ariſtot. hiſt. An. lib.* II. c. 14.
Platyceros *Plinii lib.* xi. c. 38. *Oppian Cyneg. lib.* II. *lin.* 293.
Platogna. *Belon obſ.* 55.
Dama vulgaris ſive recentiorum *Geſner quad.* 307.
Daniel. *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 217.
Cervus Platyceros, Fallow Deer. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 85.
Cervus palmatus. Dam-tan-hirſch *Klein quad.* 25.
Cervus dama. C. cornibus ramoſis recurvatis compreſſis: ſummitate palmata *Lin. ſyſt.* 93. *Haſſelquiſt. itin.* 290.
Dof, Dofhiort *Faun. ſuec. No.* 42.
Le Dain *de Buffon* vi. 161. *tab.* xxvii. *Briſſon quad.* 62.
Buck. *Br. Zool.* I. 34. *Pontop. Norway.* II. 9. *Du Halde China* I. 315. *Faunul. ſinens.*

D. with horns palmated at their ends and pointing a little forward, and branched on the hinder ſide; two ſharp and ſlender brow antlers, and above them two ſmall ſlender branches. Color of this deer various, reddiſh, deep brown, white, ſpotted. Not ſo univerſal as the ſtag; rare in *France* and *Germany*. Found in *Greece*, the *Holy Land*, and the North of *China*. In great abundance in *England*; but, except on a few chaſes, at preſent confined in parks. M. *de Buffon* ſays, that the fallow deer of *Spain* are almoſt as large as ſtags. None originally in *America*. What are improperly called by that name will be deſcribed hereafter. Are eaſily tamed: during rutting time, will conteſt with each other for their miſtreſs; but are leſs fierce than the ſtag: during that ſeaſon, will form a hole in the ground, make the female lie down in it, and then often walk round and ſmell at her. *Moore* ſpeaks of a ſpecies found on the banks of the *Gambia*, in the interior parts of *Africa*, near *Barracunda*, called *Toncong*, which he ſays differed not in form from the *Engliſh* fallow deer; only that its ſize was equal to that of a ſmall horſe, and weighed

weighed 300lb. it had alſo on its neck an erect black mane four or five inches long *.

** With rounded horns.

38. STAG.

Cervus *Plinii lib.* viii. *c.* 32. *Geſner quad.* 326.
Jelen. *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 216.
Red Deer, Stag, or Hart. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 84.
Cervus nobilis. Hirſch. *Klein quad.* 23.
C. Elaphus. C. cornibus ramoris teretibus recurvatis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 93. Hiort, Kron-hiort. *Faun. ſuec.* No. 4.
Le Cerf *de Buffon*, vi. 63. *tab.* ix. x. *Briſſon quad.* 58.
Stag, or Red Deer. *Br. Zool.* I. 34. *Shaw's travels*, 243. *Cateſby Carolin. App.* xxxviii. *Lawſon Carolin.* 123. *Faunul. ſinens.*

D. with long upright horns, much branched: ſlender and ſharp brow antlers. Color of the ſtag generally a reddiſh brown, with ſome black about the face, and a black liſt down the hind part of the neck and between the ſhoulders. Grows to a large ſize: one killed in the county of *Aberdeen* weighed 18 ſtone *Scots*, or 314lb. horns of the *American* ſtags ſometimes weigh 30 lb. and are above four feet high.

Common to *Europe*, *Barbary*, North of *Aſia* and *North America*. Lives in herds: one male generally ſupreme in each herd. Furious and dangerous in rutting time. Seeks the female with a violent braying. Rutting ſeaſon in *Auguſt*. Begins to ſhed its horns the latter end of *February*, or beginning of *March*: recovers them entirely by *July*. Fond of the ſound of the pipe; will ſtand and liſten atten-

* *Travels up the Gambia*, 205.

tively. The account of the *Cervina Senectus* *, or vaſt longevity of the Stag, fabulous. Hinds go with young above eight months, bring one at a time, ſeldom two: ſecure the young from the ſtag, who would deſtroy it. Fleſh of theſe animals coarſe and rank: ſkin uſeful for many purpoſes: from the horns is extracted the celebrated ſpirit of *hartſhorn*; but the horns of all other deer yield the ſame ſalt. The *Hippelaphus* ** of the antients, only a large race of ſtags, with longer hair on the neck, giving it the appearance of a mane. This is diſtinguiſhed by the *French* with the title of *Cerf d'Ardenne:* by the *Germans*, with that of *Brandhirtz*. Under the ſame variety may be alſo brought the *Tragelaphus*; ſo called from being more hairy than common †.

Le Cerf de Corſe of M. *de Buffon*, vi. is the leſt ſpecies, of a deep brown color. *Vide* p. 95. *tab.* xi. This may be the ſame as the ſmall kind of ſtag, rather larger than the fallow deer, which Dr. *Shaw* ſays is found in *Barbary*, whoſe female the *Moors* call in deriſion *Fortaſs*, or Scald head, from having no horns ‡. In *Ceylon*, (as I have been informed by Mr. *Loten*) are two varieties of ſtags; one of the common ſize, the other 14 hands high, and are called there Elks.

Du Halde, I. 122. ſpeaks of a ſmall ſort of ſtag,

* *Juvenal Sat.* xiv. 251. *Pliny lib.* viii. *c.* 33. Speaks of ſome that were taken about 100 years before his time, with golden collars on their necks, which had been put on them by *Alexander the Great.*

** *Ariſtot. Hiſt. An. lib.* II. *c.* 1.

† *Geſner quad.* 296.

‡ *Travels*, 243.

found

found in *Sunnan*, a province of *China*, not bigger than a common dog.

Fallow deer *Lawſon Carol.* 123. *Cateſby App.* xxxviii. *du Pratz*, II. 50.

Dama virginiana *Raii ſyn. quad.* 86. *Ph. Tr. Abridg.* ix. 86. *Br. Muſ. Aſhm. Muſ.*

39. VIRGINIAN.

D. with ſlender horns, bending very much forward: have numerous branches on the interior ſides; no brow antlers: about the ſize of the *Engliſh* fallow deer: of a light color, a cinereous brown: tail longer than that of the *Engliſh* Buck: a quite diſtinct ſpecies, and peculiar to *America*. Are found in vaſt herds. Thoſe near the ſhores are lean and bad, and ſubject to worms in their heads and throats. Are very reſtleſs; always in motion: not fierce: their fleſh dry; but of the utmoſt importance to the *Indians*, who dry it for their winter proviſion. The ſkins a great article of commerce, vaſt numbers annually imported from our colonies. Feed during hard winters on the moſs which hangs in long ſtrings from the *American* trees, in the northern parts.

Axis *Plinii lib.* viii. *c.* 21. *Belon obſ.* 119. (fæm.) *Raii ſyn. quad.* 89. ſpeckled deer *Nieuhoff voy.*

262. L'Axis *de Buffon*, xi. 397. *tab.* xxxviii. xxxix.

40. AXIS.

D. with ſlender trifurcated horns; the firſt branch near the baſe; the ſecond near the top; each pointing upwards: ſize of the fallow deer: of a light red color: the body beautifully marked with white ſpots: along the lower part of the ſides next the belly is a line of white: the tail long as that of a fallow deer; red above, white beneath.

Common on the banks of the *Ganges*, and in the iſles of *Ceylon* and *Java:* will bear our climate: breed in the Prince of *Orange*'s menagery near the *Hague:* are very tame: have the ſenſe of ſmelling: very exquiſite: readily eat bread, but will refuſe a piece that has been breathed on.

41. GREAT AXIS. In the *Britiſh Muſeum* is a pair of large horns, of the ſame ſhape with the former, and, like them, trifurcated; are very thick ſtrong, and rugged; of a whitiſh color; two feet nine inches long; two feet four inches between tip and tip. There is not in any of the catalogues the leſt hint of the place they come from; or any hiſtory relating to them. From their general appearance, ſeem to be of a ſpecies different from the former.

42. PORCINE. D. with ſlender trifurcated horns thirteen inches long; ſix inches diſtant at the baſe: head ten inches and a half long: body, from the tip of the noſe to the tail, three feet ſix inches: height, from the ſhoulders to the hoof, two feet two inches; and about two inches higher behind: length of the tail eight inches: body thick and clumſy: legs fine and ſlender: color on the upper part of the neck, body and ſides, brown; belly and rump, of a lighter color.

In poſſeſſion of Lord *Clive*, brought from ſome part of *India*; called, from the thickneſs of their body, Hog Deer.

II

I

I REIN Nº 36. II PORCINE DEER Nº 42.

Caprea *Plinii lib.* xi. *c.* 37.
Caprea, capreolus, Dorcas *Geſner quad.* 296.
Sarn *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 27.
Cervus minimus *Klein quad.* 24. *Faunul. ſinens.*
Cervus capreolus. C. cornibus ramoſis teretibus erectis, ſummitate bifida *Lin. ſyſt.* 94. Radjur. *Faun. ſuec. No.* 43.
Le Chevreuil *de Buffon*, vi. 289. *tab.* xxxii. xxxiii. *Briſſon quad.* 61. *Charlevoix N. France*, v. 195.
Roebuck *Br. Zool.* I. 139. *Bell's Trav.* I. 200. *Br. Muſ. Aſh. Muſ.*

43. Roe.

D. with ſtrong upright rugged trifurcated horns from ſix to eight inches long: length, from noſe to tail, three feet nine inches: height before, two feet three inches: behind, two feet ſeven inches: tail, one inch: weight of a full grown buck near 60 lb. hair in ſummer very ſhort and ſmooth; ends of the hairs deep red, bottoms dark grey: in winter, very long and hoary at the tips, except on the back, where it is often very dark: the legs ſlender; and below the firſt joint of the hind legs is a tuft of long hair: rump, and underſide of the tail, white.

Inhabits moſt parts of *Europe*, as far north as *Norway:* found in *Tartary* and *China*; not in *Africa*. Uncertain whether this kind is found in *N. America*, notwithſtanding it is mentioned by *Charlevoix:* unnoticed by *Lawſon* and *Cateſby*. Frequent in the highlands of *Scotland*, but in no other part of *Great Britain*.

Fond of mountainous wooded countries, brouzes very much, and during winter eats the young ſhoots of fir and beech: is very active; lives in ſmall families: brings two young at a time; conceals them from the buck: the fleſh delicate, but never fat.

44. MEXICAN. Teutlalmaçame *Hernandez An. Mexic* 324.
Cuguaca-apara ? *Marcgrave Braſil*, 235. *Piſo Braſil*, 97.
Baieu *Bancroft Guiana*, 122.
Cervus major, corniculis breviſſimis. Biche des bois, *Barrere France Æquin.* 151.
Chevreuil *d'Amerique. de Buffon*, vi. 210, 243. *tab.* xxxvii.
Le Cariacou ? *de Buffon*, xii. 324, 347. *tab.* xliv.

D. with ſtrong thick rugged horns, bending forward; ten inches long; nine between point and point; trifurcated in the upper part; one erect ſnag about two inches above the baſe: by accident ſubject to vary in the number of branches: head large: neck thick: eyes large, and bright: about the ſize of the *European* Roe: color of the hair reddiſh; when young, ſpotted with white.

Inhabits *Mexico*, *Guiana*, and *Braſil*; not only the internal parts of the country, but even the borders of the plantations: the fleſh inferior to that of *European* veniſon. A ſpecies very diſtinct from the Roe of the old continent. An accurate account of the hoofed quadrupeds, of the new continent, among the *deſiderata* of the Zoologiſt.

In the *Muſeum* of the Royal Society is a pair of horns of ſome animal of the Roebuck kind, ſtyled by *Grew* * horns of the *Indian* Roebuck: they are ſixteen inches long, and the ſame between tip and tip; are very thick, ſtrong and rugged; near the baſe of each is an upright forked branch; the ends bend forward, divide into two branches, each furniſhed with numerous ſnags.

* *Rarities*, 24.

Cervus

III

II

I

I Fossil Horns *P.44.* II Virginian Deer N°. 39.
III Mexican N°. 44.

Cervus Guineenſis. C. griſeus ſubtus nigricans. *Muſ. Fr. Ad.* 12. 45 GREY. *Lin. ſyſt.* 94.

An obſcure ſpecies, doubtful whether a Deer, a Muſk, or female Antelope; for the horns were wanting in the animal deſcribed by *Linnæus*.

Size of a cat; of a grey color: between the ears a line of black: a large black ſpot above the eyes: on each ſide the throat a line of the ſame color pointing downwards: the middle of the breaſt black: the fore legs and ſides of the belly, as far as the hams, marked with black: ears rather long: under ſide of the tail black.

** Without horns.

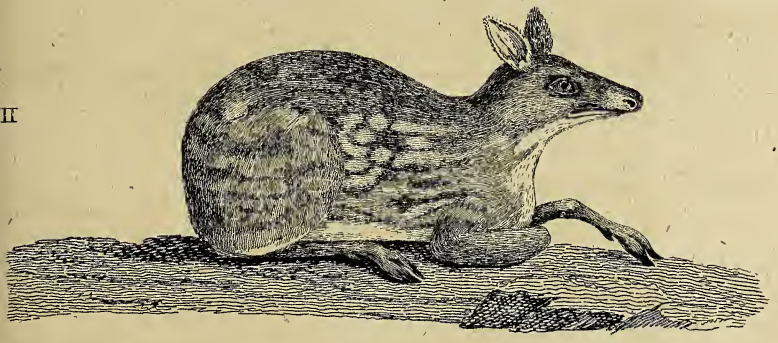
VIII. MUSK. Two long tuſks in the upper jaw.
Eight ſmall cutting teeth in the lower jaw; none in the upper.

46. TIBET. Capreolus Moſchi. *Geſner quad.* 695.
Animal Moſchiferum *Raii ſyn. quad.* 127. *Schrockius hiſt. Moſchi*, 1. *tab.* 1.
Animal Moſchiferum, Kabarga. *Nov. com. Petrop.* iv. 393.
Muſk animal. *Tavernier's trav.* II. 153. *Le Brun's Trav.* I. 116. *Bell's Trav.* I. 249. II. 88. *Strahlenberg*, 339.
Du Halde China, I. 63. 324. *Grew's Muſeum*, 21.
Moſchus Moſchiferus. M. folliculo umbilicali *Lin. ſyſt.* 91.
Tragulus, ſp. 5. Le Muſc *Briſſon quad.* 67. *Klein quad.* 18.
Le Muſc *de Buffon* xii. 361. *Faunul. ſinens.*

M. of the form of a roebuck: length three feet three inches, from the top of the ſhoulders to the ſoles of the feet, two feet three inches. From the top of the haunches to thoſe of the hind feet, two feet nine inches.

Upper jaw much longer than the lower, on each ſide a ſlender tuſk, near two inches long, very ſhort on the inner edge, and hanging out quite expoſed to view: in the lower jaw eight ſmall cutting teeth; and in each jaw ſix grinders: ears long and narrow, inſide of a pale yellow, outſide deep brown: chin yellow: hair on the whole body, erect, very long, and each marked with ſhort waves from top to bottom: color near the lower part cinereous, black near the end; the tips ferruginous: hoofs ſlender and black; ſpurious hoofs of the fore feet very long: tail an inch long, hid in the hair: the ſcrotum of a bright

II



I

I TIBET Nº 46. II INDIAN MUSK Nº 48.

bright red color; but the penis ſo hid as ſcarce to be diſcovered.

Female leſs than the male: noſe ſharper: wants the two tuſks, and has two ſmall teats.

Inhabits the kingdom of *Tibet*, the province of *Mohang Meng* in *China*, *Tonquin*, and *Bontan*; about the lake *Baikal*, and near the rivers *Jeneſea*, and *Argun*. Found from *Lat.* 60 to 44 or 45; but never wanders ſo far ſouth, except when forced thro' hunger by great falls of ſnow, when they migrate ſouth to feed on corn and new-grown rice. Inhabit naturally the mountains that are covered with pines: love ſolitude: avoid mankind. If purſued ſeek the higheſt ſummits, inacceſſible to men or dogs.

That noted drug the muſk is produced from the male. It is found in a bag or tumor of the ſize of a hen's egg on the belly of that ſex only. It is furniſhed with two ſmall orifices; the largeſt is oblong, the other round; the one is naked, the other covered with long hairs. The muſk is contained in this, for Mr. *Gmelin* tells us, that on ſqueezing the tumor, the muſk was forced thro' the apertures in form of a fat brown matter. The hunters cut off the bag and tie it up for ſale; but are very apt to adulterate the contents, by mixing other matter with it to encreaſe the weight. Theſe animals muſt be found in great plenty, for *Tavernier* ſays, that he bought in one journey 7673 muſk bags. The muſk of *Tibet* is far ſuperior to that of other places, and of courſe much dearer. The fleſh of the males is much infected with this drug, but is eaten by the

Ruſſians

Ruſſians and *Tartars*. It is ſtrongeſt in rutting time.

47. BRASILIAN. Cuguacu-ete. *Margrave Braſil.* 235. *Piſo Braſil.* 97. Biche de Guiane. *des Marchais.* III. 295. Wirrebocerra. *Bancroft Guiana.* 123. Cervula ſurinamenſis, ſubrubra albis maculis notata. *Seb. Muſ.* I. 71. *tab.* xliv. *Klein quad.* 22. *Briſſon quad.* 67.

M. about the ſize of a roebuck: ears four inches long: the veins very aparent: eye large and black; noſtrils wide: ſpace about the mouth black: the hind legs longer than the fore legs: tail ſhort: hair on the whole body ſhort and ſmooth: on the head and neck brown: the throat and lower part of the neck white: body and legs tawny: hoofs black.

Inhabits *Guiana* and *Braſil*; are exceſſively timid, and moſt remarkably active, and ſwift; like goats they can ſtand with all their four legs placed together on the point of a rock. They are frequently ſeen ſwimming the rivers, and at that time are eaſily taken. The *Indians* hunt them, and their fleſh is eſteemed very delicate. The *French* of *Guiana* call them *Biches* or Does, becauſe notwithſtanding their likeneſs to deer, both ſexes are without horns. M. de *Buffon* accuſes *Seba* of an error, in placing this animal in *Surinam*; but the laſt is vindicated by ſeveral authorities, who have had ocular proof of its exiſtence in *Guiana*, &c.

Meminna

Meminna *Knox hiſt. Ceylon.* 21. *de Buffon.* xii. 315. Piſſay *Hamilton's voy. E. Indies.* I. 261. 48. INDIAN.

M. length 1 foot 5; weight 5 lb. $\frac{1}{2}$; of a cinereous olive color: throat, breaſt and belly white: ſides and haunches ſpotted, and barred tranſverſely with white: ears large and open: tail very ſhort.

Inhabits *Ceylon*; a fine drawing of this animal was communicated to me by Mr. *Loten*, late governor in *Ceylon*.

Le Chevrotain des Indes. *de Buffon*, xii. 315. 341. *tab.* xlii. xliii. *quad.* 66. Tr. indicus. 65. *Klein quad.* 21. 49. GUINEA.
Tragulus Guineenſis. *Briſſon* Moſchus pygmæus *Lin. ſyſt.* 92.

M. nine inches $\frac{1}{2}$ long: head, legs, and whole upper part of the body tawny: belly white: no ſpurious hoofs: two very broad cutting teeth in the lower jaw: on each ſide of them, three others very ſlender: in the upper jaw two ſmall tuſks: ears large: tail an inch long. In poſſeſſion of Mr. *Guy* of *York Buildings*, who ſaid it came from *Guinea*. M. de *Buffon* ſays it is found in the *Eaſt-Indies*. The horns which *Linnæus* ſays are ſold as belonging to this animal are thoſe of the *Royal Antelope*, p. 28.

To this genus muſt be referred a large ſpecies mentioned by *Nieuhoff*, p. 209, found in the iſle of *Formoſa*, which he calls ſtags, leſs than ours, but without horns.

No

IX. CAMEL. No cutting teeth in the upper jaw. Upper lip divided like that of a hare. Six cutting teeth in the lower jaw.
Small hoofs. No ſpurious hoofs.

50. ARABIAN. Καμηλος Αραβιος *Ariſt. hiſt. An.* lib. II. c. 1.
Camelus Arabicus *Plinii lib.* viii. c. 18.
Camel called Hugiun *Leo Afr.* 338.
Camelus Dromas *Geſner quad.* 159. *Pr. Alp. hiſt. Ægypt.* I. 223.
Camelus unico in dorſo gibbo, ſeu Dromedarius. Camel, or Dromedary. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 143. *Klein quad.* 42.
Camelus Dromedarius. C. topho dorſi unico. *Lin. ſyſt.* 90.
Le Dromedaire *de Buffon*, xii. 211. *tab.* ix. *Briſſon quad.* 33.
Camel with one bunch. *Pocock's trav.* I. 207. *Shaw's trav.* 239. *Ruſſel's hiſt. Aleppo.* 56. 57. *Plaiſted's journal*, 82.

C. with a bunch on the back: head ſmall: ears ſhort: neck long, ſlender and bending: height to the top of the bunch ſix feet ſix inches: hair ſoft: longeſt about the neck, under the throat, and about the bunch: color of that on the protuberance duſky: on the other parts a reddiſh aſh color: tail long: the hair on the middle ſoft: on the ſides coarſe, black and long: hoofs ſmall: feet flat, divided above, but not thro': the bottom exceſſively tough yet pliant: has ſix calloſities on the legs, one on each knee, one on the inſide of each foreleg, on the upper joint; one on the inſide of the hind leg, at the bottom of the thigh, another on the lower part of the breaſt, the places that the animal reſts on when it lies down.

The riches of *Arabia*, from the time of *Job* to the preſent, the patriarch reckoned 6000 camels among

among his paſtoral treaſures; the moderns eſtimate their wealth by the numbers of theſe uſeful animals; without them great part of *Aſia* and *Africa* would be wretched; by them the ſole commerce is carried thro' arid and burning tracts, impaſſible but by beaſts which providence formed expreſsly for the ſcorched deſerts. Their ſoles are adapted to the ſands they are to paſs over, their toughneſs and ſpungy ſoftneſs preventing them from cracking. Their great powers of ſuſtaining abſtinence from drinking, enables them to paſs over unwatered tracts for ſeven or eight days without requiring the leſt liquid; *Leo Africanus* ſays for fifteen. They can diſcover water by their ſcent at half a league's diſtance, and after a long abſtinence will haſten towards it, long before their drivers perceive where it lies.

Their patience under hunger is ſuch, that they will travel many days fed only with a few dates, or ſome ſmall balls of bean or barley-meal; or on the miſerable thorny plants they meet with in the deſerts.

The largeſt kind will carry a load of 1000 or 1200lb. weight. They kneel down to be loaded; but riſe the moment they find the burthen equal to their ſtrength: they will not permit an ounce more to be put on: are moſt mild and gentle, at all times, but when they are in heat: during that period, are ſeized with a ſort of madneſs, that it is unſafe to approach them: are not prevailed on to quicken their pace by blows; but go freely if gently treated, and ſeem enlivened by the pipe, or any muſick.

muſick. In winter they are covered with long hair, which falls off in the ſpring, and is carefully gathered, being wove into ſtuffs, and alſo cloths to cover tents. In ſummer their hair is ſhort. Before the great heats the owners ſmear their bodies, to keep off the flies. The *Arabs* are very fond of the fleſh * of young camels. The milk of theſe animals is their principal ſubſiſtence; and the dung of camels is the fuel uſed by the Caravans in the travels over the deſerts.

There are varieties among the camels. The *Turkman* is the largeſt and ſtrongeſt. The *Arabian* is hardy. What is called the *Dromedary*, *Maihary*, and *Raguahl*, is very ſwift. The common ſort travel about 30 miles a day. The laſt, which has a leſs bunch, and more delicate ſhape, and alſo much inferior in ſize, never carries burdens; but is uſed to ride on. In *Arabia*, they are trained for running matches: and in many places, for carrying couriers, who can go above 100 miles a day, on them; and that for nine days together,** over burning deſerts unhabitable by any living creature. The *Chineſe* call theſe ſwift camels, expreſſively, *Fong Kyo to*, or camels with *feet of the wind*. The *African* camels are the moſt hardy, having more diſtant and more dreadfull deſerts to paſs over than any of the others, from *Numidia* to the kingdom of *Æthiopia*. *She Chin*, a *Chineſe* phyſician, ſays, that camels are found wild N. W. of his country †.

* *Athenæus* relates, that the *Perſian* monarchs had whole camels ſerved up to their table. *Lib.* iv. *p.* 130. as the *Romans* had whole boars.

** *Leo Afr.* 338.

† *Du Halde China* II. 225.

Καμηλος

Καμηλος Βακτρος *Arist. hist. An.* II. *c.* 1.
Camelus Bactrianus *Plinii lib.* viii. *c.* 18.
Camel called Becheti *Leo Afr.* 338.
Camelus *Gesner quad.* 150. *Pr. Alp. hist. Ægypt.* I. 223. *tab.* 13.
Camelus duobus in dorso tuberibus, seu Bactrianus. *Raii syn. quad.* 145.
Camelus Bactrianus. C. dorsi tophis duobus *Lin. syst.* 90. *Klein quad.* 41.
Le Chameau *de Buffon* xi. 211. *tab.* xxii. *Brisson quad.* 32.
Persian camel *Russel's hist. Aleppo,* 57.

51. BACTRIAN.

C. with two bunches on the back; in all other respects like the preceding; of which it seems to be a meer variety, and is equally adapted for riding or carrying loads,

It is found only in *Asia*, and even there is rare, the breed being almost confined to some parts of *Persia* and the southern parts of *Tartary*. They do not differ in their nature or manners from the other kind.

Camels have been introduced into *Jamaica* and *Barbadoes*; but, for want of knowlege of their diet and treatment, have in general been of very little service †.

† *Brown's hist. Jamaica,* 488. *Ligon's hist. Barbadoes,* 58.

52. LLAMA. Ovis Peruana *Hernandez An. Mex.* 660. *Marcgrave Braſil*, 243. Huanucu-Llama. *de Laet.* 328. Allo-camelus *Scaligeri.* Ovis Indica *Geſner quad.* 149. Llama. *Ovalle chile. Churchill's Coll.* 44, 45. Guanaco *ibid. Cieza's Travels*, 232. 233. *Frezier's voy.* 154. *Feuillée obſ. Peru*, 23. *Ulloa's voy.* I. 478. *Wood's voyage* in *Dampier's*, IV. 95. Camelus Glama. C. corpore lævi, topho pectorali. *Lin. ſyſt.* 91. Camelus Peruvianus *Glama* dictus *Raii ſyn. quad.* 145. Le Lama *de Buffon* xiii. 16. Camelus pilis breviſſimis. Le Chameau de Perou. *Briſſon quad.* 34. Camelus ſpurius *Klein quad.* 42.

C. with an almoſt even back, ſmall head, fine black eyes, and very long neck, bending much, and very protuberant * near the junction with the body: in a tame ſtate, with ſmooth ſhort hair; in a wild ſtate, with long coarſe hair **; white, grey and ruſſet, diſpoſed in ſpots. According to *Hernandez*, yellowiſh, with a black line from the head along the top of the back to the tail, and belly white. The ſpotted may poſſibly be the tame; the laſt, the wild *Llamas*. The tail ſhort: the height from four to four feet and a half: length, from the neck to the tail, ſix feet. The carcaſs, diveſted of ſkin and offals, according to the editor of Mr. *Biron's* voyage, weighed 200lb. in general the ſhape exactly reſembles a camel, only it wanted the dorſal bunch.

It is the camel of *Peru* and *Chili*; and before the arrival of the *Spaniards*, was the only beaſt of burthen known to the *Indians*. It is as mild, as gentle, and as tractable. We find, that before the intro-

* *Matthiolus* obſerved, at the point of this protuberance, a ſort of impoſtume, with matter diſtilling from it. This I ſuſpect to be accidental; for the animal he ſaw was one ſhewn in *Germany*. Vide *Marcgrave*, 243. No writer, who deſcribed the *Llama* in its native country, mentions this circumſtance.

** *Ulloa.* I. 479.

duction

duction of mules *, they were uſed by the *Indians* to plow the land; that at preſent they ſerve to carry burthens of about 100lb. that they go with great gravity, and, like their *Spaniſh* maſters, nothing can prevale on them to change their pace. They lie down to be loaden; and when wearied, no blows can provoke them to go on. *Feuillée* ſays, they are ſo capricious, that if ſtruck, they inſtantly ſquat down, and nothing but careſſes can induce them to riſe. When angry, have no other method of revenging injuries than by ſpitting, and they can ejaculate their *ſaliva* to the diſtance of ten paces; if it falls on the ſkin, it raiſes an itching and a reddiſh ſpot. Their fleſh is eaten, and ſaid to be as good as mutton. The wool has a ſtrong diſagreeable ſcent. They are very ſure-footed; therefore uſed to carry the *Peruvian* ores over the ruggedeſt hills and narroweſt paths of the *Andes*. They inhabit that vaſt chain of mountains, their whole length, to the ſtraits of *Magellan*; but, except where thoſe hills approach the ſea, as in *Patagonia*, never appear on the coaſts. Like the camel, they have powers of abſtaining long from drink, ſometimes for four or five days: like that animal's, their food is coarſe and trifling.

As every domeſtic animal has, or had its ſtock or origin in a wild ſtate, we believe the *Llama* and the *Guanaco* to be the ſame. The *Llama* is deſcribed as the largeſt of the two domeſtic animals the *Peruvians* have; for, except that, they knew no

* *Ovalle* 44.

other than the congenerous *Pacos*. We find two animals ſimilar to theſe, wild; the larger, or *Guanico*, may be ſuppoſed to be a ſavage *Llama*; the leſſer, or *Vicunna*, to be the *Pacos* in a ſtate of nature: the brief deſcriptions we have left us of each, give us little room to doubt but that the difference of color and hair ariſes only from culture.

In a wild ſtate they keep in great herds in the higheſt and ſteepeſt parts of the hills; and while they are feeding, one keeps centry on the pinnacle of ſome rock: if it perceives the approach of any one, it neighs; the herd takes the alarm, and goes off with incredible ſpeed. They out-run all dogs; ſo there is no other way of killing them but with a gun. They are killed for the ſake of their fleſh and their hair; for the *Indians* weave the laſt into cloth *. From the form of the parts of generation, in both ſexes, no animal copulates with ſuch difficulty: it is often the labor of a day, *Antequam actum ipſum venereum incipiant, et abſolvant.* **.

53. Pacos.

Pacos *Hernandez*, 663. Paco, vicunna *de Laet*. 328. 329. *Cieza*. 233.
Ovis chilenſis. *Marcgrave* 244. *Wood*'s *voy*. *Dampier*, iv. 95. *Narborough*'s *voy*. 32.
Vicunna, Alpaques. *Frezier's voy*. 153, 154. *Ulloa*'s *voy*. I. 479.
Camelus ſeu Camelo congener Peruvianum lanigerum, *Pacos* dictum. *Raii ſyn. quad*. 147.
Camelus laniger. *Klein. quad*. 42.
Le Paco. *de Buffon* xiii. 16.
Camelus pilis prolixis toto corpore veſtitus. Le vigogne. *Briſſon quad*. 35.
Camelus Pacos. C. tophis nullis, corpore lanato. *Lin. ſyſt*. 91.

C. with the body covered with long and very fine wool, of the color of dried roſes, or a dull purple: the belly white: in a tame ſtate: varies in color:

* *De Laet*, 329. *Hernandez*, 662.

ſhaded

ſhaped like the former, but much leſs: the leg of one I ſaw was about the ſize of that of a buck.

Are of the ſame nature with the preceding: inhabit the ſame places, but are more capable of ſupporting the rigor of froſt and ſnow: they live in vaſt herds; are very timid, and exceſſively ſwift: ſometimes the *Guanacoes* aſſociate with them. The *Indians* take the *Pacos* in a ſtrange manner: they tie cords with bits of wool or cloth hanging to them, above 3 or 4 feet from the ground, croſs the narrow paſſes of the mountains, then drive thoſe animals towards them, which are ſo terrified by the flutter of the rags as not to dare to paſs, but huddling together, give the hunters opportunity to kill with their ſlings as many as they pleaſe. The tame ones will carry * from 50 to 75 lb.

Theſe animals yield a *Bezoar*: *Wafer* ** ſays he has taken thirteen out of the ſtomach of a ſingle beaſt: they were ragged and of ſeveral forms, ſome round, ſome oval, others long: they were green at firſt, but changed to aſh color.

* *Brewer's voy. chile in Churchill*, I. 511.
** *Wafer's voy.* in *Dampier*, III. 384.

X. HOG. Cutting teeth in both jaws.

54. COMMON. *(Wild)*. Sus fera, aper *Plinii lib.* viii. *c* 51. *Geſner quad.* 918.
Sus agreſtis ſive aper, wild boar or ſwine. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 96.
Wieprz leſny, Dzik. *Rzaczynſki Polon.* 213.
Wild Schwein. *Klein quad.* 25.
Le Sangher. *de Buffon* v. 99. *tab.* xiv.
Sus caudatus, auriculis Brevibus, ſubrotundis, cauda piloſa. *Briſſon quad.* 75.
Sus aper. *Lin. ſyſt.* 102.

(Tame). Sus. *Geſner quad.* 872. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 92.
Schwein. *Klein quad.* 25.
Le Cochon. *de Buffon* v. 99. Le verrat. *tab.* xvi.
Sus caudatus, auriculis oblongis, acutis, cauda piloſa. *Briſſon quad.* 74.
Sus ſcrofa. S. dorſo anticè ſetoſo, cauda piloſa. *Lin. ſyſt.* 102. Swiin. *Faun. ſuec. No.* 21. *Br. Zool.* I. 41.

H. with the body covered with briſtles: two large tuſks above and below: in a wild ſtate, of a dark brinded color, and beneath the briſtles is a ſoft curled ſhort hair: the ears ſhort, and a little rounded. TAME: the ears long, ſharp pointed, and flouching: the color generally white, ſometimes mixed with other colors.

In a tame ſtate, univerſal, except in the frigid zones, and *Kamtſchatka**, and ſuch places where the cold is very ſevere. Since its introduction into *America*, by the *Europeans*, abounds to exceſs in the hot and temperate parts. Found wild in moſt part of *Europe*, except the *Britiſh* iſles, and the countries N. of the *Baltic:* in *Aſia*, from *Syria* to the borders of the lake *Baikal***: in *Africa*, on the coaſt of *Barbary*. In the foreſts of S. *America* † are vaſt droves, which derive their origin from the *Euro-*

* *Hiſt. Kamtſ.* 108.
† *Des Marchais voy.* III. 312.
** *Bell's trav.* I. 279. *Gumilla orenoque* II. 4.

pean

pean kind relapſed into a ſtate of nature, and are what Mr. *Bancroft*, in his hiſtory of *Guiana*, 126, deſcribes as a particular ſpecies, by the name of *Warree*. Cannot bear exceſſive cold: inhabit wooded countries: very ſwift: a ſtupid, inactive, drowſy animal, fond of wallowing in the mud to cool its ſurfeited body: greedy, voracious, but not indiſcriminate in the choice of its food; has been found to eat 72 ſpecies of plants, reject 171; very fond of various roots: ſo brutal as to eat its own offſpring. Uſefull in *America*, by clearing the country of rattle-ſnakes, which it devours with ſafety: reſtleſs in high winds: has a natural diſpoſition to grow fat: is very prolific, brings ſometime 20 young at a time: its fleſh of vaſt uſe, takes ſalt the beſt of any; furniſhes our table with various delicacies; *brawn*, peculiar to the *Engliſh*. The *Romans* made a diſh

> Of the ſwelling unctuous Paps
> Of a fat prægnant Sow, newly cut off.

& GUINEA. Porcus guineenſis. *Marcgrave Braſil.* 230. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 96.

Sus porcus. S. dorſo poſticè ſetoſo, cauda longitudine pedum *Lin. ſyſt.* 103.

Le Cochon de Guinea *de Buffon* xv. 146. *Briſſon quad.* 76.

H. with a leſſer head than the common kind: very long, ſlender, and ſharp pointed ears: tail hanging down to the heels, without hairs: the body covered with ſhort red ſhining hairs, but about the neck and lower part of the back a little longer: no briſtles: a domeſtic variety of the common kind.

* *Alchymiſt Act.* ii. *Sc.* ii.

β CHINESE. Sus chinenſis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 102. *Briſſon quad.* 75. 99. *tab.* xv.
Le cochon de Siam. *de Buffon* v. Javan Hog. *Kolben Cape* I. 117.

H. with the belly hanging almoſt to the ground: legs ſhort: tail reaching to the heels: the body generally bare, as is the caſe in general with the ſwine of *India*.

γ. H. with undivided hoofs, only a variety of the common kind.

55. ÆTHIOPIAN.

Engalla. *Sorrento's voy. in Churchhill.* I. 667. *Barbot.* 487. *Dampier's voy?* I. 320.
African wild boar. *Adanſon's voy.* 139. *Deſlandes Martyns mem. Acad.* v. 386.
Sus Æthiopicus, Hardlooper. *Pallas miſcel. zool.* 16. *tab.* 11. *ſpecil faſc.* II. 1. *tab.* I. *Flacourt hiſt. Madagaſcar.* 511.
Sus Æthiopicus. S. ſacculo molli ſub oculis. *Lin. ſyſt. App. Tom.* III. 223.
Sanglier du cap vert. *de Buffon* xiv. 409. xv. 148. *Aſhm. Muſ.*

H. with ſmall tuſks in the lower jaws; very large ones in the upper; in old boars bending up towards the forehead, in form of a ſemicircle; no foreteeth: noſe broad, depreſſed, and almoſt of a horny hardneſs: head very large and broad: beneath each eye a hollow, formed of looſe ſkin, very ſoft, and wrinkled; under theſe a great lobe or wattle, lying almoſt horizontal, broad, flat, and rounded at the end, placed ſo as to intercept the view of any thing below from the animal.

Between theſe and the mouth on each ſide a hard callous protuberance: mouth ſmall: ſkin duſky: briſtles

briſtles diſpoſed in *faſciculi*, of about five each; longeſt between the ears, and on the beginning of the back, and but thinly diſperſed on the reſt of the back.

Ears large and ſharp pointed, inſide lined with long whitiſh hairs: tail ſlender and flat; does not reach lower than the thighs, and covered with hairs diſpoſed in *faſciculi*.

Body longer, and legs ſhorter than in the common ſwine: its whole length 4 feet 9 inches; height before 2—2; but in a wild ſtate grows to an enormous ſize.

I ſaw this animal, 1765, at the Prince of *Orange*'s menagery near the *Hague*; it was young, and probably had not its full number of teeth; I imagine ſo, as the head of a boar from *Cape Verd*, deſcribed by *M. de Buffon*; and jaws of another preſerved in the *Aſhmolean Muſeum*, at *Oxford*, evidently of the ſame ſpecies with this, had in the upper jaw two cutting teeth; and in the lower ſix; and in each were ſix grinders, the fartheſt of them very large.

Theſe animals inhabit the hotteſt parts of *Africa*, from *Senegal* to *Congo*, alſo the iſland of *Madagaſcar* *. We know little of their nature, but they are repreſented as very fierce and ſwift; and that they will not breed either with the domeſtic or *Chineſe* ſow, for that at the *Hague* killed one of the laſt, and treated the other very roughly, which for experiment were turned to it **.

* Ces ſangliers, principalement les maſles, ont deux cornes a coſtez de nez qui ſont comme deux *calloſitez*. *Flacourt hiſt. Madag.* 152.

** *Voſmaer Monogr.*

56. MEXICAN Quauhtla coymatl. Quapizotl. aper mexicanus *Hernandez an. mex.* 637.
Hogs with navels on their backs. *Purchas's Pilgr.* III. 868. 966.
Tajacu. *Piſo Braſil* 98. *Barrere France æquin.* 161.
Tajacu, Caaigora. *Marcgrave Braſil.* 229. *Ovalle chile Churchhill.* III. 2.
Tajàcu ſeu aper mexicanus moſchiferus. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 77.
Mexican muſk hog. *Ph. Tr. abr.* II. 876.
Pecary. *Wafer's voy. Dampier* III. 328. iv. 48. *Roger's voy.* 345. *Des Marchais voy.* III. 312. *Gumilla orenoque* II. 6. *Bancroft Guiana.* 124. *de Buffon* x. 21. *tab.* iii. iv. *Seb. muſ.* I. 177.
Javaris *Rochfort Antilles I.* 285.
Sus ecaudatus, folliculum ichoroſum in dorſo gerens. *Briſſon quad.* 77.
Sus dorſo cyſtifero, cauda nulla. S. Tajacu. *Lin. ſyſt.* 103.

H. with four cutting teeth above, ſix below; two tuſks in each jaw; thoſe in the upper jaw pointing down, and little apparent when the mouth is ſhort; the others hid: length from noſe to the end of the rump about three feet: head not ſo taper as in common ſwine: ears ſhort and erect: body covered with briſtles, ſtronger than thoſe of the *European* kind, and more like thoſe of a hedge-hog; they are duſky, ſurrounded with rings of white; thoſe on the top of the neck and back are near five inches long, grow ſhorter on the ſides; the belly almoſt naked: from the ſhoulders to the breaſt is a band of white: no tail: on the lower part of the back is a gland, open at the top, diſcharging a fœtid ichorous liquor; this has been miſtakenly called a *navel*.

Inhabits the hotteſt parts of *S. America*, and ſome of the *Antilles*: lives in the foreſts on the mountains: not fond of mire or marſhy places: leſs fat than the common hog: goes in great droves: are very fierce: will fight ſtoutly with the beaſts of prey:

prey: the *Jaguar*, or *American* leopard is its mortal enemy; often the body of that animal is found with ſeveral of theſe hogs ſlain in combat. Dogs will ſcarce attack it: if wounded will turn on the hunter. Feeds on fruits and roots, on toads, and all manner of ſerpents, and holding them with the fore-feet, ſkins them with great dexterity. Is reckoned very good food; but all writers agree that the dorſal gland muſt be cut out as ſoon as the animal is killed, or the fleſh will become ſo infected as not to be eatable. The *Indian* name of this ſpecies is *Paquiras**, from whence ſeems to be derived that of *Pecary*.

Aper in *India* &c. *Plinii lib.* viii. *c.* 52.
ὗς τετράκερως. *Ælian an. lib.* xviii. *c.* 10.
Baby-rouſſa. *Bontius India.* 61. *Grew's Muſeum.* 27. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 96. *Klein quad.* 25. *Seb. Muſ.* I. 80. *tab.* 50. *Valentyn Amboin.* III. 268.
Strange hog. *Purchas's Pilgr.* II. 1693. v. 566. *Nieuhoff's voy.* 195.

Sus dentibus duobus caninis fronti innatis. S. Babyruſſa. *Lin ſyſt.* 104.
Sus caudatus, dentibus caninis ſuperioribus, ab origine ſurſum verſis, arcuatis, cauda floccoſa. *Briſſon quad.* 76.
Le Babirouſſa. *de Buffon* xii. 379. *tab.* XLVIII. *Br. muſ. Aſhm. muſ.*

57. INDIAN.

H. with four cutting teeth in the upper, ſix in the lower jaw; ten grinders to each jaw; in the lower jaw two tuſks pointing towards the eyes, and ſtanding near eight inches out of their ſockets; from two ſockets on the outſide of the upper jaw, two other teeth, twelve inches long, bending like horns, their ends almoſt touching the forehead: ears ſmall, erect, ſharp pointed: along the back are ſome weak

* *Gumilla.*

briſtles:

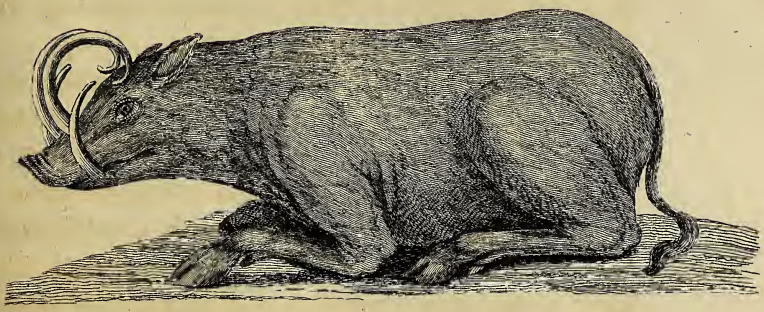
briſtles: on the reſt of the body only a ſort of wool, ſuch as is on lambs: the tail long, ends in a tuft, and is often twiſted: the body plump and ſquare; not of the elegant form that *Bontius* and *Nieuhoff* give it; as appears by an original drawing Mr. *Loten* favored me with.

Inhabits *Buero*, a ſmall iſle near *Amboina*: it is alſo found in *Celebes*, but neither on the continent of *Aſia*, or *Africa*; what *M. de Buffon* takes for it, is the *Æthiopian* boar. Is ſometimes kept tame in the *Indian* iſles: live in herds: have a very quick ſcent: live on herbs and leaves of trees; never ravage gardens like other ſwine: their fleſh well-taſted: when purſued and driven to extremities, ruſh into the ſea, ſwim very well, and even dive, and paſs thus from iſle to iſle: in the foreſts often reſt their head, by hooking their upper tuſks on ſome bough*. The tuſks, from their form, uſeleſs in fight.

* The natural hiſtory of this animal is taken from *Valentin's hiſt.* of the *Eaſt Indies*, from a tranſlation Mr. *Loten* was ſo obliging to communicate to me.

With

I



II

I INDIAN HOG N°. 57. II VARIETY OF COMMOM HOG.

With one, sometimes two, large horns on the nose. Each hoof cloven into three parts. XI. RHINOCEROS.

Rhinoceros. *Plinii lib.* viii. *c.* 20. *Gesner quad.* 842. *Raii syn. quad.* 122. *Klein quad.* 26. *Grew's museum*, 29. *Worm mus.* 336. *de Buffon*, xi. 174. *tab.* vii. *Brisson quad.* 78. *Ph. Tr. Abr.* ix. 93. *Kolben* II. 101.
Rhinoceros or Abbados. *Linsectan Itin.* 56. *Purchas's Pilgr.* II. 1001. 1773. *Bontius India.* 50. *Borri hist. Cochin-China.* 797. *Voy. Congo Churchill* I. 668. *Du Halde China.* I. 120. *Faunul Sinens.*
Rhinoceros unicornis. *Lin. syst.* 104. *Edw.* 221. *Br. mus. Ashm. mus.*

58. ONE-HORNED.

α. Two horned. Ursus cornu gemino. *Martial spectac. ep.* 22. *Ph. Tr. Abr.* ix. 100. xi. 910. *Ph. Tr. vol.* LVI. 32. *tab.* 2. *Flacourt hist. Madag.* 395. *de Buffon* xi. 186. *Lobo Abiss.* 230.
Rhinoceros bicornis. *Lin. syst.* 104. *Br. mus.*

Rh. with a single horn, placed near the end of the nose, sometimes three feet and a half long, black, and smooth: the upper lip long, hangs over the lower, ends in a point, is very pliable, and serves to collect its food, and deliver it into the mouth: the nostrils placed transversely: the ears large, erect, pointed: eyes small and dull: the skin naked, rough, or tuberculated, lying about the neck in vast folds; there is another fold from the shoulders to the forelegs; another from the hind part of the back to the thighs: the skin so thick and so strong as to turn the edge of a scymeter, and resist a musket ball: slender, flatted at the end, covered on the sides with very stiff thick black hairs: the belly hangs low: the legs short, strong and thick: the hoofs divided into three parts, each pointing forward.

Those

Thoſe which have been brought to *Europe* have been young and ſmall: *Bontius* ſays, that in reſpect to bulk of body, they equal the elephant, but are lower on account of the ſhortneſs of the legs.

Inhabits *Bengal*, *Siam*, *Cochin-China*, *Quangſi* in *China*, the iſles of *Java*, and *Sumatra*, *Congo*, *Angola*, *Æthiopia*, and the country as low as the *Cape*: loves ſhady foreſts, the neighbourhood of rivers, and marſhy places: fond of wallowing in mire like the hog; is ſaid by that means to give ſhelter in the folds of its ſkin to ſcorpions, centipes, and other inſects. Is a ſolitary animal: brings one young at a time, very ſollicitous about it: quiet and inoffenſive; but provoked, furious: very ſwift, and very dangerous: I knew a gentleman who had his belly ripped up by one, but ſurvived the wound. Is dull of ſight; but has a moſt exquiſite ſcent: feeds on vegetables, particularly ſhrubs, broom, and thiſtles: grunts like a hog: is ſaid to conſort with the tiger; a fable, founded on their common attachment to the ſides of rivers, and on that account are ſometimes found near each other. Are ſaid when it has ſlung down a man, to lick the fleſh quite from the bone with its rough tongue; this very doubtfull; that which wounded the gentleman retired inſtantly after the ſtroke.

Its fleſh is eaten; *Kolben* ſays it is very good: the ſkin, the fleſh, hoofs, teeth, and very dung, uſed in *India* medicinally; the horn is in great repute as an antidote againſt poiſon*, eſpecially that of a

* It was not every horn that had this virtue: ſome were held very cheap, while others take a vaſt price.

virgin

virgin *Abbada*; cups are made of them. Found ſometimes with * double horns: *Martial* alludes to a variety of this kind by his *Urſus cornu gemino.*

Is the unicorn of HOLY WRIT, and of the antients; the *Oryx* and *Indian* aſs of *Ariſtotle* **, who ſays it has but one horn; his informers might well compare the clumſy ſhape of the *Rhinoceros* to that of an aſs, ſo that the philoſopher might eaſily be induced to pronounce it a whole footed animal. This was alſo the *bos unicornis* and *fera monoceros* of *Pliny* †; both were of *India*, the ſame country with this animal; and in his account of the *monoceros*, he exactly deſcribes the great black horn and the hog-like tail. The *unicorn* of HOLY WRIT has all the properties of the *Rhinoceros*, rage, untameableneſs, great ſwiftneſs, and great ſtrength.

It was known to the *Romans* in very early times: its figure is among the animals of the *Prænestine* pavement. *Auguſtus* introduced one into the ſhews ‡, on his triumph over *Cleopatra*; and there is extant a coin of *Domitian*, with a double-horned *Rhinoceros* on it §.

The combats between the Elephant and Rhinoceros, a fable, derived from *Pliny*.

* *Hamilton*, in his voyage to the *Eaſt Indies*, I. 8. ſays, that he ſaw brought from *Natal*, in *Africa*, three horns growing from one root; the longeſt 18, the next 12, and the third 8 inches long.
** *Hiſt. An. lib.* II. *c.* 1.
† *Lib.* viii. *c.* 21.
‡ *Dion. Caſſius, lib.* 51.
§ *Ph. Tr.* xi. 913.

Four

XII. HIPPOPOTAME. Four cutting teeth in each jaw: two tuſks in each. Each hoof divided into four parts.

59. HIPPOPOTAME.

Ιππος ποταμιος *Ariſtot. hiſt. An. lib.* II. *c.* 7.
Hippopotamus *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 26.
Belon obſ. 104. *des Poiſſons* 19, 20. *Geſner quad.* 493. *Radzivil iter Hieroſol.* 142. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 123.
River horſe, or Hippopotamus, *Grew's Muſeum,* 14. *tab.* I. *Ludolph. Æthiop.* 60.
Cheropotamus et Hippopotamus *Proſp. Alp. hiſt. Ægypt,* I. 245.
Sea horſe *Leo Afr.* 344. Sea oxe *ibid. Lobo Abiſſ.* 105. *Kolben. Cape.* II. 129.
Hippopotamus, or Behemoth. *Shaw's Trav. Suppl.* 87.
Sea horſe *Dampier's Voy.* II. 104. *Adanſon's Voy.* 133. *Moore's Voy. Gambia,* 105, 188, 216. River-Paard. *Houttuyn Nat. hiſt.* III. 405. *tab.* 28.
Water Elephants. *Barbot Voy. Guinea,* 113, 73.
Hippopotamus pedibus quadrilobis. H. amphibius. *Lin. ſyſt.* 101. *Haſſelquiſt iter,* 201. *Klein quad.* 34.
L'Hippopotame *de Buffon,* XII. 22. *tab.* 111. *Briſſon quad.* 83. *Br. Muſ. Aſhm. Muſ.*

H. with four cutting teeth in each jaw; thoſe in the lower jaw ſtrait and pointing forward, the two middlemoſt the longeſt: four tuſks; thoſe in the upper jaw ſhort; in the lower, very long and truncated obliquely: head of an enormous ſize: its mouth vaſtly wide: the ears ſmall and pointed, lined within very thickly with ſhort fine hairs: the eyes and noſtrils ſmall, in proportion to the bulk of the animal: on the lips are ſome ſtrong hairs ſcattered in patches here and there: the hair on the body is very thin, of a whitiſh color, and ſcarce diſcernible at firſt ſight: there is no mane on the neck, as ſome writers feign; only the hairs on that part are rather thicker: the ſkin is very thick and ſtrong, and of a duſky color: the tail is about a foot long, taper, compreſſed and naked: the hoofs are divided

vided into four parts: but notwithſtanding it is an amphibious animal, are unconnected by membranes: the legs ſhort and thick.

In bulk, it is ſecond only to the Elephant: the length of a male has been found to be ſeventeen feet; the circumference of its body fifteen; its height near ſeven; the legs near three; the head above three and a half; its girth near nine. *Haſſelquiſt* ſays, its hide is a load for a Camel.

Inhabits the rivers of *Africa*, from the *Niger* to the *Cape* of *Good Hope*. Found in none of the *African* rivers which run into the *Mediterranean*, except the *Nile*, and even there only in the upper *Ægypt* *, and in the fens and lakes of *Æthiopia*, which that river paſſes through: is a mild and gentle animal, unleſs it be provoked: inhabits equally the land and the water: during night, leaves the rivers to graze, and does great damage to the ſugar canes and plantations of rice and millet: it alſo feeds on the roots of trees, which it looſens with its great teeth; and will prey on ſmall fiſh: it is a clumſy animal on the land, walks ſlowly; but when purſued, takes to the water, plunges in and ſinks to the bottom, and is ſeen walking there at full eaſe; it often riſes to the ſurface, and remains with its head out of water, frequently making a bellowing noiſe that may be heard at a vaſt diſtance: if wounded, will riſe and attack boats or canoes with

* Dr. *Shaw* ſays, that the preſent race of *Ægyptians* are not even acquainted with this animal; none ever appearing below the cataracts of the *Nile*. It was not ſo formerly; for *Radzivil* relates, that he ſaw and ſhot at four near *Damietta*. *Haſſelquiſt* confirms the account of our countryman.

great

great fury, and often ſink them by biting large pieces out of the ſides, and frequently people are drowned by them; for they are as bold in the water, as they are timid on land: are moſt numerous high up the rivers; very rarely found near their mouths: ſleep on ſhoals of ſand in the midſt of the ſtream.

They are capable of being tamed. *Belon* ſays, he has ſeen one ſo gentle, as to be let looſe out of a ſtable, and fed by its keeper, without attempting to injure any one. They are generally taken in pit falls, and the poor people eat the fleſh. In ſome parts, the natives place boards, full of ſharp irons, in the corn grounds; which theſe beaſts ſtrike into their feet, ſo become an eaſy prey. Sometimes they are ſtruck in the water with harpoons faſtened to cords; and ten or twelve canoes are employed in the chaſe*. The teeth are moſt remarkably hard, even harder than ivory, and much leſs liable to grow yellow. *Des Marchais*** ſays, that the dentiſts prefer them for the making of falſe teeth. The ſkin, when dried, is uſed to make bucklers, and is of an impenetrable hardneſs.

A herd of females has but a ſingle male: they bring one young at a time, and that on the land, but ſuckle it in the water. Among other errors related of them, that of their enmity with the *Croco-*

* *Purchas's Pilgr.* II. 1544. *Haſſelquiſt* gives a ſtrange account of another method of taking them. The natives lay a great heap of peas in the places the *Hippopotame* frequents: it eats greedily; then growing thirſty, drinks immoderately; the peas in its belly ſwell, the animal burſts, and is found dead. p. 188. *Engl. Ed.*

** II. 149.

dile,

dile, an eye-witneſs declaring he had ſeen them ſwimming together without any diſagreement *.

Is the *Behemoth* of *Job*: known to the *Romans*: *Scaurus* treated the people with the ſight of five *Crocodiles* and one *Hippopotame* **, during his adileſhip; and exhibited them in a temporary lake. *Auguſtus* produced one at his triumph over *Cleopatra* †. An antient writer aſſerts, that ‡ theſe animals were found in the *Indus*; which is not confirmed by any modern traveller.

* *Purchas's Pilgr.* II. 1544, 1568.
** *Plinii lib.* viii. c. 26.
† *Dion. Caſſius, lib.* 51.
‡ Vide *Geſner Piſc.* 419.

XIII. TAPIIR. Fore hoofs divided into four parts.
Hind hoofs into three.

60. LONG-NOSED. Tapiirete *Braſilienſibus*, *Luſitanis* Anta *Marcgrave Braſil*, 229. *Piſo Braſil*, 101. *Nieuhoff's voy.* 23. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 126. *Klein quad*, 36.
Elephant hog, *Wafer's voy. in Dampier*, III. 400.
Mountain cow, *Dampier*, II. 102.
Sus aquaticus multisulcus. *Barrere France Æquin.* 160.
Anta ou grand Bete. *Gumilla Orenoque*, II. 15. *Condamine voy.* 82.
Species of Hippopotamus, or river horſe, *Bancroft Guiana*, 127.
Le Tapir ou Manipouris *Briſſon quad.* 81. *de Buffon*, xi. 444. *tab.* xliii.
Hippopotamus terreſtris. H. pedibus poſticis triſulcis, *Lin. ſyſt. Ed.* x. 74.

T. with the noſe extended far beyond the lower jaw; ſlender, and forming a ſort of proboſcis; capable of being contracted or extended at pleaſure; the ſides ſulcated; the extremities of both jaws ending in a point; ten cutting teeth in each; between them and the grinders, a vacant ſpace: in each jaw ten grinders: ears erect: eyes ſmall: body formed like that of a hog: the back arched: legs ſhort: hoofs ſmall, black and hollow: tail very ſmall: grows to the ſize of a heifer half a year old: the hair is ſhort: when young, ſpotted with white; when old, of a duſky color.

Inhabits the woods and rivers of the *eaſtern* ſide of *South America*, from the Iſthmus of *Darien* to the river of *Amazons*: ſleeps, during day, in the darkeſt and thickeſt foreſts adjacent to the banks: goes out in the night-time in ſearch of food: lives on graſs, ſugar-canes, and on fruits: if diſturbed, takes to the water; ſwims very well; or ſinks below,

low, and, like the *Hippopotame*, walks on the bottom as on dry ground. The *Indians* ſhoot it with poiſoned arrows: they cut the ſkin into bucklers, and eat the fleſh, which is ſaid to be very good: is a ſalacious, ſlow-footed, and ſluggiſh animal: makes a ſort of hiſſing noiſe. *Gumilla* ſays, it will make a vigorous reſiſtance if attacked, and ſcarce fails flaying the dogs which it can lay hold of.

Dampier and *Bancroft* give very faulty deſcriptions of this beaſt, imagining it to be the ſame with the *Hippopotame*.

61. THICK-NOSED.

Caby-bara *Marcgrave Braſil*, 230. *Piſo Braſil*, 99. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 126.
River hog. *Wafer in Dampier*, III. 400.
Cochon d'Eau *des Marchais*, III. 314.
Sus maximus paluſtris. Cabiai, cabionora. *Barrere France Æquin.* 160.
Capivard *Froger's voy.* 99.
Sus hydrochæris. S. plantis tridactylis cauda nulla. *Lin. ſyſt.* 103.
Hydrochærus, Le Cabiai. *Briſſon quad.* 80. *de Buffon*, xii. 384. *tab.* xlix.
Irabubos *Gumilla orenoque*, III. 238.

T. with a very large and thick head and noſe; ſmall rounded ears; large black eyes; upper jaw longer than the lower; two ſtrong and great cutting teeth in each jaw; eight grinders in each jaw; and each of thoſe grinders form on their ſurface ſeemingly three teeth, each flat at their ends *; legs ſhort; toes long, connected near their bottoms by a ſmall web; their ends guarded by a ſmall hoof;

* M. *de Buffon* denies this: his deſcription was taken from a young ſubject; but *Marcgrave* and *des Marchais*, who had opportunities of examining theſe animals in their native country, agree in this ſingular conſtruction of the teeth.

no tail; hair on the body ſhort, rough and brown; on the noſe, long and hard whiſkers: grows to the ſize of a hog of two years old.

Inhabits the ſame countries with the preceding: lives in the fenny parts not remote from the banks of great rivers: runs ſlowly: ſwims and dives remarkably well, and keeps for a long time under water: feeds on fruits and vegetables: is very dexterous in catching fiſh, which it brings on ſhore and eats at its eaſe: it ſits up, and holds its prey with its fore feet, feeding like an ape: feeds in the night, and commits great ravages in gardens: keeps in large herds, and makes a horrible noiſe like the braying of an aſs: grows very fat: the fleſh is eaten, is tender, but has an oily and fiſhy taſte: is eaſily made tame*, and ſoon grows very familiar.

* *Muratori hiſt. Paraguay*, 258.

No cutting teeth; two vaſt tuſks; a long proboſcis. Feet round, terminated by five ſmall hoofs. XIV. ELEPHANT.

62. GREAT.

Ελεφας *Ariſt. Hiſt. An. lib.* 1. *c.* 11. IX. *c.* 1.
Elephas *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 1. *Geſner quad.* 376. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 131. *Klein quad.* 36. *Ludolph. Æthiop.* 54. *BoullayeLe Gouz.* 250. *Dellon's voy.* 71. *Leo Afr.* 336. *Kolben's Cape,* II. 98. *Boſman's hiſt. Guinea,* 230. *Linſchottan iter,* 55. *Du Halde's China,* II. 224. *Adanſon's voy.* 138. *Moore's trav.* 31. *Borri's account Cochin China,* 795. *Barbot's Guinea,* 141, 206, 207, 208. *Seb. Muſ.* I. 175. *tab.* iii. *Edw.* 221.
L'Elephant *Briſſon quad.* 28. *de Buffon,* xi. 1. *tab.* I.
Elephas maximus *Lin. ſyſt.* 48. *Faunul. Sinens. Br. Muſ. Aſhm. Muſ.*

E. with a long cartilaginous trunk, formed of multudes of rings, pliant in all directions, terminated with a ſmall moveable hook: the noſtrils at the end of the trunk; its uſe that of a hand, to convey any thing into the mouth: no cutting teeth: four large flat grinders in each jaw; in the upper two vaſt tuſks, pointing forwards, and bending a little upwards; the largeſt * are ſeven feet long, and weigh 152 lb. each: the eyes ſmall: ears long, broad and pendulous: back much arched: legs thick and very clumſy and ſhapeleſs: feet undivided; but the margins terminated by five round hoofs: tail like that of a hog: color of the ſkin duſky, with a few ſcattered hairs on it.

The largeſt of land animals: there are certain

* To be underſtood of thoſe imported into *England.*

accounts of their attaining the height of twelve feet; others are ſaid to have been three feet higher.

Inhabits *India* and ſome of its greater iſlands, *Cochin-China*, and ſome of the provinces of *China*; abounds in the ſouthern parts of *Africa*, from the river *Senegal* to the *Cape*, and from thence as high as *Æthiopia* on the other ſide: found in greateſt numbers in the interior parts, where there are vaſt foreſts, near the ſides of rivers: are fond of marſhy places, and love to wallow in the mire like a hog: ſwim very well: feed on the leaves and branches of trees: do great damage to the fields of corn, and to plantations of *Coco Palms*, tearing up the trees by the roots to get at their tops.

Often ſleep ſtanding; are not incapable of lying down as is vulgarly believed: are very mild and harmleſs, except wounded, or during the rutting time, when they are ſeized with a temporary madneſs: are ſaid to go one year with young, bring one at a time: live 120 or 130 years*; are 30 years before they arrive at their full growth. Drink by means of their trunk, ſucking water up it, and then conveying it into the mouth; are very careful of the trunk, conſcious that their exiſtence depends on it; is to them as a hand; is their organ of feeling and of ſmell, both which ſenſes it has in the moſt exquiſite degree: notwithſtanding its bulk is exceedingly ſwift: its ſtrength matchleſs; the tame elephants carry ſmall pieces of artillery, ſmall towers, with numbers of people in them, and alſo vaſt loads: is not at pre-

* *Tavernier's voy. part* II. 96.

ſent

ſent domeſticated in *Africa*, only in the more civilized continent of *Aſia*; they are much more numerous in *Africa*, in ſome parts ſwarm, ſo that the negroes are obliged to make their habitations under ground for fear of them. Are killed and eaten by the natives; the trunk ſaid to be a delicious morſel: caught in pit-falls, covered with branches of trees; ſometimes chaced and killed with launces, are inſtantly killed by a ſlight wound in the head, behind the ears. All the teeth are brought from *Africa*; frequently picked up in the woods; uncertain whether ſhed teeth, or from dead animals: the *African* teeth * which come from *Moſambique* are 10 feet long; thoſe of *Malabar* only 3 or 4; the largeſt in *Aſia* are thoſe of *Cochin-China*, which even exceed the elephants of *Moſambique* **. The ſkin is thick, and when dreſſed, proof againſt a muſket ball: the fleſh, the gall, the ſkin. The bones, according to *Shi Chin*, are uſed in medicine †.

Is, notwithſtanding the great dullneſs of its eye and ſtupidity of its appearance, the moſt docil and moſt intelligent of animals: tractable and moſt obedient to its maſter's will: ſenſible of benefits, reſentful of injuries: directed by a ſlight rod of iron hooked at one end: are in many parts of *India* the executioners of juſtice; will with their trunks break every limb of the criminal, or trample him to death, or transfix him with their tuſks, according as they are directed: are ſo modeſt as never to permit any one to ſee them copulate: have

* *Dellon's voy.* 74.
** *Borri*, 795.
† *Du Halde China*, II. 224.

a quick ſenſe of glory. In *India*, they were once employed in the launching of ſhips: one was directed to force a very large veſſel into the water; the work proved ſuperior to his ſtrength: his maſter, with a ſarcaſtic tone, bid the keeper take away this lazy beaſt and bring another: the poor animal inſtantly repeated his efforts, fractured his ſcull, and died on the ſpot *. In *Delli*, an Elephant paſſing along the ſtreets, put his trunk into a taylor's ſhop, where ſeveral people were at work; one of them pricked the end with his needle: the beaſt paſſed on, but in the next dirty puddle filled his trunk with water, returned to the ſhop, and ſpurting every drop among the people who had offended him, ſpoilt their work.

An Elephant in *Adſmeer*, which often paſſed through the *Bazar* or Market, as he went by a certain herb-woman, always received from her a mouthfull of greens: at length he was ſeized with one of his periodical fits of rage, broke his fetters, and running through the market, put the crowd to flight; among others, this woman, who in haſte, forgot a little child ſhe had brought with her. The animal recollecting the ſpot where his benefactreſs was wont to ſit, took up the infant gently in his trunk and placed it in ſafety on a ſtall before a neighboring houſe.

Another, in his madneſs, killed his *Cornac* or Governor: the wife ſeeing the misfortune, took her two children and flung them before the Elephant, ſaying, *Now you have deſtroyed their father, you may as well put an end to their lives and mine.* It in-

* *Ludolph. Com. in hiſt. Æthiop.* 147.

ſtantly

ſtantly ſtopped, relented, took the greateſt of the children, placed him on its neck, adopted him for its *Cornac*, and never afterwards would permit any body elſe to mount it.

At the Cape of *Good-Hope*, it is cuſtomary to kill thoſe animals, for the ſake of their teeth, by the chace. Three horſemen, well-mounted and armed with launces, attack the Elephant alternately, each relieving the other as they ſee their companion preſſed, till the beaſt is ſubdued. Three *Dutchmen* (brothers) who had made large fortunes by this buſineſs, determined to retire to *Europe*, and enjoy the fruits of their labors; but reſolved, before they went, to have a laſt chace by way of amuſement: they met with their game, and began the attack in the uſual manner; but unfortunately one of their horſes fell down and flung its rider: the enraged animal inſtantly ſeized the unhappy man with its trunk, flung him up to a vaſt height in the air, and received him on one of its tuſks; then turning towards the two other brethren, as if it were with an aſpect of revenge and inſult, held out to them the impaled wretch wreathing on the bloody tooth *.

The *Indians* have from very early times employed the elephant in their wars: *Porus* oppoſed the paſſage of *Alexander*, over the *Hydaſpes* **, with eighty-five of theſe animals; *M. de Buffon* very juſtly imagines that it was ſome of the elephants taken by that monarch, and afterwards tranſported into *Greece*, which were employed by *Pyrrhus* againſt

* *Voyage de la Caille*, 160.
** *Quint. Curtius*, *lib.* viii. *c.* 42.

the

the *Romans*. From the time of *Solomon*, ivory has been uſed in ornamental works; it was one of the imports of his navy of *Tharſhiſh*, whoſe lading was gold and ſilver, ivory, apes, and peacocks*.

The teeth of this animal is often found in a foſſil ſtate; ſome years ago two great grinding teeth, and part of the tuſk of an elephant were given me by ſome miners, who diſcovered them at the depth of 42 yards in a lead-mine in *Flintſhire*; one of the ſtrata above them was lime-ſtone, about 8 yards thick; the teeth were found in a bed of gravel in the ſame mine; the grinders were almoſt as perfect as if juſt taken from the animal; the tuſk much decayed, ſoft, and exfoliating.

The grinders and tuſks of the *Mammouth*, ſo often found foſſil in *Siberia*, muſt be referred to this animal, as is evident from the account and figures of thoſe in the *Ph. Tr. abridg.* ix. 87. by Mr. *Breynius*†. The *Molares* differ not in the leſt from thoſe recent; but the tuſk has a curvature far greater than thoſe of any elephant I have ſeen; whether this was accidental or preternatural, cannot be determined from a ſingle ſpecimen; *Strahlenberg* ſays they are ſomewhat more crooked ‡ than elephants teeth commonly are; and others relate that a pair weighed 400lb. which exceeds the weight of the largeſt recent tuſks: there are alſo found with them foſſil grinders of 24lb. weight; but ſince, in

* *Kings* I. 10.

† Who has given very accurate figures of the entire head, the *molares*, the tuſk and the thigh bone.

‡ *Hiſt. Ruſſia*, 402. Alſo *Bell's Travels*, II. 165. *Le Brun's Travels*, I. 63.

all

all other reſpects, thoſe grinders reſemble thoſe of the living elephants; and one being found lodged in the ſkeleton of the ſame head with the tuſks, we cannot deny our aſſent to the opinion of thoſe who think them to have been once the parts of the animal we have juſt deſcribed.

Theſe are found lodged in the ſandy banks of the *Siberian* rivers; ſometimes entire ſkeletons are found: the tuſks are made uſe of as ivory, formed into combs, and uſed to inlay cabinets. The *Tartars* have many wild notions about the *Mammouth*, ſuch as its being a ſubterraneous animal, &c. &c. *Linnæus* * ſays it is the ſkeleton of the *Walrus* flung on ſhore.

63. AMERICAN. An animal only known in a foſſil ſtate, and that but partially; from the teeth, ſome of the jaw-bones, the thigh bones and *vertebræ*, found with many others five or ſix feet beneath the ſurface, on the banks of the *Ohio*, not remote from the river *Miame*, ſeven hundred miles from the ſea coaſt.

Some of the tuſks near ſeven feet long, one foot nine inches in circumference at the baſe, and one foot near the point; the cavity at the root or baſe nineteen inches deep: the tuſks of the true elephant have ſometimes a very ſlight lateral bend, theſe have a larger twiſt or ſpiral curve towards the ſmaller end; but the great and ſpecific difference conſiſts in the ſhape of the *molares* or grinders, which are made like thoſe of a carnivorous animal,

* *Syſt. Nat.* 49.

not

not flat and ribbed tranſverſely on their ſurface like thoſe of the recent elephant, but furniſhed with a double row of high and conic proceſſes, as if intended to maſticate, not to grind their food.

A third difference is in the thigh bone: which is of a great diſproportionable thickneſs to that of the elephant, and has alſo ſome anatomical variations.

The tuſks have been cut and poliſhed by the workers in ivory, who affirmed, that in texture and appearance they differed not from the true ivory: the *molares* were indurated to a great degree. Specimens of theſe teeth and bones are depoſited in the *Britiſh Muſeum*, that of the *Royal Society*, and in the cabinet of Doctor *Hunter**. I ſhould have been leſs accurate in this deſcription, had not that gentleman favored me with his obſervations on ſome particulars, which otherwiſe might have eſcaped my notice.

Theſe foſſil bones are alſo found in *Peru*, and in the *Brazils*: as yet the living animal has evaded our ſearch; it is more than probable that it yet exiſts in ſome of thoſe remote parts of the vaſt new continent, unpenetrated yet by *Europeans*. Providence maintains and continues every created ſpecies; and we have as much aſſurance, that no race of animals will any more ceaſe while the Earth remaineth, *than ſeed time, and harveſt, cold and heat, ſummer and winter, day or night.*

* Who has obliged the world with an ingenious eſſay on the ſubject, *vide Ph. Tr.* Vol. LVIII. 34. The late worthy *Peter Collinſon*, in the preceding volume, gave us other notices of theſe bones.

To

To this may properly be added a very obſcure animal, mentioned by *Nieuhoff**, and called by the *Chineſe* of *Java*, *Sukotyro*. It is of the ſize of a large ox: has a ſnout like a hog: two long rough ears; and a thick buſhy tail: the eyes placed upright in the head, quite different from other beaſts: on the ſide of the head, next to the eyes, ſtand two long horns, or rather teeth, not quite ſo thick as thoſe of an elephant. It feeds on herbage, and is but ſeldom taken.

* *Nieuhoff's voy. in Churchill's coll.* II. 360.

DIV. II. Digitated Quadrupeds.

SECT. I. Anthropomorphous *.

XV. APE. Four cutting teeth in each jaw, and two canine.
Each of the feet formed like hands, generally with flat nails, and, except in one inſtance, have four fingers and a thumb.
Eye-brows above and below.

A moſt numerous race; almoſt confined to the torrid zone: fills the woods of *Africa*, from *Senegal* to the *Cape*, and from thence to *Æthiopia*: a ſingle ſpecies is found beyond that line, in the province of *Barbary*: found in all parts of *India*, and its iſlands; in *Cochin-China*, in the S. of *China*, and in *Japan*; and one kind is met with in *Arabia*: they ſwarm in the foreſts of S. *America*, from the iſthmus of *Darien*, as far as *Paraguay*.

Are lively, agile, full of frolick, chatter and grimace: from the ſtructure of their members, have many actions in common with the human kind: moſt of them are fierce and untameable; ſome are of a milder nature, and will ſhew a de-

* *Animals approaching the human form:* A term to be taken in a limited ſenſe; to be applied to all of this ſection, as far as relates to their feet, which ſerve the uſes of hands in eating, climbing, or carrying any thing: to the flatneſs of the nails, in many ſpecies; and to ſome, reſemblance of their actions, reſulting from the ſtructure of their parts only, not from any ſuperior ſagacity to that of moſt others of the brute creation.

gree

gree of attachment; but in general are endowed with miſchievous intellects: are filthy, obſcene, laſcivious, thieving: feed on fruits, leaves and inſects: inhabit woods, and live in trees: in general are gregarious, going in vaſt companies: the different ſpecies never mix with each other, always keep apart and in different quarters: leap with vaſt activity from tree to tree, even when loaded with their young, which cling to them. Are the prey of leopards, and others of the feline race; of ſerpents, which purſue them to the ſummit of the trees, and ſwallow them entire. Are not carnivorous, but for miſchiefs ſake will rob the neſts of birds of the eggs and young: in the countries where apes moſt abound, the ſagacity of the feathered tribe is more marvellouſly ſhewn in their contrivances to fix their neſt beyond the reach of theſe invaders*.

Apes and parrots (the apes of birds) are more numerous in their ſpecies than any other animals; their numbers and their different appearances made it neceſſary to methodize and ſubdivide the genus; accordingly Mr. *Ray* firſt diſtributed them into three claſſes:

Simiæ, APES, ſuch as wanted tails.

Cercopitheci, MONKIES, ſuch as had tails.

And from the laſt he formed another diviſion, viz.

Papiones, BABOONS, thoſe with ſhort tails: to diſtinguiſh them from the common monkies, which have very long ones.

From this *Linnæus* formed his method; *M. de Buffon* followed the ſame; but makes a very judi-

* *Indian Zoology p. 7. tab.* viii.

cious

cious ſubdiviſion of the long-tailed apes, or the true monkies, into ſuch which had prehenſile tails *, and ſuch which had not. I ſhall endeavour in this genus no other reform in the ſyſtem of our countryman, than what that gentleman has made; in reſpect to the *trivial* names of the ſpecies, I have in general invented ſuch as I ſuppoſed congruous, or in a few inſtances retained thoſe of *M. de Buffon.*

*

Without tails; the true APES.

64. GREAT.

Satyrus *Geſner quad.* 863.
Pongo *Purchas's Pilgr.* II. 982. v. 623.
Homo ſylveſtris, orang outang. *Bontius Java.* 84. *Beckman's Borneo* 37.
Baris *Nieremberg.* 179.
Barrys *Barbot's Guinea.* 101.
Quojas morrou. *idem* 115.
Chimpanzee *Scotin's print.* 1738.
Man of the wood *Edw.* 213.
Le Jocko *de Buffon* xiv. 44. *tab.* I.
Le Pongo *ibid.*
L'Homme de bois. Simia unguibus omnibus planis et rotundatis cæſarie faciem cingente. *Briſſon quad.* 134.
Homo Troglodytes. Homo nocturnus *Lin. ſyſt.* 33. *Amœn. Acad.* vi. 68. 69. 72.
Simia ſatyrus. S. ecaudata ferruginea, lacertorum pilis reverſis, natibus tectis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 34. *Br. Muſ.*

A. with a flat face, and a deformed reſemblance of the human: ears exactly like thoſe of a man: hair on the head longer than on the body: body and limbs covered with reddiſh and ſhaggy hair; longeſt on the back, thinneſt on the fore-parts: face and paws ſwarthy: buttocks covered with hair.

Inhabits the interior parts of *Africa*, the iſles of *Sumatra*, *Borneo*, and *Java*. Are ſolitary, and

* Animals with this kind of tail can lay hold of any thing with it, for it ſerves all the uſes of a hand; they can twiſt it round the branch of a tree, and ſuſpend themſelves by it, or keep them ſecure in their ſeat, while their feet are otherwiſe employed. This faculty is common to ſome *Monkies*, to *Macaucos* and one ſpecies of *Porcupine*. *Vide* plates of yellow *Macauco*, and *Braſilian Porcupine*.

live

live in the moſt deſert places: grow to the height of ſix feet: has prodigious ſtrength, will overpower the ſtrongeſt man. The old ones are ſhot with arrows; only the young can be taken alive: live entirely on fruits and nuts: will attack and kill the negroes who wander in the woods: will drive away the elephants, and beat them with their fiſts, or pieces of wood: will throw ſtones at people that offend them: ſleep in trees; make a ſort of ſhelter from the inclemency of the weather: are of a ſolitary nature, grave appearance, and melancholy diſpoſition, and even when young not inclined to frolick: are vaſtly ſwift and agile: go erect: ſometimes carry away the young negroes*.

When taken young are capable of being tamed; very docil, are taught to carry water, pound rice, turn a ſpit. The *Chimpanzee* ſhewn in *London*, 1738, was extremely mild, affectionate, good-natured; like the ſatyr of *Pliny*, *mitiſſima natura*; very fond of the people it was uſed to: eat like a human creature: lay down in bed like one, with its hand under its head: fetch a chair to ſit down on: drink tea, pour it into a ſaucer if too hot: would cry like a child; be uneaſy at the abſence of its keeper. This was only two feet four inches high, and was a young one: that deſcribed by Doctor *Tyſon*** two inches ſhorter. There is great poſſibility that

* Theſe accounts are chiefly taken from *Andrew Battel*, an *Engliſh* ſailor, who was taken priſoner 1589, and lived many years in the inner parts of *Congo*; his narrative is plain, and ſeems very authentic. it is preſerved in *Purchas's* collection.

** *Orang outang, ſive homo ſylveſtris*; or the anatomy of a Pygmie. *Folio. London* 1699.

theſe animals may vary in ſize and in color, ſome being covered with black, others with reddiſh hairs.

Not the *Satyrs* of the antients, which had tails*, and were a ſpecies of monkey. *Linnæus's Homo nocturnus*, an animal of this kind, unneceſſarily ſeparated from his *Simia Satyrus*. Some of the authorities in the *Amæn Acad.* very doubtfull. Sir *John Mandeville*, p. 361, certainly meant this large ſpecies, when he ſays he came to *another yle where the Folk ben alle ſkynned roughe heer, as a rough beſt, ſaf only the face, and the pawme of the hond.*

65. PYGMY. Πιθηκος. *Ariſtot. hiſt. an. lib. c.* 8. Simia *Geſner quad.* 847. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 149. Ape 2d. ſp. *Boſman's Guinea.* 242. Le Singe. Simia unguibus omnibus planis planis, et rotundatis *Briſſon quad.* 133. Le Pitheque *de Buffon* xix. 84. Simia ſylvanus. S. ecaudatus, natibus calvis capite rotundato. *Lin. ſyſt.* 34.

A. with a flattiſh face: ears like thoſe of a man: body of the ſize of a cat: color above of an olive brown, beneath yellowiſh: nails flat: buttocks naked: ſits upright.

Inhabits *Africa*. Not uncommon in our exhibitions of animals: very tractable, and good-natur'd: moſt probably the pygmy of the antients. Abounds in *Æthiopia***, one ſeat of that imaginary nation:

* *Ælian* gives them tails, *lib.* *Pliny* ſays they have teeth like dogs, *lib.* vii. *c.* 2. circumſtances common to many monkies. *Ptolomy lib.* vii. *c.* 2. ſpeaks of certain iſlands in the *Indian* ocean, inhabited by people with tails like thoſe with which *Satyrs* are painted, whence called the iſles of *Satyrs*. *Kæping*, a *Suede*, pretended to have diſcovered theſe *Homines Caudati*, that they would have trafficked with him, offering him live parrots; that afterwards they killed ſome of the crew that went on ſhore, and eat them, &c. &c. *Amæn Acad.* vi. 71.

** *Ludolph. Æthiop.* 57.

were

were believed to dwell near the fountains of the *Nile**; descended annually to make war on the cranes, i. e. to steal their eggs, which the birds may be supposed naturally to defend; whence the fiction of their combats. *Strabo* judiciously ** observes, that no person worthy of credit ever ventured to assert he had seen this nation: *Aristotle* speaks of them only by hear-say, ωσπερ λεγεται, they were said to be mounted on little horses, on goats, on rams, and even on partridges. The *Indians* taking advantage of the credulity of people, embalmed this species of ape with spices, and sold them to merchants as true pygmies †: such, doubtless, were the diminutive inhabitants mentioned by Mr. *Grose* ‡ to be found in the forest of the *Carnatic*.

Feed on fruits; are very fond of insects, particularly of ants; assemble in troops ‖, and turn over every stone in search of them. If attacked by wild beasts, take to flight; but if overtaken, will face their pursuers, and by flinging the subtile sand of the desert in their eyes, often escape §.

Le grand Gibbon *de Buffon*, xiv. 92. *tab.* ii.

66. LONG-ARMED.

A. with a flat swarthy face surrounded with grey hairs: hair on the body black and rough: buttocks bare: nails on the hands flat; on the feet,

* *Aristot. hist. an. lib.* viii. *c.* 13.

** *Gesner quad.* 852. From *Marco Polo*. They take off all the hair, except a little they leave by way of beard.

† *Lib.* xvii.

‡ *Voy. E. Indies.* 365.

‖ *Ludolph. Æthiop.* 57.

§ *Idem*, 58.

long: arms of a moſt diſproportioned length, reaching quite to the ground when the animal is erect, its natural poſture: of a hideous deformity.

Inhabits *India*, *Malacca*, and the *Mollucca* Iſles: a mild and gentle animal: grows to the height of four feet. The great black ape of *Mangſi*, a province in *China*, ſeems to be of this kind *.

α LESSER. Reſembling the former, but much leſs: its colors brown and grey. From *Malacca*. Le petit gibbon *de Buffon* xiv. *tab.* iii.

β A ſpecies in poſſeſſion of Lord *Clive* about two years ago, much reſembling the laſt, but more elegant in its form, and the arms ſhorter; but ſo nearly allied in ſhape, as not to be ſeparated: face, ears, crown of the head, feet and hands, black: the reſt of the body and arms covered with ſilvery hairs: about three feet high: good-natured, and full of frolick.

67 BARBARY. Κυνοκεφαλος *Ariſtot. hiſt. an. lib.* ii. *c.* 8.
Cynocephalus *Plinii*, *lib.* viii. *c.* 54. *Geſner quad.* 859.
Simius cynocephalus *Pr. Alp. Ægypt*, I. 241. *tab.* xv. xvi.
Le Magot *de Buffon*, xiv. 109. *tab.* vii. viii.
Le Singe Cynocephale. *Briſſon quad.*
Simia Inuus. S. ecaudata natibus calvis, capite oblongo. *Lin. ſyſt.* 35.
Yellow ape? *Du Halde China*, I. 120. *La Roque voy. Arabia*, 210.

A. with a long face, not unlike that of a dog: canine teeth, long and ſtrong: ears like the human: nails flat: buttocks bare: color of the upper part

* *Du Halde*, I. 118.

of

of the body a dirty greeniſh brown: belly of a dull pale yellow: grows to above the length of four feet.

Inhabits many parts of *India*, *Arabia*, and all parts of *Africa*, except *Ægypt*, where none of this genus are found. A few are found on the hill of *Gibraltar*, which breed there: probably from a pair that had eſcaped from the town; for I never heard that they were found in any other part of *Spain*.

Are very ill-natured, miſchievous and fierce; agreeing with the character of the antient *Cynocephali*: are a very common kind in exhibitions: by force of diſcipline, are made to play ſome tricks; otherwiſe, are more dull and ſullen than the reſt of this genus: aſſemble in great troops in the open fields in *India**: will attack women going to market, and take their proviſions from them. The females carry the young in their arms, and will leap from tree to tree with them. Apes were worſhipped in *India*, and had magnificent temples erected to them. When the *Portugueſe* plundered one in *Ceylon*, they found in a little golden caſket** the tooth of an ape; a relique held by the natives in ſuch veneration, that they offered 700,000 ducats to redeem it, but in vain; for it was burnt by the Viceroy, to ſtop the progreſs of idolatry.

* *Dellon's voy.* 83.

** *Linſchottan's voy.* 53. In *Amadabat* are hoſpitals for apes, and other maimed animals. *Tavernier's voy. part* II. 48. The ſame writer ſays, that they breed in great numbers in *India*, in the copſes of *Bamboos*, which grow on each ſide the road. *p.* 94.

Mantegar *Ph. Tr.* No. 290. *Abridg.* V. 182.
68. TUFTED. *Bradley's Nat.* 117. *tab.* xv. *fig* 1.

A. with a noſe and head fourteen inches in length: the noſe of a deep red, face blue, both naked: black eye-brows: ears like the human: on the top of the head a long upright tuft of hair; on the chin another: two long tuſks in the upper jaw: fore feet exactly reſembling hands, and the nails on the fingers flat: the hind feet have the thumbs leſs perfect, and the nails imbricated: the fore part of the body, and the inſide of the legs and arms, naked: the outſide covered with mottled brown and olive hair; that on the back duſky: the buttocks red, and bare: length, from the noſe to the rump, three feet two inches.

A ſpecies of diſguſting deformity; very fierce and ſalacious; went on all fours; but would ſit up on its rump, and ſupport itſelf with a ſtick: in this attitude would hold a cup in its hand, and drink out of it: its food was fruits.

Ariſtotle barely mentions another ſpecies of ape under the title of χοιροπιθήκος, *ſimia Porcaria*. M. *de Buffon* imagines it to be the baboon; but ſince the Philoſopher expreſly ſays, that his πιθηκοι, or apes, had no tails, we cannot aſſent to its being the baboon. I rather think it a ſpecies we have not at preſent knowlege of. Among my drawings is the copy of one in the *Britiſh Muſeum*, with a noſe exactly reſembling that of a hog, which poſſibly may be *Ariſtotle*'s animal; but there is no account attending the painting to enable us to trace its hiſtory.

** With

I

II

I PYMY APE N° 65. II TUFTED APE N° 68.

**

With ſhort tails, or BABOONS.

Le Mandrill *de Buffon*, xiv. 154. *tab.* xvi. xvii.
S. maimon. S. caudata ſubbarbata genis cæruleis ſtriatis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 35. 69. RIBBED NOSE.

B. with a long naked noſe compreſſed ſideways, of a purple color, and ribbed obliquely on each ſide: on the chin a ſhort picked orange beard: tail very hairy, about two inches long, which it carries erect: buttocks naked: hair ſoft, duſky mottled with yellow: length, from noſe to tail, about two feet.

Inhabits *Guinea*. Thoſe I have ſeen ſat erect on their rump, but walked on all fours: were good-natured, but not ſportive.

By the rude figure in *Geſner* *, this ſeems to be the animal he intended, by his *Papio:* (the *Simia Sphinx* of *Linnæus*, 35.) but it muſt be obſerved, that able Naturaliſt here makes a great miſtake, in thinking it the *Hyæna* of the Antients; but his deſciption is taken from a drawing, not from nature.

Linnæus places this among the *ſimiæ cauda elongata*, and applies to it ſome of the ſynonyms of the 72d ſpecies: but his deſcription agrees with this ſo exactly, that there can be no doubt but that it is his *Simia maimon*.

This animal is well deſcribed by M. *de Buffon*, Mr. *Ray*, *Linnæus*, and M. *Briſſon*; and indeed every

* P. 560. *Papio*, a barbarous name: from whence, the *Engliſh*, Baboon; *Italian*, Babbuino, and *French*, Babouin.

Naturaliſt, except M. *de Buffon*, has copied *Geſner:* but we think the firſt ought to have applied the name of Baboon to this ſpecies, inſtead of that deſcribed by him, p. 133. the one having the character of this ſection, the other having a length of tail, that conſtitutes that of the monkey.

The animal called, by *Barbot* and *Boſman* *, SMITTEN, is a large ſpecies to be referred to this genus: it is deſcribed with a great head, ſhort tail, and of a mouſe color; that it grows to the ſize of five feet, is very fierce, and will even attack a man.

The *mandrill* mentioned by *Smith*, in his voyage to *Guinea*, is another kind; probably only a variety of the *Smitten*. He ſays it grows to a vaſt ſize: the body as thick as that of a man: the teeth large and yellow: head vaſtly large: face broad and flat, wrinkled, and covered with a white ſkin: noſe always running: body covered with long black hair like a bear. M. *de Buffoon* makes this laſt ſynonymous with his *mandrill*; but both the ſize and length of hair, and greatneſs of the head, ſhew them to be of a very different ſpecies.

The *Tretretretre* of *Madagaſcar* is another animal of this kind; deſcribed to be of the ſize of a calf of two years old; to have a round head, viſage and ears of a man, feet of an ape, hair curled: a ſolitary ſpecies: the natives are greatly afraid of it, and fly its haunts as it does theirs **.

* *Barbot's Guinea*, 212. *Boſman's Guinea*, 242.
** *Flacourt hiſt. Madag.* 154.

I

p. 104

II

T. Murray Sc.t

I. SIMIA PORCARIA *p.102* II. NEW BABOON *add.* XXIII.

Simia apedia. S. ſemicaudata, palmarum pollice approximato, unguibus oblongis, pollicum rotundatis, natibus tectis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 35. Simia cauda abrupta, unguibus compreſſis obtuſiuſculis, pollice palmarum digitis adhærente. *Amæn. Acad.* I. 558. 70. LITTLE.

B. with a roundiſh head, mouth projecting, ears roundiſh, and naked; thumb not remote from the fingers: nails narrow, and compreſſed; thoſe of the thumbs rounded: color of the hair yellowiſh tipt with black: face brown, with a few ſcattered hairs: tail not an inch long: buttocks covered with hairs: ſize of a ſquirrel, according to *Linnæus*. But Mr. *Balk*, in the *Amæn. Acad.* ſays it is as large as a cat.

Inhabits *India*: is a lively ſpecies.

Pig-tailed Monkey. *Edw.* 214. Le Maimon *de Buffon*, xiv. 176. *tab.* xix. Simia Nemeſtrina. S. Semicaudata ſub-barbata griſea iridibus brunneis, natibus calvis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 35. *Br. Muſ.* 71. PIG-TAIL.

B. with a pointed face, not ſo long as that of the laſt: eyes hazel: above and beneath the mouth ſome few black hairs: face naked, of a ſwarthy redneſs: two ſharp canine teeth: ears like the human: crown of the head duſky: hair on the limbs and body brown inclining to aſh color, paleſt on the belly: fingers black: nails long and flat: thumbs on the hind feet very long, connected to the neareſt toe by a broad membrane: tail four inches long, ſlender, exactly like a pig's, and almoſt

moſt naked: the bare ſpaces on the rump red, and but ſmall: length, from head to tail, twenty-two inches.

Inhabits the iſle of *Sumatra* and *Japan* *: is very docil: in *Japan* is taught ſeveral tricks, and carried about the country by mountebanks. *Kæmpfer* was informed by one of theſe people, that the Baboon he had was 102 years old.

* *Kæmpfer's hiſt. Japan*, I. 126.

With

* * *

With long tails, or MONKIES.

A. thoſe of the old world, or the continents of *Aſia* and *Africa*, having within each lower jaw pouches for the reception of their food.
Buttocks (generally) naked.
Tails ſtrait, not prehenſile.

72. DOG-FACED.

Κυνοκεφαλος *Ariſtot. hiſt. An.* II. *c.* 8.
Cynocephalus *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 54. *Geſner quad.* 862. *Clus. exot.* 370.
Le Tartarin *Belon portraits* 102.
Simia Ægyptiaca cauda elongata, clunibus tuberoſis nudis. *Haſſelquiſt. itin.* 189.
Simia Hamadryas. S. caudata cinerea, auribus comoſis, unguibus acutiuſculis, natibus calvis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 36.
Cercopithecus cynocephalus, parte anteriore corporis longis pilis obſita, naſo violaceo nudo.
Le Magot ou le Tartarin. *Briſſon quad.* 152.
Le Babouin *de Buffon*, xiv. 133. *tab.* xiii. xiv. *Edw. fig. ined.*

M. with a long, thick and ſtrong noſe, covered with a ſmooth red ſkin: eyes ſmall: ears pointed, and hid in the hair: head great, and flat: hair on the head, and fore part of the body, as far as the waſte, very long and ſhaggy; grey and olive brinded; that on the ſides of the head very full: the hair on the limbs and hind part of the body very ſhort: limbs ſtrong and thick: hands and feet duſky: the nails on the fore feet flat; thoſe on the hind like a dog's: buttocks very bare, and covered with a ſkin of a bloody color: tail ſcarce the length of the body, and carried generally erect. The Baboon deſcribed by

by M. *de Buffon*, had loſt part of its tail; therefore is imperfectly deſcribed and figured. Well repreſented in *Belon*.

Inhabits the hotteſt parts of *Africa* and *Aſia*: keep in vaſt troops: are very fierce and dangerous: rob gardens: run up trees when paſſengers go by; ſhake the boughs at them with great fury, and chatter very loud: are exceſſively impudent, indecent, laſcivious: moſt deteſtable animals in their manners, as well as appearance. Mr. *Edwards* communicated to me an account and a fine print * of one, which was ſhewn in *London* ſome years ago: it came from *Moco*, in the *Perſian* gulph; was above five feet high; very fierce, and untameable; ſo ſtrong, as eaſily to maſter its keeper, a ſtrong young man: its inclinations to women appeared in the moſt violent manner. A Footman, who brought a girl to ſee it, in order to teize the animal, kiſſed and hugged her: the beaſt, enraged at being ſo tantalized, caught hold of a quart pewter pot, which he threw with ſuch force, and ſo ſure an aim, that had not the man's hat and wig ſoftened the blow, his ſcull muſt have been fractured; but he fortunately eſcaped with a common broken head.

* Engraven by himſelf, but never publiſhed. I ſhould ſuſpect this to be the *Smitten* of *Barbot*, did he not expreſsly ſay it had a very ſhort tail.

II

I

I DOG FACED MONKEY N°. 72. II LION TAILED M. β N°. 73.

Cercopithecus barbatus primus. *Cluſii exot.* 371. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 159. *Klein quad.* 89. Wanderow *Knox's Ceylon.* 26. Simia veter. S. caudata barbata alba barba nigra. *Lin. ſyſt.* 36. *Briſſon quad.* 147. Simia ſilenus. S. caudata barbata nigra, barba nigra prolixa. *Lin. ſyſt.* 36. *Briſſon quad.* 149. Cercopithecus niger Ægyptiacus, *ibid.* Simia Faunus. S. caudata barbata, cauda apice floccoſa. *Lin. ſyſt.* 36. Cercopithecus barbatus infra albus, barba incana mucronata, cauda in floccum deſinente. *Briſſon quad.* 144.

73. LION-TAILED.

M. with a long dog-like face, naked, and of a duſky color: a very large and full white or hoary beard: large canine teeth: body covered with black hair: belly of a lighter color: nails flat: tail terminated with a tuft of hair like that of a Lion: bulk of a middling ſized dog.

Inhabits the *Eaſt-Indies* and the hotter parts of *Africa:* I think, ſubject to variety.

α. One ſhewn in *London* three years ago: exceſſively fierce, and ill-natured: the tail not longer than the back, ending with a large tuft: beard reaching quite up the cheeks, as far as the eyes. This is certainly the *Ouanderou* of M. *de Buffon*, xiv. 169. *tab.* xviii. which he makes a ſort of Baboon, or Monkey with a ſhort tail; for he ſeems to have met with a ſpecimen mutilated in that part; and deſcribes it accordingly.

β. with a triangular white beard, pointed at the bottom and on each ſide the ears, ſtanding out far beyond them: face and hands purple: body black: tail

tail long, black, and terminated with a dirty white tuft. *Ceylon.* Mr. *Loten.* This is the *Cercopithecus barbatus, barba incana mucronata* of *M. Briſſon*, p. 148. *Cercopithecus Barbatus ſecundus* Cluſii exot. 371.

γ. with the whole body milk white, but bearded like the others. *Ceylon. Knox.*

δ. the little bearded men of *Barbot voy. Guinea*, 212. and *Boſman*, 242. are about two feet high, and are black as jet, with long white beards. The negroes ſet a great value on the ſkins of this ſpecies, and ſell them to one another at eighteen or twenty ſhillings each. Of the ſkins of theſe they make the caps for the *Tie-Tie's*, or public Criers.

ε. another bearded man, found on the *Gold Coaſt*, with white beard, and black muſtachoes; ſpeckled ſkin, white belly, a broad tawny ſtroke on the back, black paws, and black tail *.

* Deſc. of the golden kingdome of *Guinea*, tranſlated from the *Dutch*, in *Purchas's Pilgrims*, II. 955.

Cercopithecus angolenſis major, macaquo. *Marcgrave Braſil*, 227. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 155. *Klein quad*, 89. Cercopithecus cynocephalus, naribus bifidis elatis, natibus calvis *Briſſon quad.* 152. C. Cynoceph. ex virid. &c. 151. S. Cynomolgus. S. caudata imberbis, naribus bifidis elatis, cauda arcuata, natibus calvis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 38. S. cynocephalus. *ibid.* Le Macaque *de Buffon*, xiv. 190. *tab.* xiv.

74. HARE-LIPPED.

M. with the noſtrils divided, like thoſe of a hare: noſe thick, flat, and wrinkled: head large: eyes ſmall: teeth very white: body thick, and clumſy: buttocks naked: tail long: color varies; ſometimes like that of a wolf; but others, are brown, tinged with yellow, or olive: the tail is rather ſhorter than the body, and is always carried arched.

Inhabits *Guinea* and *Angola:* is full of frolick, and ridiculous grimaces.

Le Malbrouck of *M. de Buffon*, xiv. 224. *tab.* xxix. ſo much reſembles this ſpecies, that I place it it here as a variety. That able Zoologiſt ſuſpected the ſame; but ſeparates them, on account of ſome trifling diſtinctions, and the difference of country: this being a native of *India*, the other of *Africa:* but ſince thoſe very diſtinctions may ariſe from the laſt cauſe, it ſeems better to unite them, than to multiply the ſpecies already ſo numerous. A few years ago, one that ſeemed of this ſpecies was ſhewn in *London*, equal in ſize to a ſmall greyhound.

75. SPOTTED. Cercopithecus barbatus guineenſis, Exquima. *Marcgrave Braſil.* 227. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 156. Cercopithecus barbatus fuſcus punctis albis imperſis barba alba. *Briſſon quad.* 147. *No.* 23. 148. *No.* 24. Simia Diana. S. caudata barbata, fronte barbaque faſtigiata. *Linn. ſyſt.* 38. L'Exquima *de Buffon*, xv. 16.

M. with a long white beard: color of the upper parts of the body reddiſh, as if they had been ſinged, marked with white ſpecks: the belly and chin whitiſh: tail very long: is a ſpecies of a middle ſize.

Inhabits *Guinea* and *Congo*, according to *Marcgrave:* the *Congeſe* call it *Exquima.* M. *de Buffon* denies it to be of that country: but, from the circumſtance of the curl in its tail, in *Marcgrave*'s figure, and the deſcription of ſome voyagers, he ſuppoſes it to be a native of *South America.*

Linnæus deſcribes his *S. Diana* ſomewhat differently: he ſays it is of the ſize of a large cat; black, ſpotted with white: hind part of the back ferrugineous: the hairs on the forehead erect, forming the ſhape of a creſcent: beard pointed; black above, white beneath; placed on a fattiſh excreſcence: breaſt and throat white: from the rump, croſs the thighs, a white line: tail long, ſtrait, and black: face, ears, and feet, of the ſame color: canine teeth, large.

Simius Callitrichus. *Prosp. Alp. Ægypt.* I.
Simia sabæa. S. caudata imberbis flavicans, facie atra, cauda cinerea, natibus calvis. *Lin. syst.* 38.
Cercopithecus ex cinereo flavescens, genis longis pilis albis obsita. *Brisson quad.* 145. et Cercobarbatus rufus facie nigra, cæsarie alba cincta. 149.
Le Callitriche *de Buffon* xiv. 272. *tab.* xxxvii. 76. GREEN.

M. with a black and flattish face: the sides of it bounded by long white hairs, falling backwards, and almost covering the ears, which are black, and like the human: head, limbs, and whole upper part of the body and tail, covered with soft hair, of a yellowish green color at their ends, cinereous at their roots: under side of the body and tail, and inner side of the limbs, of a silvery color: tail very long and slender: size of a small cat.

Inhabits different parts of *Africa:* keep in great flocks, and live in the woods: are scarce discernible when among the leaves, except by their breaking the boughs with their gambols, in which they are very agile and silent: even when shot at, do not make the least noise; but will unite in company, knit their brows, and gnash their teeth, as if they meant to attack their enemy *: are very common in the *Cape Verd* islands.

* *Adanson's voy.* 316.

77. WHITE EYE-LID. β Simia *Æthiops*. caudata imberbis, capillitio erecto lunalaque frontis albis. *Lin. syst.* 39. *Haselquist itin.* 190. Le Mangabey *de Buffon*, xiv. 244. *tab.* xxxii. xxxiii.

M. with a long, black, naked, and dog-like face: the upper eye-lids of a pure white: ears black, and like the human: no canine teeth: hairs on the sides of the face beneath the cheeks, longer than the rest: tail long: color of the whole body tawny and black: flat nails on the thumbs and fore-fingers; blunt claws on the others: hands and feet black.

Shewn in *London* a few years ago: place uncertain: that described by *M. de Buffon* came from *Madagascar:* was very good-natured, went on all fours.

Le Mangabey a collier blanc *, is a variety, with the long hairs on the cheeks and round the neck white.

78. MUSTACHE. Cercopithecus alius Guineenſis. *Margrave Braſil*, 228. *Raii syn. quad.* 156.
S. cephus. S. caudata buccis barbatis, vertice flaveſcente, pedibus nigris, cauda apice ferruginea. *Lin. syst.* 39.
Cercopithecus nigricans, genis et auriculis longis pilis ex albo flavicantibus obſitis, ore cæruleſcente. *Briſſon quad.* 146.
Le Mouſtac *de Buffon*, xiv. 283. *tab.* xxxix.

M. with a ſhort noſe, the end marked with a tranſverſe line of pure white: the face naked, and of a duſky blue: on the cheeks, before the ears, two large tufts of yellow hairs, like *Muſtaches:* the hair on the top of the head long and upright: round the

* Of *M. de Buffon*, *tab.* xxxii.

mouth

mouth are ſome black hairs: the color of the hair on the head yellow; on the body and limbs, a mixture of red and aſh-color: the part of the tail next the body of the ſame color; the reſt yellowiſh: the under part of the body paler than the upper: the feet black: nails flat: its length, one foot; that of the tail, eighteen inches.

Inhabits *Guinea*.

Le Talapoin *de Buffon*, xiv. 287. *tab.* XL. 79. TALAPOIN.

M. with a ſharp noſe, round head, large black naked ears: eyes, and end of the noſe, fleſh-colored: hair on the cheeks very long, and reflected towards the ears: on the chin a ſmall beard: the color of the whole upper part of the body, and the outſide of the limbs, a mixture of duſky yellow and green: the lower part white tinged with yellow: the tail very long and ſlender; above, of an olive and duſky color; beneath, cinereous: the paws black: length, about one foot; of the tail, one foot five inches.

Inhabits *India*.

Middle-ſized black monkey *Edw.* 311. 80. NEGRO.

M. with a round head: noſe a little ſharp: face, of a tawny fleſh color, with a few black hairs: irides, a reddiſh hazel: hair above the eyes long, uniting with the eye-brows; that on the temples partly covering the ears: breaſt and belly of a

ſwarthy fleſh color, almoſt naked: hair on the body, limbs and tail, black, and pretty long: paws covered with a black ſoft ſkin: ſize of a large cat.

Inhabits *Guinea:* active, lively, entertaining, good-natured.

81. EGRET. S. aygula. S. caudata ſubimberbis griſea, eminentia piloſa verticis reverſa longitudinali. *Lin.* *ſyſt.* 39. *Oſbeck's voy.* I. 151. L'Aigrette. *de Buffon,* xiv. 190. *tab.* xxi.

M. with a long face, and an upright ſharp-pointed tuft of hair on the top of the head: hair on the forehead black: the tuft and upper part of the body light grey: the belly white: eye-brows large: beard very ſmall: ſize of a ſmall cat.

Inhabits *Java:* fawn on men, on their own ſpecies, and embrace each other; play with dogs, if they have none of their own ſpecies with them: if they ſee a monkey of another kind, greet him with a thouſand grimaces: when a number of them ſleep, they put their heads together; make a continual noiſe during night.

82. RED. Le Patas a bandeau noir. *de Buffon,* xiv. 208. *tab.* xxv.

M. with a long noſe: eyes ſunk in the head: ears furniſhed with pretty long hairs: body ſlender: over each eye, from ear to ear, extends a black line: the upper part of the body of a moſt beautifull and bright bay, almoſt red, ſo vivid as to appear painted: the lower parts aſh-color, tinged with yellow: tail

tail not ſo long as the body: whoſe length is about one foot ſix inches.

M. de Buffon gives a variety of this ſpecies, *tab.* xxvi. with a white band croſs the face, which he calls *Le Patas a bandeau blanc.*

Inhabits *Senegal:* is leſs active than the other kinds: very inquiſitive: when boats are on their paſſage on the river, will come in crowds to the extremities of the branches, and ſeem to admire them with vaſt attention: at length, will become ſo familiar, as to throw pieces of ſticks at the crew: if ſhot at, will raiſe hideous cries; ſome will throw ſtones, others void their excrements in their hands, and fling them among the paſſengers *.

Barbot ** mentions another ſort of red monkey, called in *Guinea Peaſants*, becauſe of their ugly red hair and figure, and their natural ſtink and naſtineſs.

Rillow *Knox's Ceylon*, 26.
Le Bonnet-Chinois. *de Buffon*, xiv. 190. *tab.* xxx. *Br. Muſ.* 83. CHINESE.

M. with a long ſmooth noſe, of a whitiſh color: hair on the crown of the head long, lying flat, and parted like that of a man: color, a pale cinereous brown.

Inhabits *Ceylon:* keep in great troops; rob the gardens of fruit, and fields of the corn: the natives are obliged to watch the whole day; yet theſe monkies are ſo bold, that, when drove from one end of

* *De Brue*, as quoted by M. *de Buffon.*
** *Deſcr. Guinea*, 212.

the field, will immediately enter at the other, and carry off with them as much as their mouth and arms can hold. *Boſman* *, ſpeaking of the thefts of the monkies of *Guinea*, ſays, that they will take in each paw one or two ſtalks of millet, as many under their arms, and two or three in their mouth; and thus laden, hop away on their hind legs; but if purſued, fling away all, except what is in their mouths, that it may not impede their flight: they are very nice in their choice of the millet, examine every ſtalk, and if they do not like it, fling it away; ſo this delicacy does more harm to the fields than their thievery.

84. VARIED. Knɛ©-? *Ariſt. hiſt. An.* xxxvi.
Monne? *Leo Afr.* 342.
Monichus *Proſp. Alp. Ægypt.* I. 242.
La Mone *de Buffon*, xiv. 258. *tab.*
Cercopithecus pilis ex nigro et rufo variegatis veſtibus, pedibus nigris, cauda cinerea. Le ſinge varié. *Briſſon quad.* 141.

M. with a ſhort thick noſe, of a dirty fleſh color: hair on the ſides of the face, and under the throat, long; the color yellow and black; on the forehead, grey: above the eyes, from ear to ear, a black line: the upper part of the body duſky and red: the belly whitiſh: outſide of the thighs, and the feet, black: the tail of a cinereous brown: length, about a foot and a half; the tail, above two.

Inhabits *Barbary*, *Æthiopia*, and other parts of *Africa*: is the kind which gives the name of Monkey to the whole tribe, from the *African* word *Mon-*

* *Voy. Guinea*, 243.

ne;

ne; or rather its corruption, *Monichus*. M. *de Buffon* ſuppoſes it to be the Κηβος of *Ariſtotle*: but the Philoſopher ſays no more, than that the *Cebi* are apes furniſhed with tails.

Of this kind is the *Cercopithecus Guineenſis alius* of *Marcgrave Braſil.* 228. *Briſſon quad.* 139. which the firſt deſcribes as being of the color of the back of a hare.

Le Douc *de Buffon*, xiv. 298. *tab.* XLI.
Cercopithecus cinereus, genis longis pilis ex albo flavicantibus, obſitis, torque ex caſtaneo purpuraſcente. Le grand ſinge de la *Cochin-chine*. *Briſſon quad.* 146. 85. COCHIN-CHINA.

M. with a ſhort flattiſh face, bounded on each ſide by long hairs of a yellowiſh white color: on the neck a collar of purpliſh brown: the lower part of the arms, the thighs, and tail, are white: the upper part of the arms, and thighs, black: the back, belly and ſides, grey tinged with yellow: above the root of the tail is a ſpot of white, which extends beneath as far as the lower part of the belly and part of the thighs: the feet black: the buttocks * covered with hair: is a very large ſpecies, about four feet long, from the noſe to the tail; but the tail not ſo long.

Inhabits *Cochin-China* and *Madagaſcar* **: lives on beans; often walks on its hind feet.

* All the ſpecies of apes of *Aſia* and *Africa*, except this and No. 64, 70, and 87, have their buttocks naked.
** Where it is called *Sifac*. *Flacourt hiſt. Madag.* 153.

86. TAWNY. M. with a face a little produced; that and the ears fleſh colored: noſe flattiſh: long canine teeth in the lower jaw: hair on the upper part of the body pale tawny, cinereous at the roots: hind part of the back orange: legs cinereous: belly white: ſize of a cat: tail ſhorter than the body.

Inhabits *India*. From one in Mr. *Brooks*'s exhibition, very ill-natured.

87. WINKING. Simia nictitans. S. caudata imberbis nigra punctis pallidis aſperſa, naſo albo, pollice palmarum breviſſimo, natibus tectis. *Lin. ſyſt.*

Cercopithecus Angolenſis alius *. *Marcgrave Braſil.* 227. White Noſes. *Purchas's Pilg.* II. 955.

M. with a ſhort face covered with hair: noſe white: orbits naked: irides yellow: hair on the body black, marked with ſome circles of a lighter color: tail ſtrait, longer than the body: feet and tail black: buttocks covered: thumbs very ſhort: not quite the ſize of the Pygmy ape.

Inhabits *Guinea*: very ſportive; perpetually winking.

88. GOAT. M. with a blue naked face ribbed obliquely: a long beard, like that of a goat: whole body and limbs of a deep brown color: tail long. Deſcribed from a drawing in the *Britiſh Muſeum*, by *Kikius*, an excellent painter of animals.

* *Totus niger at inſperſo cano nigredini per totum corpus, naſo albo.* Ibid.

M. with

II.

I.

I. Lion tailed Monky. N. 73. a. II. Tawny M. N. 86. P. XXIII.

R. Murray Sc.

M. with a flat face: long hairs on the forehead and cheeks: upper part of the body and limbs of a tawny brown: belly cinereous: tail ſhorter than the body, annulated with a darker and lighter brown: from a drawing in the *Britiſh Muſeum*. 89. ANNULATED.

Cercopithecus *Luzonicus* minimus, *magu* vel *Root* Indorum. *Pet. Gaz.* 21. *tab.* 13. Simia ſyrichta. S. caudata imberbis ore ciliiſque vibriſſatis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 44. 90. PHILIPPINE.

M. with its mouth and eye-brows beſet with long hairs: an obſcure ſpecies, mentioned only by *Petiver*; ſaid to come from the *Philippine* iſles.

B. Monkies

B. monkies of the new world, or the continent of *America*, having neither pouches in their jaws, nor naked buttocks.

Tails of many prehenſile, and naked on the under ſide, for a certain ſpace next their end.

α. With prehenſile tails *.

91. PREACHER.

Guariba *Marcgrave Braſil*, 226. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 153. Aquiqui *De Laet.* 486. *Grew's Muſeum*, 11. Howling Baboons, Guareba. *Bancroft's Guiana.* 133.

Simia Beelzebub. S. caudata barbata nigra, cauda prehenſili extremo pedibuſque fuſcis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 37. Cercopithecus niger, pedibus fuſcis. *Briſſon quad.* 137.

M. with black ſhining eyes: ſhort round ears: a round beard under the chin and throat: hairs on the body of a ſhining black, long, yet lie ſo cloſe on each other that the animal appears quite ſmooth: the feet and end of the tail brown; tail very long, and always twiſted at the end: ſize of a fox.

Inhabits the woods of *Braſil* and *Guiana* in vaſt numbers; and makes a moſt dreadfull howling: ſometimes one mounts on a higher branch, the reſt ſeat themſelves beneath; the firſt begins as if it was to harangue, and ſets up ſo loud and ſharp a howl as may be heard a vaſt way, a perſon at a diſtance would think that a hundred joined in the cry; after a certain ſpace, he gives a ſignal with his hand,

* Theſe M. *de Buffon* calls *Sapajous*.

when

when the whole aſſembly joins in chorus; but on another ſignal, is ſilent, and the orator finiſhes his addreſs*: their clamor is the moſt diſagreeable and tremendous that can be conceived, owing to a hollow and hard bone placed in the throat, which the *Engliſh* call the *throttle* bone**. Theſe monkies are very fierce, untameable and bite dreadfully.

*. ROYAL. Cercopithecus barbatus maximus, ferruginoſus, ſtertoroſus. *Alaoiita*, ſinge rouge. *Barrere France Æquin.* 150.
Cercopithecus barbatus ſaturaté rufus. *Briſſon quad.* 147.
Simia ſeniculus. S. caudata barbata rufa, cauda prehenſili. *Lin. ſyſt.* 37.
Arabata *Gumilla Orenoque*, II. 8. *Bancroft Guiana*, 135.
L'Allouatte. *de Buffon*, xiv. 5.

A variety of a ferruginous or reddiſh bay color, which the *Indians* † call the king of the monkies: is large, and as noiſy as the former: the natives eat this ſpecies, and ſeveral other ſorts of monkies, but are particularly fond of this; *Europeans* will alſo eat it, eſpecially in thoſe parts of *America* where food is ſcarce: when it is ſcalded in order to get off the hair, it looks very white, and has a reſemblance ſhocking to humanity, that of a child of two or three years old, when crying ‡.

* A ſingular account, yet related by *Marcgrave* and ſeveral other writers. *Marcgrave* is a writer of the firſt authority, and a moſt able naturaliſt, long reſident in the *Braſils*, and ſpeaks from his own knowlege.

** *Grew's Rarities*, 11.

† *De Laet.* 486.

‡ *Ulloa's voy.* I. 113. *Des Marchais* III. 311. ſays, they are excellent eating, and that a *ſoupe aux ſinges* will be found as good as any other, as ſoon as you have conquered the averſion to the *Bouilli* of their heads, which look very like thoſe of little children.

Cercopithecus

92. FOUR-FINGERED.

Cercopithecus major niger, faciem humanam referens. Quouata. Barrere *France Æquin.* 150. Quato *Bancroft Guiana*, 131. Cercopithecus in pedibus anterioribus pollice carens cauda inferius apicem verſus piiis deſtituta. Le Belzebut. *Briſſon quad.* 150. Simia Paniſcus. S. caudata imberbis atra, cauda prehenſili, ad apicem ſubtus nuda. *Lin. ſyſt.* 37. Le Coaita *de Buffon* xv. 16. Spider Monkey. *Edw. Gleanings.* III. 222. *Br. Muſ.*

M. with a long flat face, of a ſwarthy fleſh color: eyes ſunk in the head: ears like the human: limbs of a great length, and uncommonly ſlender: hair black, long and rough: only four fingers on the hands, being quite deſtitute of a thumb: five toes on the feet: nails flat: tail long, and naked below, near the end: body ſlender: about a foot and a half long: tail near two feet, ſo prehenſile as to ſerve every purpoſe of a hand.

Inhabits the neighbourhood of *Carthagena*, *Guiana*, *Braſil*, and * *Peru*: aſſociate in vaſt herds: ſcarce ever are ſeen on the ground. *Dampier* ** deſcribes their gambols in a lively manner: 'There 'was, ſays he, a great company, dancing from 'tree to tree over my head, chattering and making 'a terrible noiſe, and a great many grim faces and 'antick geſtures; ſome broke down dry ſticks and 'flung them at me, others ſcattered their urine and 'dung about my ears; at laſt one bigger than the 'reſt came to a ſmall limb juſt over my head, and 'leaping directly at me, made me leap back, but 'the monkey caught hold of the bough with the 'tip of his tail, and there continued ſwinging to

* *De Buffon*, xv. 21. ** *Voy.* II. 60.

'and

'and fro, making mouths at me. The females 'with their young ones are much troubled to leap 'after the males, for they have commonly two, 'one ſhe carries under her arm, the other ſits on her 'back, and claps its two fore paws about her neck: 'are very ſullen when taken; and very hard to be 'got when ſhot, for they will cling with their tail 'or feet to a bough, as long as any life remains; 'when I have ſhot at one, and broke a leg or arm, 'I have pitied the poor creature to ſee it look and 'handle the broken limb, and turn it from ſide to 'ſide.'

They are the moſt active of monkies, and quite enliven the foreſts of *America:* in order to paſs from top to top of lofty trees, whoſe branches are too diſtant for a leap, they will form a chain, by hanging down, linked to each other by their tails, and ſwinging in that manner till the loweſt catches hold of a bough of the next tree, and draws up the reſt * and ſometimes they paſs ** rivers by the ſame expedient.

Are ſometimes brought to *Europe*: are very tender, and ſeldom live long in our climate: Mr. *Brookes* had one or two, which, as long as they continued in health, were ſo active, and played ſuch tricks, as to confirm the account of voyagers.

* *Wafer's voy.* in *Dampier*, III. 330.
** *Ulloa*. I. 113.

Simia

93. CAPUCIN. Simia trepida. S. caudata imberbis, capillitio arrecto, manibus pedibusque cæruleis, cauda prehenſili villoſa. *Lin. ſyſt.* 39. Simia capucina. S. caudata imberbis fuſca, cauda prehenſili hirſuta, pileo artubuſque nigris, natibus tectis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 42. *Muſ. Ad. Fred.* I. *tab.* ii. S. Apella. S. caudata imberbis cauda ſubprehenſili, corpore fuſco, pedibus nigris, natibus tectis. *ibid. Muſ. Ad. Fred.* I. *tab.* ii. Cercopithecus fuſcus, capitis vertice fuſco. *Briſſon quad.* 137. Le Sajou brun---et gris, *de Buffon* xv. 37. *tab.* iv. v. Buſh-tailed Monkey *Edw.* 312. Simiolus Ceylonicus *Seb. Muſ.* I. 77. *tab.* 48. *Br. Muſ.*

M. with round head; and ſhort fleſh colored face, with a little down on it: hair on the forehead more or leſs high and erect in different ſubjects: top of the head black or duſky, hair on it pretty long: hind part of the neck, and middle of the back, covered with long duſky hairs; reſt of the back and the limbs of a reddiſh brown: hands and feet covered with a black ſkin: tail longer than the head and body, and often carried over the ſhoulders; the hair on it very long, of a deep brown color, and appears very buſhy from beginning to end: is a ſpecies that varies a little in colors, and in the different length of the hair, which induced *Linnæus* to form three ſpecies out of this one.

Inhabits *Guiana*, not *Ceylon*, as *Seba* aſſerts: is a lively ſpecies; but capricious in its affections in a ſtate of captivity, having a great fondneſs for ſome perſons, and as great a hatred to others.

Cercopithecus *Braſilienſis* ſecundus *Cluſii exot.* 372.
Cay? *De Laet.* 486. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 155.
Cercopithecus totus niger. *Briſſon quad.* 139.
Le Sai---Le Sai a gorge blanc. *de Buffon*, xv. 51. *tab.* viii. ix. *Br. Muſ.*

94. WEEPER.

M. with a round and flat face, of a reddiſh brown color, very deformed: the hair on the head, and upper part of the body, black, tinged with brown; beneath and on the limbs, tinged with red: tail black, and much longer than the head and body: the young exceſſively deformed; their hair very long, and thinly diſperſed; in the *Britiſh Muſeum* are ſpecimens of old and young. *M. de Buffon* has a variety with a white throat.

Inhabits *Surinam* and *Braſil*: appear as if they were always weeping*: of a melancholy diſpoſition: but very full of imitating what they ſee done: theſe probably are the monkies *Dampier* ſaw in the *Bay* of *All Saints*, which he ſays are very ugly, and ſmell ſtrongly of muſk**: keep in large companies; and make a great chattering, eſpecially in ſtormy weather: reſide much on a ſpecies of tree, which bears a podded fruit, which they feed on†.

* *Froger's voy.* 116.
** *Dampier's voy.* III. 53.
† *De Laet.* 486.

Caitaia

95. ORANGE. Caitaia *Marcgrave Brafil* 227. *Raii fyn. quadr.* 175.
Cercopithecus pilis ex fufco, flavefcente, et candicante variegatus veftitus, pedibus ex flavo rufefcentibus. *Briffon quad.* 140.
Cercopithecus ex albo flavefcens, mofchum redolens. *Briffon* 139.
Cercopithecus minor luteus; Le fapajou jaune. *Barrere France Æquin.* 151.
Simia fciurea. S. caudata imberbis, occipite prominulo, unguibus quatuor plantarum fubulatis, natibus tectis. *Lin. fyft.* 43.
Le Saimiri *de Buffon*, xv. 67. *tab.* x. *Br. Muf.*

M. with a round head, nofe a little pointed; the end dufky: orbits flefh colored: ears hairy: hair on the body fhort and fine, of a yellow and brown color; but in its native country, when in perfection, of a brilliant gold * color: the feet orange: nails of the hands flat: of the feet like claws: tail very long; lefs ufeful for prehenfile purpofes than that of the reft: body of the fize of a fquirrel.

Inhabits *Brafil* and *Guiana:* when provoked, fcreams: is a very tender animal: feldom brought here alive: fmells of mufk **. The *Simia Morta* of *Linnæus*, 43; and *Cercopithecus cauda murina* of *Briffon*, 143; engraved in *Seba*, *tab.* 48. under the name of *Simiolus Ceylonicus*, is only the fœtus of fome monkey: probably, as *Linnæus* conjectures, of this fpecies.

* *Froger's voy.* 116.
** Some of the *African* monkies have alfo a ftrong fmell of mufk. A *Bezoar* is fometimes found in certain fpecies.

Cercopithecus ex nigro et fuſco variegatus, faſciculis duobus pilorum capitis corniculorum æmulis. Le Sapajou cornu. *Briſſon quad.* 138. Simia Fatuellus *Lin. ſyſt.* 42. 96. HORNED.

M. with two tufts of hair like horns on the top of the head: eyes bright; of a duſky color: ears like the human: face, ſides, belly, fore legs brown: top of the head, middle of the back, hind legs, and all the feet black: tail prehenſile, covered with ſhort bright hair: body fourteen inches long, tail fifteen.

Inhabits *America.*

M. with a ſhort noſe; black face; hair on each ſide long; back and ſides orange and black, intimately mixed; belly white; outſide of the legs black; inſide aſh-colored; tail of a duſky aſh: its length twenty inches; that of the body eighteen. 97. ANTIGUA.

Lately in poſſeſſion of *Richard Morris*, Eſq; of the Navy-Office: brought from *Antigua:* but its native place uncertain: very good-natured, lively, and full of tricks: frequently hung by its tail.

b. with ſtrait tails, not prehenſile *.

98. FOX-TAILED.

Cagui major *Marcgrave Braſil*, 227.
Cercopithecus pilis nigris, apice albido, veſtitus, cauda pilis longiſſimis nigris obſita. *Briſſon quad.* 138. C. pilis cinereſcentibus nigro mixtis, cauda ruſa. *Briſſon*, 141.
Simia Pithecia. S. caudata imberbis, vellere nigro apice albo, cauda nigra villoſiſſima. *Lin. ſyſt.* 40.
Le Saki *de Buffon*, xv. 88. *tab.* xii.
Saccawinkee *Bancroft Guiana*, 135. *Br. Muſ.*

M. with a ſwarthy face, covered with ſhort white down: forehead and ſides of the face with whitiſh, and pretty long hair: body with long duſky brown hairs; white or yellowiſh at their tips: hair on the tail very long and buſhy; ſometimes black, ſometimes reddiſh: belly and lower part of the limbs a reddiſh white: length from noſe to tail near a foot and a half: tail longer, and like that of a fox: hands and feet black, with claws inſtead of nails.

Inhabits *Guiana*.

* Diſtinguiſhed from thoſe with prehenſile tails, by M. *de Buffon*, by the name of *Sagouins*; which, as well as *Sapajous*, are *American* names for certain kinds of monkies.

Cercopithecus minimus niger Leontocephalus, auribus elephantinis. *Barrere France Æquin.* 151.
Simia midas. S. caudata imberbis, labio ſuperiore fiſſo, auribus quadratis nudis, unguibus ſubulatis, pedibus croceis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 42.
Le Tamarin. *de Buffon* xv. 92. *tab.* xiii.
Little black monkey. *Edw.* 196. *Br. Muſ.*

99. GREAT EARED.

M. with a round head, ſwarthy, fleſh-colored, naked face: upper lip a little divided: ears very large, erect, naked, and almoſt ſquare: hair on the forehead upright and long; on the body ſoft, but ſhaggy: the head, whole body, and upper part of the limbs, black, except the lower part of the back, which was tinged with yellow: hands and feet covered with light orange-colored hairs, very fine and ſmooth: nails long and crooked: tail black, and twice the length of the body: teeth very white.

Inhabits the hotter parts of *South America*, and the iſle of *Gorgona*, ſouth of *Panama*, in the *South Sea*. There are, ſays *Dampier*, a great many little black monkies: at low water, they come to the ſea ſide to take muſcles and perriwinkles, which they dig out of the ſhells with their claws *.

* Voy. I. 173.

100. STRIATED.

Cagui minor *Marcgrave Braſil*, Cercopithecus *Braſilianus* tertius Sagouin. *Cluſii Exot.* 372. *Geſner quad.* 869. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 154. *Klein quad.* 87. *tab.* iii. *Ludolph. Com. Æthiop.* 58. Cercopithecus tæniis tranſverſis alternatim fuſcis et e cinereo albis variegatus, auriculis pilis albis circumdatis. *Briſſon quad.* 143. Simia Iacchus. S. caudata auribus villoſis patulis, cauda hirſutiſſima curvata, unguibus ſubulatis; pollicum rotundatis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 40.

L'Ouiſtiti *de Buffon*, xv. 96. *tab.* xiv.

Sanglin or Cagui minor. *Edw.* 218. *Ph. Tr. abridg.* 1751. *p.* 146. *tab.* vii. *Br. Muſ.*

M. with a very round head: about the ears two very long full tufts of white hairs ſtanding out on each ſide: irides reddiſh: face a ſwarthy fleſh-color: ears like the human: head black: body aſh-colored, reddiſh, and duſky; the laſt forms ſtriated bars croſs the body: tail full of hair, annulated with aſh-color and black: body ſeven inches long: tail near eleven: hands and feet covered with ſhort hairs: fingers like thoſe of a ſquirrel: nails, or rather claws, ſharp.

Inhabits *Braſil:* feeds on vegetables; will alſo eat fiſh*: makes a weak noiſe: very reſtleſs: often brought over to *Europe*.

* *Edw. Gleanings*, p. 17.

SILKY MONKEY. Nº 101.

Cercopithecus minor dilutè olivaceus, parvo capite, *Acarima a Cayenne. Barrere France Æquin.* 151.
Cercopithecus ex albo flavicans, facie circumferentia, saturatè rufa. Le petit singe Lion. *Brisson quad.* 142.
Simia Rosalia. S. caudata imberbis, capite piloso, facie circumferentia pedibusque rubris, unguibus subulatis. *Lin. syst.* 41.
Le Marikina *de Buffon*, xv. 108. *tab.* xvi.

101. SILKY.

M. with a flat face, of a dull purple color: ears round and naked: on the sides of the face the hairs very long, turning backwards, of a bright bay color; sometime yellow, and the former only in patches: the hair on the body long, very fine, silky, glossy, and of a pale but bright yellow: hands and feet naked, and of a dull purple color: claws instead of nails to each finger: length of head and body ten inches: tail thirteen and a half; a little bushy at the end.

Inhabits *Guiana*.

Pinche *Condamine's voy.* 83.
Simia Œdipus. S. caudata imberbis, capillo dependente, cauda rubra, unguibus subulatis. *Lin. syst.* 41.
Cercopithecus pilis ex fusco et rufo vestitus, facie ultra auriculas usque nigra et nuda, vertice longis pilis obsita. *Brisson quad.* 150.
Le Pinche *de Buffon*, xv. 114. *tab.* xvii.
Little Lion Monkey. *Edw.* 195.

102. RED-TAILED.

M. with a round head and black pointed face: ears round and dusky: hair on the head white, long, and spreading over the shoulders: shoulders and back covered with long and loose brown hairs: rump and half the tail deep orange-colored, almost red; the remaining part black: throat black:

breaſt, belly, and legs, white: inſides of the hands and feet black: claws crooked and ſharp: length of the head and body eight inches; tail above twice as long.

Inhabits *Guiana*, *Braſil*, and the banks of the river of *Amazons*, whoſe woods ſwarm with numberleſs ſpecies: is agile and lively, and has a ſoft whiſtling note.

103. FAIR. A Sagoin, &c. *Condamine's voy.* 83. Cercopithecus ex cinereo albus argenteus, facie auriculiſque rubris ſplendentibus, cauda caſtanei coloris. *Briſſon quad.* 142. Le Mico. *de Buffon*, xv. 121. *tab.* xviii.

M. with a ſmall round head: face and ears of the moſt lively vermillion color: body covered with moſt beautifull long hairs of a bright and ſilvery whiteneſs, of matchleſs elegance: tail of a ſhining dark cheſnut: head and body eight inches long; tail twelve.

Inhabits the banks of the *Amazons*, diſcovered by M. *de Condamine*.

Six

I

II

I TAIL-LESS MAUCAUCO N°104 . II YELLOW M. N°108

Six cutting teeth, and two canine teeth in each jaw. XVI. MAUCAUCO.
Sharp pointed fox-like viſage.
Feet formed like hands.

Animal elegantiſſimum *Robinſoni. Raii ſyn. quad.* 161.
Animalculum cynocephalum, *Ceylonicum*, Tardigradum dictum, Simii ſpecies. Maſ. *Seb. Muſ.* I. *tab.* 35. Cercopithecus *ceylonicus*, ſeu Tardigradus dictus, major *Idem. tab.* 47. *Klein quad.* 86.
Lemur tardigradus. L. ecaudatus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 44.
Simia unguibus indicis pedum poſteriorum longis, incurvis, et acutis. *Briſſon. quad.* 134. S. cynocephala unguibus indicis longis incurvis et acutis. *Idem.* 135.
Le Loris *de Buffon*, xiii. 210.

104. TAILLESS.

M. with a ſmall head; ſharp pointed noſe: orbits ſurrounded with a black circle, ſpace between them white: from the top of the head along the middle of the back, to the rump, a dark ferruginous line, which on the forehead is bifurcated: ears ſmall: body covered with ſhort, ſoft, and ſilky aſh-colored, and reddiſh fur: toes naked: nails flat: thoſe of the inner toe on each hind foot long, crooked and ſharp: length from the noſe to the rump ſixteen inches.

Inhabits *Ceylon* and *Bengal*; lives in the woods, and feeds on fruits: is fond of eggs, and will greedily devour ſmall birds: has the action and inactivity of the ſloth *, creeps ſlowly along the ground: is very tenacious of its hold, and makes a plaintive noiſe.

M. de Buffon repreſents his animal with a much longer viſage than this; his is the ſame with that repreſented by *Seba, tab.* 35, and each of them

* *Vide* that article: this animal, notwithſtanding its manners, cannot be ranked with the *ſloth*, having both cutting and canine teeth.

much leſs than our animal; but whether they are the ſame I cannot at preſent determine.

105. WOOLLY.

Macaſſar fox. *Nieuhoff voy.* 361.
chitote *Barbot.* 560.
Vary (1). *Flacourt. hiſt. Madag.* 153.
Simia-ſciurus lanuginoſus fuſcus *Petiv. Gaz. tab.* 17.
The Mongooz. *Edw.* 216.
Proſimia fuſca. Pr. fuſca naſo pedibuſque albis. Pr. fuſca. rufo admixto, facie nigra, pedibus fulvis. *Briſſon quad.* 156, 157.
Lemur Mongooz. L. caudatus griſeus, cauda unicolore. *Lin. ſyſt.* 44.
Le Mongouz, *de Buffon*, xiii. 174. *tab.* xxvi.

M. with orange-colored irides: ſhort rounded ears: end of the noſe black: eyes lodged in a circle of black; the ſpace between them of the ſame color: reſt of the noſe and lower ſides of the cheeks white: when in full health the whole upper part of the body covered with long, ſoft and thick fur, a little curled or waved, of a deep browniſh aſh color: tail very long, covered with the ſame ſort of hair, and of the ſame color: breaſt and belly white: hands and feet naked, and dusky: nails flat, except that of the inner toe of the hind feet: ſize of a cat: varies, ſometimes with white or yellow paws, and with a face wholly brown.

Inhabits *Madagaſcar*, and the adjacent iſles: ſleeps on trees: turns its tail over its head to protect it from rain *: lives on fruits: is very ſportive and good-natured: very tender: found as far as *Celebes*, or *Maccaſſar*. *Linnæus* confounds this with Mr. *Edwards*'s black maucauco, our 107th.

* *Cauche's voy. Madagaſcar*, 53.

Vari

Vari *Flacourt. hiſt. Madag.* 153.
Mocawk. *Groſe's voy.* 41.
Maucauco. *Edw.* 197.
Proſimia cinerea, caudâ cinctâ annulis alternatim albis et nigris. *Briſſon quad.* 157.

Lemur Catta. L. caudatus, cauda albo nigroque annulata. *Lin. ſyſt.* 45. *Oſbeck's voy.* II. 168.
Le Mococo *de Buffon*, xiii. 173. *tab.* xxii.

106. RING-TAIL.

M. with the end of the noſe black; ears erect: white face: black circles round the orbits: hair on the top of the head and hind part, deep aſh color: back and ſides reddiſh aſh color: outſides of the limbs paler: belly and inſide of the limbs white: all its hair very ſoft, cloſe and fine, erect like the pile of velvet: tail twice the length of the body; is marked with numbers of regular rings of black and white; and when ſitting twiſted round the body, and brought over its head: nails flat, particularly thoſe of the thumbs of the hind feet: inſide of the hands and feet black: ſize of a cat.

Inhabits *Madagaſcar* and the neighboring iſles: is very good-natured, has all the life of a monkey, without its miſchievous diſpoſition: is very cleanly: its cry weak: in a wild ſtate, goes in troops of thirty or forty: is eaſily tamed when taken young: according to *Flacourt* ſometimes found white; *Cauche* in his voyage to *Madagaſcar* * alſo ſpeaks of a white kind, which he ſays grunts like ſwine, and is called there *Amboimenes*.

* *p.* 53.

Vari

107. RUFFED. Vari ou Varicoſſi. *Flacourt. hiſt. Madag.* 153. *Cauche's voy.* 53. Black Maucauco. *Edw.* 217. Le Vari. *de Buffon*, xiii. 174. *tab.* xxvii. Lemur caudatus niger, collari barbato. *Lin. ſyſt.* 44.

M. with orange-colored irides: long hair round the ſides of the head, ſtanding out like a ruff: tail long: the color of the whole animal black, but not always, being ſometimes white, ſpotted with black; but the feet black: rather larger than the laſt.

Inhabits *Madagaſcar:* very fierce in a wild ſtate; and make ſo violent a noiſe in the woods, that it is eaſy to miſtake the noiſe of two for that of a hundred: when tamed are very gentle and good-natured. The hind thighs and legs of theſe three ſpecies are very long, which makes their pace ſideling, and bounding.

108. YELLOW. M. with a ſhort duſky noſe: ſmall eyes: ears ſhort, broad, and flapping, and placed at a great diſtance from each other: head flat and broad: cheeks ſwelling out: tongue very long: legs and thighs ſhort, and very thick: five toes to each foot, ſeparated and ſtanding all forward: claws large, a little hooked, and of a fleſh color: the hairs ſhort, ſoft, gloſſy, cloſely ſet together: on the head, back, and ſides a mixture of yellow and black: cheeks, inſide of the legs, and the belly, yellow: half way down the middle of the belly is a broad duſky liſt, ending at the tail; and another from the head along the middle

middle of the back to the tail: tail of a bright tawny, mixed with black; is round, and has the ſame prehenſile faculty as ſome of the monkies have: length from the noſe to the tail nineteen inches; of the tail ſeventeen: very good-natured and ſportive; would catch hold of any thing with its tail, and ſo ſuſpend itſelf: lay with its head under its legs and belly.

Shewn about three years ago in *London*: its keeper ſaid it came from the mountains of *Jamaica*, and called it a *Potto*, the name given by ſome writers to a ſpecies of *Sloth*, found in *Guinea*.

Veſpertilio admirabilis. *Bontius Juva.* 68.
Felis volans Ternatana. *Seb. Muſ.* I. *tab.* 58.
Lemur volans. L. caudatus, membrana ambiente volitans. *Lin. ſyſt.* 45.

109. FLYING.

M. with a long head: ſmall mouth and teeth: ſmall ears, round and membranous: from the neck to the hands, thence to the hind feet, extends a broad ſkin, like that of a flying ſquirrel; the ſame is alſo continued from the hind feet to the tip of the tail, which is included in it: the body and outſide of this ſkin is covered with ſoft hairs, hoary, or black and aſh color: the inner ſide of the extended ſkin appears membranous, with little veins and fibres diſperſed thro' it: the legs are cloathed with a ſoft yellow down: five toes on each foot: the claws ſlender, very ſharp, and crooked, by which it ſtrongly adheres to whatſoever it faſtens on: the whole length of this ſpecies is near three feet: the breadth the ſame: the tail ſlender; a ſpan long.

Inhabits

Inhabits the country about *Guzarat*, the *Molucca* iſles, and the *Philippines*: feeds on the fruits of trees: a ſpecies very diſtinct from the bat, and flying ſquirrel; but from ignorance of the form of its teeth, its genus very doubtfull: placed here on the authority of *Linnæus*.

Div. II. Sect. II. DIGITATED QUADRUPEDS: with large canine teeth, ſeparated from the cutting teeth.
Six, or more cutting teeth in each jaw.
Rapacious: carnivorous.

Six cutting teeth, and two canine in each jaw. XVII. DOG.
Five toes before; four behind *.
Long viſage.

D. with its tail bending towards the left: a character common to the whole ſpecies, firſt obſerved by *Linnæus*. 110. FAITHFULL.

Not originally in a wild ſtate: the prædominant paſſion of the whole race towards an attachment to mankind, prevented theſe animals from ſeparating themſelves from us; till deſerted, or by ſome accident left in places where there was no poſſibility of re-union: it ſeems beyond the power of ill uſage to ſubdue the faithfull and conſtant qualities inherent in them. Found in great numbers wild, or rather without maſters, in *Congo*, *Lower Æthiopia*, and towards the *Cape* of *Good Hope***: are red haired: have ſlender bodies, and turned up tails, like grehounds; others reſemble hounds. Go in great packs: attack lions, tigers, and elephants, but are often killed by them: the ſight of theſe dogs pleaſ-

* Invariable in the wild ſpecies, ſuch as wolf, &c. in the common dogs, oftimes five toes on each foot.
** *Churchill's coll. voy.* V. 486. *Kolben's hiſt. Cape*, II. 106, 107.

ing

ing to travellers, who ſuppoſe they have conquered the wild beaſts, and ſecured their journey, by driving them away: chace all ſort of animals: when they have run down a beaſt, ſtill preſerve that ſort of reſpect to mankind, as to permit part of it to be taken from them without growling: attack the ſheep of the *Hottentots*, and commit great ravages among them.

Multitudes wild in S. *America*: derived from the *European* race: breed in holes, like rabbet holes *: when found young inſtantly attach themſelves ** to mankind: nor will they ever join themſelves to the wild dogs; or deſert their maſters: theſe have not forgot to bark †, as *Linnæus* ſays: look like a grehound ‡: have erect ears: are very vigilant; excellent in the chaſe.

The dog unknown in *America* before it was introduced there by the *Europeans*: the *Alco* of the *Peruvians*, a little animal, which they were ſo fond of, and kept as a lap dog, too ſlightly mentioned by *A-Coſta* for us to determine what it was: the figure given by *Hernandez* ‖ too rude to form any judgement of: the other animal deſcribed by *Fernandez* is a large ſpecies, he calls it *Xoloizicuintli*, the ſame name that is given by the firſt to the *Mexi-*

* Narrative of the diſtreſſes of *Iſaac Morris*, &c. belonging to the *Wager* Storeſhip belonging to *Commodore Anſon*'s ſquadron, *p.* 27.

** The ſame, *p.* 28.

† The ſame, *p.* 37.

‡ As appears from a drawing communicated to me by Mr. *Greenwood*, painter, who took it from one that followed an *Indian* to *Surinam* from the inland part of the country.

‖ 466.

can

can wolf *; as it is certain that the dog of N. *America*, or rather its ſubſtitute, on its firſt diſcovery by the *Engliſh*, was derived from the † wolf, tamed and domeſticated; ſo it is reaſonable to imagine that of S. *America* had the ſame origin: theſe ſubſtitutes cannot bark, but betray their ſavage deſcent by a ſort of howl: want the ſagacity of a true dog; ſerve only to drive the deer into corners: the wolfiſh breed to this day deteſted ‡ by *European* dogs, who worry them on all occaſions, retaining that diſlike which it is well known all dogs have to the wolf: this reclaimed breed commonly white: have ſharp noſes, and upright ears.

The dog ſubject to more variety than any other animal; each will mix with the other, and produce varieties ſtill more unlike the original ſtock: *M. de Buffon*, who with great ingenuity has given a genealogical table of all the known dogs, makes the *Chien de Berger*, the ſhepherds dog, or what is ſometimes called *Le chien-loup*, or the wolf dog, the origin of all, becauſe it is naturally the moſt ſenſible; becomes, without diſcipline, almoſt inſtantly the guardian of the flocks; keeps them within bounds, reduces the ſtragglers to their proper limits, and defends them from the attacks of the wolves. We have this variety in *England*; but it is ſmall and weak. Thoſe of *France* and the *Alps*, are very large and ſtrong; ſharp-noſed, erect, and ſharp-eared; very hairy, eſpecially about the neck, and

* *Hernandez*, 479.
† *Smith's hiſt. Virginia*, 27.
‡ *Cateſby Carolina*, II. *App.* xxvi.

have

have their tails turned up or curled; and by accident, their faces often ſhew the marks of their combats with the wolf.

I ſhall follow M. *de Buffon*, in the catalogue of dogs; but add ſome few remarks, with the ſynonyms of a few other writers, to each variety.

I. SHEPHERD'S Dog, Le Chien de Berger, *de Buffon*, v. 201. *tab.* xxviii. Canis domeſticus. *Raii ſyn. quad.* *Lin. ſyſt.* 57.

Its varieties, or neareſt allies, are,

α POMERANIAN Dog, Le Chien Loup *de Buffon*. *tab.* xxix.*

β. SIBERIAN Dog, Le Chien de Siberie. *Tab.* xxx.

II. Hound, or dog with long ſmooth and pendulous ears. Le Chien courant. p. 205. *tab.* xxxii. Canis venaticus ſagax. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 177. Canis ſagax. *Lin. ſyſt.* 57. This is the ſame with the blood-hound. *Br. Zool.* I. 51. and is the head of the other kinds with ſmooth and hanging ears.

α. HARRIER. Le Braque. *Tab.* xxxiii.

* Notwithſtanding M. *de Buffon* denies the junction of the wolf and bitch, yet there has been lately an inſtance to the contrary. Mr. *Brook*, animal-merchant, in *Holborn*, turned a wolf to a *Pomeranian* bitch in heat: the congreſs was immediate, and as uſual between dog and bitch: ſhe produced ten puppies. I have ſince ſeen one of them that had very much the reſemblance of a wolf, and much of its nature; being ſlipped at a weak deer, inſtantly caught at the animal's throat and killed it.

β. Dalmatian.

β. DALMATIAN*. Le Braque de *Bengal. tab.* xxxiv. a beautifull ſpotted kind, vulgarly called the *Daniſh* dog.

γ. TURNSPIT. Le Baſſet a jambes torſes---a jambes droites *tab.* xxxv.

δ. WATER dog, great and ſmall. Le grand and le petit Barbet. *tab.* xxxvii. xxxviii. Canis aviarius aquaticus. *Raii ſyn quad.* 177. *Lin. ſyſt.* 57.

From No. II. branches out another race of dogs, with pendent ears, covered with long hairs, and leſs in ſize, which form

III. SPANIEL. Canis aviarius, ſive Hiſpanicus campeſtris. *Raii ſyn quad.* 177. Canis avicularius? *Lin. ſyſt.* 57. Theſe vary in ſize, from the ſetting dog to the ſpringing ſpaniels, and ſome of the little lap dogs, ſuch as

α. KING CHARLES's**. Le Gredin *tab.* xxxix. *fig.* 1.

β. PYRAME. Le Pyrame *tab.* xxxix. *fig.* 2. There is no *Engliſh* name for this kind: they are black, marked on the legs with red: and above each eye is a ſpot of the ſame color.

* I have been informed, that *Dalmatia* is the country of this elegant dog. As for thoſe of *India*, they are generally ſmall and very ugly; or, if the *European* dogs are brought there, immediately degenerate.

** CHARLES II. never went out, except attended by numbers of this kind.

γ. Shock. Le chien de malte ou Bichon *tab.* xl. *fig.* 1. & Le chien Lion *fig.* 2. Catulus melitæus canis getulus, ſeu Iſlandicus. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 177. *Lin. ſyſt.* 57.

IV. Dogs with ſhort pendent ears: long legs and bodies: of which kind is the

α. Irish Gre-Hound. A variety once very frequent in *Ireland*, and uſed in the chace of the wolf: now very ſcarce: a dog of great ſize and ſtrength. Le Matin†. *de Buffon. tab.* xxv. Canis graius Hibernicus. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 176.

β. Common Gre-Hound. Le Levrier *de Buffon* xxvii. Canis venaticus graius. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 176. Canis graius *Lin. ſyſt.* 57. its varieties are, 1. Italian Gre-Hound, ſmall, and ſmooth: 2. *Oriental*, tall, ſlender, with very pendulous ears, and very long hairs on the tail, hanging down a great length.

γ. Danish Dog. Le grand Danois *de Buffon* xxvi. of a ſtronger make than a gre-hound: the largeſt of dogs: perhaps of this kind were the dogs of *Epirus*, mentioned by *Ariſtotle*, *lib.* iii. c. 21; or thoſe of *Albania*, ſo beautifully deſcribed by *Pliny*. *Lib.* viii. *c.* 40.

δ. Mastiff. Very ſtrong and thick made: the head large: the lips great, and hanging down on each

† Not the maſtiff, as commonly tranſlated.

ſide;

ſide: a fine and noble countenance: grows to a great ſize: a *Britiſh* kind. For a further account of this and other *Britiſh* dogs, *vide Br. Zool.* I. 49, Le Dogue de forte race. *de Buffon tab.* xlv. maſtivus *Raii ſyn. quad.* 176. Canis moloſſus *Lin. ſyſt.* 57.

V. Dogs with ſhort pendent ears: ſhort compact bodies: ſhort noſes: and generally ſhort legs.

α. Bull-Dog: with a ſhort noſe, and under jaw longer than the upper: a cruel and very fierce kind, often biting before it barks: peculiar to *England*: the breed ſcarcer than it has been ſince the barbarous cuſtom of bull-baiting has declined. Le Dogue *de Buffon tab.* xliii.

β. Pug Dog. A ſmall ſpecies: an innocent reſemblance of the laſt. Le Doguin *de Buffon. tab.* xliv.

γ. Bastard Pug. Le Roquet *de Buffon.* xli. *fig.* 2.

δ. Naked. Le chien Turc. *de Buffon* xlii. a degenerate ſpecies, with naked bodies; having loſt its hair by the heat of climate.

* The moſt faithfull of animals: is the companion of mankind: fawns at the approach of its maſter: will not ſuffer any one to ſtrike him: runs before him in a journey; often running backward and for-

** This part is almoſt entirely tranſlated from *Linnæus.*

ward over the ſame ground: on coming to croſs ways, ſtops and looks back: very docil: will find out what is dropt: watchfull by night: anounces the coming of ſtrangers: guards any goods committed to its charge: drives cattle home from the field: keeps herds and flocks within bounds: protects them from wild beaſts: points out to the ſportſman the game, by virtue of its acute ſenſe of ſmelling: brings the birds that are ſhot to its maſter: will turn a ſpit: at *Bruſſels* and in *Holland* draws little carts to the herb market: in *Siberia* draws a ſledge with its maſter in it, or loaden with proviſions: ſits up and begs *: when it has committed a theft ſlinks away with its tail between its legs: eats enviouſly with oblique eyes: is maſter among its fellows: enemy to beggars: attacks ſtrangers without provocation: fond of licking wounds: cures the gout and cancers: howls at certain notes in muſick, and often urines on hearing them: bites at a ſtone flung at it: is ſick at the approach of bad weather: gives itſelf a vomit by eating graſs: is afflicted with tape-worms: ſpreads its madneſs: grows blind with age: *ſæpe gonnorhæa infectus:* driven as unclean from the houſes of the *Mahometans*; yet the ſame people eſtabliſh hoſpitals for them, and allow them a daily dole of food: eats fleſh, carrion, farinaceous vegetables not greens: fond of rolling in carrion: dungs on a ſtone; its dung the greateſt of *Septics:* drinks by lapping: makes water ſide-ways, with its leg held up; very

* The *French* Academicians record a marvellous tale of a dog that could *ſpeak* and call for tea, coffee and chocolate.

apt

apt to repeat it where another dog has done the ſame: *odorat anum alterius: menſtruans catulit cum variis; mordet illa illos; cohæret copula junctus.* Goes 63 days with young; brings from four to ten; the males like the dog, females like the bitch: its ſcent exquiſite: goes obliquely: foams when hot, and hangs out its tongue: ſcarce ſweats: about to lie down, often goes round the ſpot: its ſleep attended with a quick ſenſe of hearing: dreams.

III. WOLF.

Lupus *Geſner quad.* 634. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 173.
Wolf *Klein quad.* 69. *Kram. Auſt.* 313.
Canis ex griſeo flaveſcens. *Briſſon quad.* 170.
Canis Lupus. C. cauda incurvata. *Lin. ſyſt.* 58.
Warg, Ulf *Faun. ſuec.* No. 6.
Le Loup *de Buffon*, vii. 39. *tab.* I.
Wolf. *Br. Zool.* I. 61. *tab.* I.

D. with a long head: pointed noſe: ears erect and ſharp: tail long, buſhy, bending down: long leg'd: hair pretty long: teeth large: color generally pale brown, tinged with yellow; ſometimes found white *; in *Canada* ſometimes black: taller than a large grehound.

Inhabits the continents of *Europe*, *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *America*; but not ſo high as the *Arctic* circle: have been long extirpated in *Great Britain*** : the vaſt foreſts on the *European* continent will always preſerve them: the wolves of *N. America* the ſmal-

* Such are found near the *Jeneſea*, and ſold to the *Ruſſians* on the ſpot for twenty ſhillings a ſkin. *Muller Ruſſ. Samlung.* III. 527, 529.

** Many centuries have paſt ſince they have been deſtroyed in *England*; and it is at leſt one ſince they have been extirpated out of *Scotland*. M. *de Buffon* muſt have been greatly miſinformed on this point. *Les Anglois* preténdent *en avoir purgè leur iſle, cependant on m'a aſſurè qu'il y en avoit en* Ecoſſe vii. 50.

left; when reclamed, are the dogs of the natives: the wolves of *Senegal* the largeſt and fierceſt; they prey in company with the lion*.

Are cruel, but cowardly animals: fly from man, except preſſed by hunger, when they prowl by night in vaſt droves thro' villages, and deſtroy any perſons they meet: ſuch that once get the taſte of human blood, give it the preference: ſuch were the wolves of the *Gevaudan*, of which ſo many ſtrange tales were told: the *French* peaſants call this *Loup-garou*, and ſuppoſe it to be poſſeſſed with ſome evil ſpirit: ſuch was the *Were Wulf* of the old *Saxons*†. The wolf preys on all kind of animals; but in caſe of neceſſity will feed on carrion: in hard weather aſſemble in vaſt troops, and join in dreadfull howlings: horſes generally defend themſelves againſt their attacks; but all weaker animals fall a prey to them: throughout *France* the peaſants are obliged nightly to houſe their flocks: wolves are moſt ſuſpicious animals; ſally forth with great caution: have a fine ſcent; hunt by noſe: are capable of bearing long abſtinence: to allay their hunger will fill their bellies with mud: a mutual enmity between dogs and them: are in heat in winter, followed by ſeveral males, which occaſions great combats: goes with young ten weeks: near her time prepares a ſoft bed of moſs, in ſome retired place: brings from five to nine at a time: the young born blind: teeth of the wolf large and ſharp: its bite terrible, as its ſtrength is great: the hunters therefore cloath

* *Adanſon's voy.* 209.
† *Verſtegan's Antiq.* 236.

their

their dogs, and guard their necks with ſpiked collars: wolves are proſcribed animals, deſtroyed by pit-falls, traps or poiſon: a peaſant in *France*, who kills a wolf, carries its head thro' the villages, and collects ſome ſmall reward from the inhabitants: the *Kirghis-Khaiſſacks* take the wolves by the help of a large ſort of hawk called *Berkut*, which is trained for the diverſion, and will faſten on them and tear out their eyes*.

The *Coyotl* ** of *New Spain* is a ſmall ſpecies of wolf; very fierce and ravenous: of a ſize between a wolf and a fox.

MEXICAN WOLF. Xoloizcuintli *Hernandes Mex.* 479.
Cuetlachtli, ſeu lupus indicus. *Fernandez An. Nov. Hiſp.* 7.
Canis cinereus, maculis fulvis variegatus, tæniis ſubnigris a dorſo ad latera deorſum hinc inde deductis. *Briſſon quad.* 172.
Canis mexicanus. C. cauda deflexa lævi, corpore cinereo, faſciis fuſcis, maculiſque fulvis variegato. *Lin. ſyſt.* 60.
Le Loup de Mexique. *de Buffon*, xv. 149.

D. with a very large head: great jaws: vaſt teeth: on the upper lips very ſtrong briſtles, reflected backwards, not unlike the ſofter ſpines of a porcupine; and of a grey and white color: large, erect, cinereous ears; the ſpace between marked with broad tawny ſpots: the head aſh colored, ſtriped tranſverſely with bending duſky lines: neck fat and thick, covered with a looſe ſkin, marked with a long tawny ſtroke: on the breaſt is another of the ſame kind: body aſh colored, ſpotted with black;

* *Ritchkoff Topog. Orenb.* I. 282.
** *Coyotl ſeu vulpes indica.* Fernandez Nov. Hiſp. 4.

and the ſides ſtriped from the back downwards, with the ſame color: belly cinereous: tail long, of the color of the belly, tinged in the middle with tawny: legs and feet ſtriped with black and aſh color: ſometimes this variety (for *Fernandez*, who has deſcribed the animals of *Mexico*, thinks it no other) is found white.

Inhabits the hot parts of *Mexico*, or *New Spain*: agrees with the *European* wolf in its manners: attacks cattle, and ſometimes men. No wolves found farther South, on the new continent.

112. Fox. Vulpes *Geſner quad.* 966. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 177. Fuchs *Klein. quad.* 73. *Meyer's An.* I. *tab.* 36. Canis vulpes. C. cauda recta apice albo. *Lin. ſyſt.* 59. *Haſſelquiſt. itin.* 191. Raef *Faun. ſuec.* No. 7. Canis fulvus, pilis cinereis intermixtis. *Briſſon quad.* 173. Le Renard. *de Buffon*, vii. 75. *tab.* vi. Fox. *Br. Zool.* I. 58.

D. with a ſharp noſe: lively hazel eyes: ſharp erect ears: body tawny red, mixed with aſh color: fore part of the legs black: tail long, ſtrait, buſhy, tipt with white: ſubject to much variety in color.

α. Fox: with the tip of the tail black. Canis alopex, vulpes campeſtris. *Lin. ſyſt.* 59.

β. Cross Fox: with a black mark, paſſing tranſverſely from ſhoulder to ſhoulder; and another along the back, to the tail. Vulpes crucigera. *Geſner quad.* 90. *Jonſton. quad.* I. 93. *Schœffer Lapl.* 135. *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka.* 93. *Klein quad.* 71.

Le

Le Renard croiſé. *Briſſon quad.* 173. *de Buffon* xiii. 276.

Korſraef. *Faun. ſuec.* p. 4.

Inhabits the coldeſt parts of *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *North America:* a valuable fur; thicker and ſofter than the common ſort: great numbers of the ſkins imported from *Canada*. Not a variety of the *Iſatis* or *Arctic* fox.

γ. Black Fox. The moſt cunning of any: and its ſkin the moſt valuable; a lining of it eſteemed in *Ruſſia* preferable to that of the fineſt ſables: a ſingle ſkin will ſell for 400 rubels: inhabits the northern parts of *Aſia*, and *N. America*: the laſt of inferior goodneſs.

δ. Brant Fox. That deſcribed by *Geſner* * and *Linnæus* ** is of a fiery redneſs; and called by the firſt *Brand-fuchſ*, by the laſt *Brandraef:* one that was the property of Mr. *Brook*, was ſcarce half the ſize of the common fox: the noſe black, and much ſharper: ſpace round the ears ferruginous: forehead, back, ſhoulders, ſides and thighs, black, mixed with red, aſh color, and black; the aſh color predominated, which gave it a hoary look: the belly yellowiſh: tail black above, red beneath: cinereous on its ſide. This Mr. *Brook* received from *Penſylvania*, under the name of Brant fox.

* *Geſner quad.* 967. who likewiſe ſays it is leſs than the common kind.

** *Faun. ſuec.* No. 7.

‡ Corsak Fox. Canis corſac. C. cauda fulva baſi apiceque nigra. *Lin. ſyſt.* III. 223.

D. with upright ears: ſoft downy hair: tail buſhy, the length of the body: throat white: irides yellowiſh green: color in ſummer pale tawny; in winter grey: baſe, and tip of the tail, black: a ſmall kind.

Inhabits the deſerts beyond the *Yaik*: lives in holes: howls and barks: caught by the *Kirghis-Khaiſſacks*, with falcons and gre-hounds: 40 or 50,000 are taken annually, and ſold to the *Ruſſians*, at the rate of 40 *Kopeiks*, or 20 pence each: the former uſe their ſkins inſtead of money: great numbers are ſent into *Turky**.

Common Fox inhabits all *Europe*, the cold and temperate parts of *Aſia***, *Barbary*, but not the hotter parts of *Africa*; abounds in *N. America*; and are alſo found in *S. America*†: in all countries have the ſame cunning diſpoſition; the ſame eagerneſs after prey; and commit the ſame ravages among game, birds, poultry, and the leſſer quadrupeds: are very fond of honey; attack the wild bees, and neſts of waſps, for ſake of the magots: will eat any ſort of inſects: devour fruit; and are very de-

* *Ritchkoff Topogr. Orenb.* I. 296.

** In great numbers in the *Holy Land*, eſpecially in the ſeaſon of grapes; their ravages among the vines mentioned in the *Song of* Solomon, II. 15.

† *Garcilaſſo de la Vega* ſays, that the foxes of *Peru* are much leſs than thoſe of *Spain*, and are called *Atoc*. p. 331.

ſtructive

ſtructive in vineyards: bury what they cannot eat: fond of baſking in the ſun.

Lodge under ground; generally making uſe of a badger's hole, which they enlarge, adding ſeveral chambers, and never neglecting to form another hole to the ſurface to eſcape at, in caſes of extremity: prey by night: females in heat in winter; bring five or ſix at a time; if the young are diſturbed, will remove them one by one to a more ſecure place: their voice a yelp, not a bark: their bite like that of the wolf, is very hard and dangerous: their ſcent exceſſively ſtrong; the chace on that account more keen, more animating: when chaſed firſt attempt to recover their hole, but finding that ſtopped generally fly the country.

Vulpes alba, *Jonſton quad.* 93. Fox, *Marten's Spitzberg.* 100. *Egede Greenl.* 62. *Crantz Greenl.* I. 72. Aſhen-colored Fox, *Schæffer Lapland*, 135. Canis Lagopus. C. cauda recta, apice concolore. *Lin. ſyſt.* 59. Fial racka, *Faun. ſuec.* No. 8. Canis hieme alba, æſtate ex cinereo cæruleſcens. *Briſſon quad.* 174. Iſatis. *Nov. Com. Petrop.* V. 358. *de Buffon*, xiii. 272. *Aſh. Muſ.* 113. ARCTIC.

D. with a ſharp noſe: ſhort rounded ears: almoſt hid in the fur: long and ſoft hair, ſomewhat woolly: ſhort legs: toes covered on all parts, like that of a hare, with fur: tail ſhorter than that of the common fox, and more buſhy: of a bluiſh grey, or aſh-color; ſometimes white: the young of the grey are black before they come to maturity: hair much longer in winter than ſummer, as uſual with animals of cold climates.

Inhabits

Inhabits the countries bordering on the frozen ſea; *Kamtſchatka*, the iſles between it and *America*, and the oppoſite parts of *America* diſcovered in Captain *Bering*'s expedition, 1741; is again found in *Greenland*, *Iceland*, *Spitzbergen*, *Nova Zembla*, and *Lapland:* burrows under ground; forms holes many feet in length; ſtrews the bottom with moſs: in *Greenland* and *Spitzbergen*, lives in the cliffs of rocks, not being able to burrow, by reaſon of the froſt: two or three pair inhabit the ſame hole: are in heat about *Lady-Day*; during that time continue in the open air; afterwards take to their holes: go with young nine weeks: like dogs continue united in copulation: bark like that animal; for which reaſons the *Ruſſians* call them *Peſzti* *: have all the cunning of the common fox: prey on the young of geeſe, ducks, and other water fowl, before they can fly; on grouſe of the country, and hares, on the eggs of birds; and in *Greenland* (through neceſſity) on berries, ſhell fiſh, or any thing the ſea flings up; but their principal food in the *North* of *Aſia*, and in *Lapland*, is the *Leming* †, or *Lapland Marmot:* thoſe of the countries laſt mentioned are very migratory, purſuing the *Leming*, a very wandering animal: ſometimes theſe foxes will deſert the country for three or four years, probably in purſuit of their prey; for it is well known that the migrations of the *Leming* is very inconſtant, appearing in certain countries only once in ſeveral years: the people of *Jeneſea* ſuſpect they

* Or dogs, *Strahlenberg hiſt. Ruſſia*, 363. † *No.* 202.

go

go to the banks of the *Oby:* are taken in traps: oft-time the glutton and great owl deſtroys them, before the hunter can take them out: the ſkins of ſmall value: the great rendezvous of theſe animals on the banks of the frozen ſea, and the rivers that flow into it, being found there in great troops.

Grey fox. *Smith's voy. Virginia,* 27. *Joſſelyn's voy.* 82. *rarities,* 21. *Lawſon's Carolina,* 125. *Cateſby Carolina,* II. 78. Canis ex cinereo argenteus *Briſſon quad.* 174. 114. GREY.

D. with a ſharp noſe: ſharp, long upright ears: legs long: color grey, except a little redneſs about the ears.

Inhabits *Carolina,* and the warmer parts of *N. America:* differs from the arctic fox in form; and in nature of its dwelling: agrees with the common fox in the firſt, varies from it in the laſt: never burrows; lives in hollow trees: gives no diverſion to the ſportſman, for after a mile's chace takes to its retreat: has no ſtrong ſmell: feeds on poultry, birds, &c. eaſily made tame: their ſkins, when in ſeaſon, made uſe of for muffs.

Le renard argenté. *Charlevoix Nouv. France,* V. 196. *Du Pratz. Louiſian.* II. 64. 115. SILVERY.

In form reſembling the common fox: abound in the wooded eminencies, in *Louiſiana,* which are every where pierced with their holes: their coat very beautifull: the ſhort hairs of a deep brown; over them ſpring long ſilvery, hairs which give the animal a very elegant appearance: as they live in foreſts

reſts abounding with game, never attempt the poultry, which run at large.

116. JACKAL. Adil, Squilachi *Græc.* modern. *Belon obſ.* 163. Lupus Aureus. *Kæmfer. Amæn. exot.* 413. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 174. *Klein quad.* 70. Canis aureus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 59. Canis flavus *Briſſon quad.* 171. Le Chacal & L'Adive. *de Buffon*, xiii. 255.

D. of the form of a wolf, but much leſs: the color a bright yellow.

Inhabits all the hot and temperate parts of *Aſia*; is found in *Barbary*, and other parts of *Africa*, as low as the *Cape* of *Good Hope*. They go in packs of 40, 50, even of 200, and hunt like hounds in full cry, from evening to morning*: they deſtroy the flocks, and poultry, ravage the ſtreets of villages and gardens, near towns, and will even deſtroy children ** that happen to be unprotected: they will enter ſtables and out-houſes, and devour ſkins, and any thing elſe formed of that material: there is ſcarce an animal they will leave unmoleſted: in default of living prey, will feed on roots, fruits, and the moſt infected carrion: will greedily diſinter the dead†, and feed on the putrid corpſes; for which reaſon, in many countries, the graves are made of a great depth, and well ſecured againſt their attacks: they attend caravans, and follow armies, in hopes that death will provide them a banquet: their howls and clamors are dreadfull, and

* *Belon obſ.* 163.
** *Ruſſel's Aleppo*, 60. *Dellon's voy.* 81.
† *Boullaye-le-Gouz*, 254.

ſo

ſo loud that people can ſcarce hear one another ſpeak: during day they are ſilent, and retire to their dens. *Dellon* ſays that they are ſometimes tamed, and kept among other domeſtic animals.

This animal is vulgarly called the Lion's provider, from an opinion that it rouzes the prey for that bad noſed quadruped. The fact is, every creature in the foreſt is ſet in motion by the fearfull cries of the Jackals; the Lion, and other beaſts of rapine, by a ſort of inſtinct, attend to the chaſe, and ſeize ſuch timid animals that betake themſelves to flight at the noiſe of this nightly pack. Deſcribed by *Oppian* * under the name of λυκος Ξεθος, or *yellow wolf*; who mentions its horrible howl. It is ſtrange, that an animal ſo common in the *Levant*, ſhould never have been brought over to be deſcribed by any modern Naturaliſt. The deſcriptions yet remain very obſcure; and there is ſtill great uncertainty, whether the Jackal, and the *Adive* of M. *de Buffon*, are the ſame, or different animals. A ſtuft ſkin of one in the *Aſhmolean Muſeum* (in very ill preſervation) had none of that brilliant color aſcribed to it by *Belon*.

May, as M. *de Buffon* conjectures, be the Θως of *Ariſtotle* **, who mentions it with the wolf, and ſays that it has the ſame internal ſtructure as the wolf, which is common with congenerous animals. The *Thoes* of *Pliny* may alſo be a variety of the ſame animal; for his account of it agrees with the modern hiſtory of the Jackal, except in the laſt article †.

* *Cyneg.* III. 296.

** *Hiſt. An. lib.* II. *c.* 17. *lib.* ix. *c.* 44.

† *Thoes*, Luporum id genus eſt procerius longitudine, breviate crurum diſſimilo, velox ſaltu, venatu vivens, *innocuum homini*. Lib. viii. *c.* 34.

Canis

117. SURINAM. Canis Thous. C. cauda deflexa lævi, corpore subgriseo subtus albo. *Lin. syst.* 60.

D. with upright ears: little warts on the cheeks, above the eyes, and under the throat: the tongue fringed on the sides: size of a large cat: color of the upper part of the body greyish; the lower white: tail bending downwards, and smooth: five toes before, four behind.

According to *Linnæus*, inhabits *Surinam*: mentioned by no other Naturalist.

Six

Six cutting teeth and two canine in each jaw. XVIII. HYÆNA.
Four toes on each foot.
Short tail; a tranſverſe orifice between it and the anus.

υαίνα *Ariſtot. hiſt. An. lib.* vi. *c.* 32. *Oppian Cyneg.* III. 263.
Hyæna *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 30.
Lupus marinus *Belon aquat.* 33. *Geſner quad.*
Taxus porcinus, ſive Hyæna veterum. *Kaftoar. Kæmfer Amæn. Exot.* 411.
Dubha *Shaw's travels*, 246.
Hyæna *Ruſſel's Aleppo*, 59.
Canis Hyæna. C. cauda recta annulata, pilis cervicis erectis, auriculis nudis, palmis tetradactylis. *Liu. ſyſt.* 58.
L'Hyæne *de Buffon*, ix. 268. *tab.* xxv. *Briſſon quad.* 169.

118. STRIPED.

H. with long ſharp pointed naked ears: upright mane: high ſhoulders: fore legs longer than the hind legs: hair on the body courſe, rough, and pretty long, of an aſh color, marked with long black ſtripes, from the back downwards; others croſs the legs: tail very full of hair, ſometimes plain, ſometimes barred with black: ſize of a large dog, but very ſtrongly made.

Inhabits *Aſiatic Turky*, *Syria*, *Perſia*, and *Barbary:* like the jackal violates the repoſitories of the dead, and greedily devours the putrid contents of the grave; like it, preys on the herds and flocks; yet, for want of other food, will eat the roots of plants *, and the tender ſhoots of the palms; but contrary to the nature of the former, is an unſociable animal; is ſolitary, and inhabits the chaſms of the rocks. The ſuperſtitious *Arabs*, when they kill one, care-

* *Shaw's Travels*, 246.

fully bury the head*, leaſt it ſhould be applied to magical purpoſes; as the neck was of old by the *Theſſalian* ſorcereſs.

Viſcera non Lyneis, non diræ nodus Hyæna
Defuit **.

The antients were wild in their opinion of the *Hyæna:* they believed that it changed its ſex, imitated the human voice; that it had power of charming the ſhepherds, and as it were rivetting them to the place they ſtood on: no wonder that an ignorant *Arab* ſhould attribute to its remains preternatural powers.

They are cruel, fierce, and untameable animals, with a moſt malevolent aſpect: have a ſort of obſtinate courage, which will make them face ſtronger quadrupedsthan themſelves; *Kæmpfer* relates that he ſaw one which had put two lions to flight, regarding them with the utmoſt coolneſs. Their voice is hoarſe, a diſagreeable mixture of growling and roaring.

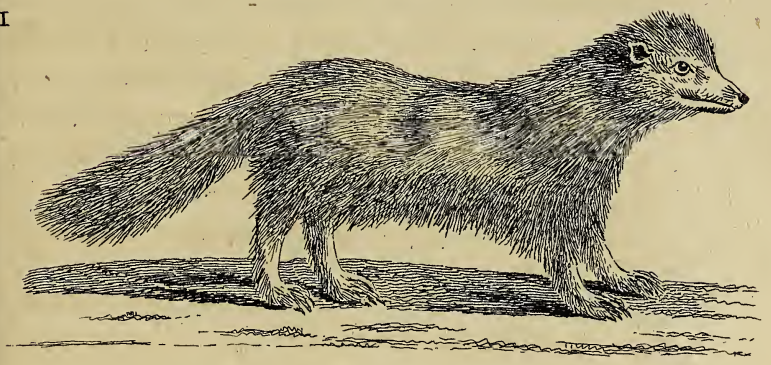
119 SPOTTED. Jackal, or wild Dog, *Boſman's Guinea*, 293.
Quumbengo *Churchill's coll. voy.* v. 486.
Tiger wolf *Kolben's Cape*, II. 108.
Hyæna or Crocuta? *Ludolph. Æthiopia*, 57.
Cani-apro-lupo-vulpes? *Deſlandes Hiſt. de l'Acad. tom.* xxviii. 50. *octavo ed.*

H. with a large and flat head: above each eye ſome long hairs: on each ſide of the noſe very long whiſkers: ſhort black mane: hair on the body ſhort and

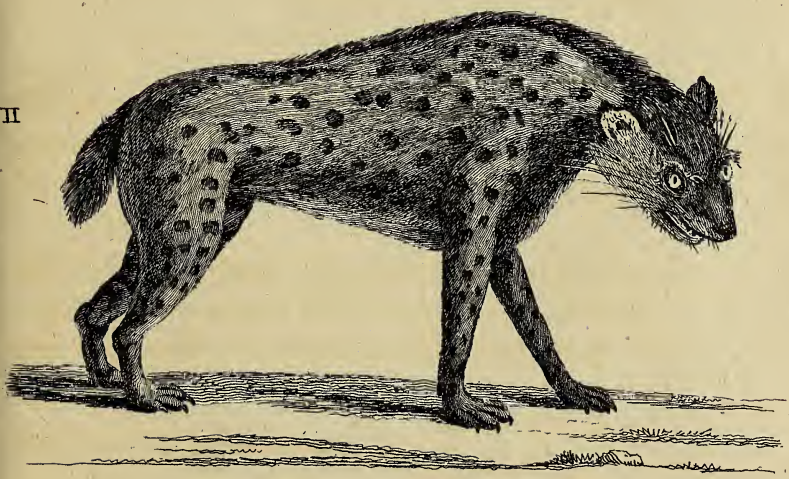
* *Shaw's Travels*, 246.
** *Lucan, lib.* vi. 672. The antients believed that the neck of the *Hyæna* conſiſted of one bone without any joint.

ſmooth:

I



II



I ARCTIC FOX N°113. II SPOTTED HYÆNA N°119.

ſmooth: ears ſhort, and a little pointed; their outſide black, inſide cinereous: face, and upper part of the head black: body and limbs reddiſh brown, marked with diſtinct round black ſpots: the hind legs with tranſverſe black bars: tail ſhort, black, and full of hair.

Inhabits *Guinea*, *Æthiopia*, and the *Cape*: lives in holes in the earth, or cliffs of rocks: preys by night: howls horribly: breaks into the folds, and kills two or three ſheep: devours as much as it can, and carries away one for a future repaſt: will attack mankind; ſcrape open graves, and devour the dead. *M. de Buffon*, miſled by *Boſman*'s name of this animal, makes it ſynonymous with the common jackal. Has, till the preſent time, been undiſtinguiſhed by naturaliſts. This deſcription taken from one ſhewn ſome years ago in *London*.

XIX. CAT. Six cutting teeth, and two canine in each jaw.
Five toes before; four behind.
Sharp hooked claws, lodged in a ſheath that may be exerted or drawn in at pleaſure.
Round head, and ſhort viſage: rough tongue.

* With long tails.

120. LION. Leo *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 16. *Geſner quad.* 572. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 162. Lowe *Klein quad.* 81. Felis cauda in floccum deſineute. *Briſſon quad.* 194. Felis Leo. F. cauda elongata, corpore helvulo. *Linſyſt.* 60. Le Lion *de Buffon*, ix. 1. *tab.* I. II.

C. with a large head: ſhort rounded ears: face covered with ſhort hairs: upper part of the head, chin, whole neck and ſhoulders, with long ſhaggy hairs, like a mane: hair on the body and limbs ſhort and ſmooth; along the bottom of the belly long: limbs of vaſt ſtrength: tail long, with a tuft of long hairs at the end: color tawny, but on the belly inclines to white: length of the largeſt lion from noſe to tail above eight feet: the tail four feet: the lioneſs or female is leſs, and wants the mane.

An inhabitant of all parts of *Africa*; and the hot parts of *Aſia*, ſuch as *India* and *Perſia*, and a few are ſtill met with in the deſerts between *Bagdat* and *Baſſorah*, on the banks of the *Euphrates*; but they are found in greateſt numbers in the torrid zone, where their ſize is the largeſt, and their rage more tremendous,

tremendous, being enflamed by the influence of a burning ſun, on a moſt arid ſoil. In the interior parts of *Africa**, amidſt the ſcorched and deſolate deſerts of *Zaara*, or *Biledulgerid*, they reign ſole maſters; they lord it over every beaſt, and their courage never meets with a check, where the climate keeps mankind at a diſtance: the nearer they approach the habitations of the human race, the leſs their rage, or rather the greater is their timidity**; they have often experienced the unequal combat, and finding that there exiſts a being ſuperior to them, commit their ravages with more caution: a cooler climate again has the ſame effect; for in the burning deſerts, where rivers and fountains are denied, they live in a perpetual fever, a ſort of madneſs fatal to every animal they meet with: the author of the œconomy of nature gives a wonderfull proof of the inſtinct of theſe animals in thoſe unwatered tracts. There the *Pelican* makes her neſt; and in order to cool her young ones, and accuſtom them to an element they muſt afterwards be converſant in, brings from afar, in their great gular pouch, ſufficient water to fill the neſt; the lion, and other wild beaſts, approach and quench their thirſt, yet never injure the unfledged † birds, as if conſcious that their deſtruction would immediately put a ſtop to thoſe gratefull ſupplies.

The courage of the lion is tempered with mercy ‡,

* *Leo Afr.* 342.
** *Purchas's Pilg.* II. 809.
† *Amæn. Acad.* II. 37.
‡ *Leoni tantum feris clementia in ſupplices: proſtratis parcit: et ubi ſævit, in viros prius, quam in fœminas fremit, in infantes non niſi magnæ fame.* Plinii, lib. viii. c. 16. Miſſon, vol. III. 292. *confirms the laſt.*

and has been known to ſpare the weaker animals, as if beneath his attention: there are many inſtances of its gratitude; relations ſo ſtrange, that the reader is referred to them in the notes * to the authorities themſelves. Lions are capable of being tamed: the monarch of *Perſia*, full of ſavage ſtate, has, on days of audience**, two great ones chained on each ſide of the paſſage to the room of ſtate, led there by keepers, in chains of gold. As they have been ſo far ſubdued, why may we not credit the ſtory of their being harneſſed for the triumphal car of the conqueror *Bacchus?*

The lion preys on all kinds of animals: as his ſcent is bad, his peculiar and tremendous roar ſtrikes terror into every beaſt of the deſert, and ſets them in motion, in open view; he then ſelects his object, and takes it not ſo much by purſuit, as by a vaſt bound, ſtriking it with his talons, and tearing it to pieces: in inhabited countries he invades the folds, leaps over the fences with his prey; and ſuch is his ſtrength, that he can carry off a middling ox with the utmoſt eaſe†: in many places it takes its prey by ſurprize, lurking in the thickets, and ſpringing on it: oft-times mankind falls a victim to his hunger, but then it is rather thro' neceſſity than choice. The *Arabs* have a notion of his ſparing the tender ſex, but Doctor *Shaw* informs us ‡ that they make no diſtinction in theſe days: the ſame writer ac-

* *A. Gellius. Ælian. Pliny.*
** *Bell's travels*, I. 102.
† *La Caille*, 294.
‡ *Travels*, 244.

quaints

quaints us, that the flesh of the lion is often eaten in *Barbary*, and it resembles veal in taste.

Formerly found in *Europe*, between the rivers *Achelous* and *Nessus**; none in *America*; the animal called *Puma*†, which is mistaken for the lion, is our 129th species.

121. TIGER.

Tigris *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 18. *Bontius Java*, 53. *Gesner quad.* 936. *Raii syn. quad.* 165. *Klein. quad.* 78.
Felis Tigris. F. cauda elongata, corpore maculis omnibus virgatis. *Lin. syst.* 61.
Felis flava, maculis longis nigris variegata. *Brisson quad.* 194.
Le Tigre *de Buffon*, ix. 129. *tab.* ix.

C. with a smooth head and body; vast strength in its limbs; of a pale yellow color, beautifully marked with long stripes of black from the back, pointing to the belly, with others cross the thighs: the tail shorter by a third than the body; annulated with black: often superior in size to a lion; that called the *Royal* ‡ Tiger of a tremendous bulk. *M. de Buffon* mentions one that was (tail included) fifteen feet long. *Du Halde* II. 254, says, that the *Chinese* tigers vary in color, some being white, striped with black and grey.

The tiger is peculiar to *Asia* §; and is found as far North as *China*, and *Chinese Tartary*; it inhabits mount *Ararat*, and *Hyrcania* of old, famous for its

* *Aristot. hist. An. lib.* vi. *c.* 31.
† *Garcilasso de la vega*, 332.
‡ *Dellon. voy.* 78.
§ *M. de Buffon* says they are found in the South of *Africa*. I can meet with no authority for it; the animals so called by *Ludolphus* and *Kolben*, being only Panthers, or Leopards, which are generally confounded with the Tiger by most voyagers.

wild beaſts; but the greateſt numbers, the largeſt, and the moſt cruel, are met with in *India*, and its iſlands: they are the ſcourge of the country; they lurk among the buſhes, on the ſides of rivers, and almoſt depopulate many places: they are inſidious, blood thirſty, and malevolent; and ſeem to prefer preying on the human race preferable to any other animals: they do not purſue their prey, but bound on it from their ambuſh, with an elaſticity, and from a diſtance that is ſcarce credible: if they miſs the object, they make off; but if they ſucceed, be it man, or be it beaſt, even one as large as a *Buffalo**, they carry it off with ſuch eaſe, that it ſeems not the leſt impediment to their flight: if they are undiſturbed, they plunge their head into the body of the animal up to their very eyes, as if it were to ſatiate themſelves with blood, which they exhauſt the corps of before they tear it to pieces**: there is a ſort of cruelty in their devaſtations, unknown to the generous lion; as well as a poltronery in their ſudden retreat on any diſappointment. I was informed, by very good authority, that in the beginning of this century, ſome gentlemen and ladies, being on a party of pleaſure, under a ſhade of trees, on the banks of a river in *Bengal*, obſerved a tiger preparing for its fatal ſpring; one of the ladies, with amazing preſence of mind, layed hold of an umbrella, and furled it full in the animal's face, which inſtantly retired, and gave the company opportunity of removing from ſo terrible a neighbor.

* *Bontius*, 53. *Strabo. lib.* xv. relates much the ſame of the Tigers of the country of the *Praſii*.

** *Bontius*, 53.

Another

Another party had not the ſame good fortune: a tiger darted among them while they were at dinner, ſeized on one gentleman, and carried him off, and he never was more heard of. They attack all ſorts of animals, even the lion; and it has been known that both have periſhed in their combats: there is in ſome parts of *India* a popular notion*, that the rhinoceros and the tiger are in friendſhip, becauſe they are often found near each other: the fact is, the rhinoceros, like the hog, loves to wallow in the mire; and on that account frequents the banks of rivers; the tiger, to quench its raging thirſt, is met with in places contiguous to them.

Pliny has been frequently taken to taſk by the moderns, for calling the tiger, *animal tremendæ velocitatis***; they allow it great agility in its bounds, but deny it ſwiftneſs in purſuit: two travellers of authority, both eye-witneſſes, confirm what *Pliny* ſays; the one indeed only mentions, in general its vaſt fleetneſs; the other ſaw a tryal between one and a ſwift horſe, whoſe rider eſcaped meerly by getting in time amidſt a circle of armed men. The chaſe of this animal was a favorite diverſion with the great CAM-HI, the *Chineſe* monarch, in whoſe company our countryman, Mr. *Bell*, that faithfull traveller; and the *Pere Gerbillon*, ſaw theſe proofs of the tiger's ſpeed †.

* *Bontius*, 53.
** *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 18.
† *Bell's Travels*, II. 91. *Du Halde*, II. 343.

They

They are ſaid to roar like a lion; but thoſe I have ſeen in captivity, emitted only a ſurly growl.

122. PANTHER. Varia et Pardus? *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 17.
Παρδαλις μειζων? *Oppian Cyneg. lib.* III. *l.* 63.
Panthera, Pardus, Pardalis, Leopardus *Geſner quad.* 824. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 166. *Klein. quad.* 77.
Felis Pardus. F. cauda elongata, corpore maculis ſuperioribus orbiculatis; inferioribus virgatis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 61 *. *Briſſon quad.* 198.
La Panthere *de Buffon*, ix. 151. *tab.* xi. xii.

C. with ſhort ſmooth hair, of a bright tawny color: the back, ſides, and flanks elegantly marked with black ſpots, diſpoſed in circles from four to five in each, with a ſingle black ſpot in the centre of each: on the face and legs ſingle ſpots only: on the top of the back is a row of oblong ſpots; the longeſt next the tail: the cheſt and belly white; the firſt marked with tranſverſe duſky ſtripes: the belly and tail with large irregular black ſpots: ears ſhort and pointed: end of the noſe brown: limbs very ſtrong: the ſkin of one I meaſured, was, from the end of the noſe to the origin of the tail, ſix feet ten inches; the tail near three.

Inhabits *Africa*, from *Barbary* to the remoteſt parts of *Guinea*†. This ſpecies is next in ſize to the tiger; next to it in cruelty, and in its general enmity to the animal creation: it is to *Africa* what the former is to *Aſia*, with this alleviation, that it prefers the fleſh of brutes to that of mankind; but when preſſed with hun-

* A deſcription that does not ſuit any known animal of this genus.

† *Shaw's Travels*, 244. *des Marchais*, I. 204. the laſt miſtakenly calls them Tigers.

ger,

ger, attacks every living creature without diſtinction: its manner of taking its prey is the ſame with that of the tiger, always by ſurprize, either lurking in thickets, or creeping on its belly till it comes within reach: it will alſo climb up trees in purſuit of monkies, and leſſer animals; ſo that nothing is ſecure from its attacks: it is an untameable ſpecies, always retains its fierce, its malevolent aſpect, and perpetual growl or murmur.

The antients were well acquainted with theſe animals; theſe and the leopards were the *Variæ*, and *Pardi* of the old writers: one ſhould think that the *Romans* would have exhauſted the deſerts of *Africa*, by the numbers they drew from thence for their public ſhews: *Scaurus* exhibited at one time 150 *Panthers*; *Pompey* the great 410; *Auguſtus* 420*: probably they thinned the coaſts of *Mauritania* of theſe animals, but they ſtill ſwarm in the Southern parts of *Guinea*.

Oppian deſcribes two ſpecies of Panthers; a large ſpecies and a ſmall one; the firſt of which has a ſhorter tail than the leſſer, and may poſſibly be this kind.

An animal of this ſpecies is found in *Buckharia*, called there *Babr*; is ſeven feet long; very deſtructive to horſes, and even camels: the ſkin is fine, and valued in *Ruſſia* at 1l. ſterling†.

Uncia

* *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 17.

† *Ritchkoff Orenb. Topogr.* I. 28. In *China* is a moſt beautifull kind, called there *Louchu*, whoſe ſkins ſell for ſix pounds, *ſterling*, apiece. *Muller Ruſſ. Samlung.* III. 549, 608. I muſt here obſerve, that there are, in the Furriers ſhops in *London*, ſkins in moſt reſpects reſembling thoſe of the Panther; which, they have aſſured me, came

123. LEOPARD. Uncia *Caii opusc.* 42. *Gesner quad.* 825. Le Leopard *des Marchais voy.* I. 202. Le Leopard *de Buffon*, ix. 151. *tab.* xiv.

C. with hair of a lively yellow color; marked on the back and sides with small spots, disposed in circles, and placed pretty closely together: the face and legs marked with single spots: the breast and belly covered with longer hairs than the rest of the body, of a whitish color: the spots on the tail large and oblong: the length of this species, from nose to tail, four feet; the tail two and a half.

came from the *Spanish* settlements in the *West Indies*: These skins equaled those of the old continent, in beauty and size. Notwithstanding *M. de Buffon* denies this animal to be a native of *America*, yet I cannot help thinking, that the same, or a variety at least, inhabits the hot parts of that country. 1. The figure of the species, described by *Faber hist. An. Nov. Hisp.* 498, under the name of *Tigris Mexicana*, agrees exactly with that of the Panther; as does the description in general, given p. 507. 2. Every other animal of this genus, which has been yet discovered in *America*, is far inferior in size and strength to this; whose common height, *Faber* says, is four or five feet, and whose prey is wild cattle, horses, &c. *M. Condamine* *, and *Le Pere Cajetan Cattaneo* **, speak of the Tigers (*i. e.* the Panthers) of *America*, as equal, and even superior, in size, to those of *Africa*; and the color as bright as gold; and *Ulloa* † describes them as big as little horses. 3. Notwithstanding the venders of furs are not entirely to be relied on, as to the countries their goods come from; yet the general opinion of the whole trade, that these skins were the product of *Spanish America*, is a further proof of their being common to both continents.

But the new world, especially the part possessed by the jealous *Spaniards*, is still very imperfectly explored: sufficient space is still left for the conquest of the naturalist; so at present he has no reason to weep, like *Alexander*, for want of other globes.

* *Voy.* 81.

** *Vide* three very entertaining Letters added to *Muratori*'s Missions of *Paraguay*, 259.

† Vol. I. 56.

Inhabits

Inhabits *Senegal* and *Guinea*; ſpares neither man nor beaſt: when beaſts of chaſe fail, deſcends from the internal parts of *Africa* in crowds, and makes great havoke among the numerous herds that cover the rich meadows of the lower *Guinea:* it tears its prey to pieces with both claws and teeth; is always thin, tho' perpetually devouring. The Panther is its enemy, and deſtroys numbers of them. The Negreſſes make collars of their teeth, and attribute to them certain virtues. The Negroes take theſe animals in pit-falls, covered at the top with ſlight hurdles, on which is placed ſome fleſh as a bait. The Negroes make a banquet of theſe animals, whoſe fleſh is ſaid to be as white as veal, and very well taſted. The ſkins are often brought to *Europe*, and reckoned very valuable.

C. with the face ſpotted with black: chin white: a great black ſpot each ſide of the upper lip: breaſt marked with ſmall ſpots: belly white, ſpotted with black: back, ſides and rump, covered with hair of a bright yellow color: marked with circles of ſpots, like the former; but the ſpots much leſs: not half the bulk of the laſt; but the tail ſhorter in proportion, and tapering to a point, and the hair on it ſhort. The tails of the two laſt ſpecies are of equal thickneſs from top to bottom.

124. LESSER LEOPARD.

Inhabits the *Eaſt Indies?* kept a few years ago in the Tower: ſeemed a good-natured animal.

Le

125. HUNTING. Le Leopard *voy. de la Boullaye-le-gouz.* 248.

C. with a ſmall head: irides pale orange: end of the noſe black: from each corner of the mouth to that of each eye, a duſky line: ears ſhort, tawny, marked with a brown bar: face, chin and throat, of a pale yellowiſh brown: the face ſlightly ſpotted: body of a light tawny brown, marked with numbers of ſmall round black ſpots; not in circles, but each diſtinct: the ſpots on the rim and outſide of the legs were larger: the inſide of the legs plain: hair on the top of the neck longer than the reſt: that on the belly white, and very long: tail longer than the body; of a reddiſh brown color; marked above with large black ſpots; the hair on the under ſide very long.

Size of a large gre-hound: of a long make: cheſt narrow: legs very long.

Inhabits *India:* is tamed and trained for the chace of antelopes: carried in a ſmall kind of waggon, chained and hoodwinked, till it approaches the herd: when firſt unchained does not immediately make its attempt, but winds along the ground, ſtopping and concealing itſelf till it gets a proper advantage, then darts on the animals with ſurprizing ſwiftneſs; overtakes them by the rapidity of its bounds: but if it does not ſucceed in its firſt efforts, conſiſting of five or ſix amazing leaps, miſſes its prey: loſing its breath, and finding itſelf unequal in ſpeed, ſtands ſtill: gives up the

the point for that time *, and readily returns to its maſter.

Παρδαλις. *Oppian Cyneg.* III. l. 95.
Panthera? *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 17.
L'Once *de Buffon*, ix. 151. *tab.* xiii.
126. ONCE.

C. with a large head: ſhort ears: long hair on the whole body: color a whitiſh aſh, tinged with yellow: on the breaſt and belly with a ſmaller caſt of yellow: head marked with ſmall round ſpots: behind each ear a large black ſpot: the upper part of the neck varied, with large ſingle ſpots: the ſides of the back with longitudinal marks, conſiſting of ſeveral ſpots, almoſt touching each other, leaving the ground color of the body in the middle: the ſpots beneath theſe irregular, large, and full: thoſe on the legs ſmall, and thinly diſperſed: the tail full of hair; irregularly marked with large black ſpots. This ſpecies is of a ſtrong make: long backed: ſhort legged: length from the noſe to the tail, about three feet and a half: tail upwards of three feet.

Inhabits *Barbary* **, *Perſia*, *Hyrcania* † and *China* ‡; is an animal of a more gentle and mild nature than moſt of the preceding; is, like the laſt,

* *Bernier's travels*, iv. 45. *Tavernier's travels*, I. 147. *Thevenot voy.* v. 34.
** Where it is called *Faadh*. *Shaw's trav.* 245.
† *Chardin.*
‡ Where it is called *Poupi*. The ſkins are brought from *China* into *Ruſſia*, and ſold for twenty ſhillings apiece. *Muller Samlungen zur Ruſſiſchen Geſchicht.* III. 549. 608.

uſed

uſed for the chace of antelopes, and even hares; but, inſtead of being conveyed in a waggon, is carried on the crupper on horſeback; is under as much command as a ſetting dog, returns at the left call, and jumps up behind its maſter *.

Is ſuppoſed to be the leſſer Panther of *Oppian*, and the *Panthera* of *Pliny* †.

127. BRASILIAN. Jaguara *Marcgrave Braſil*, 235. *Piſo Braſil*, 203.
Pardus aut Lynx *Braſilienſis* Jaguara dicta, *Luſitanis* onza. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 168. *Klein. quad.* 80.
Le Tigre de La Guiane *Des Marchais, voy.* III. 299.
Tigris americana. Felis flaveſcens, maculis nigris orbiculatis quibuſdam roſam referentibus variegata. *Briſſon quad.* 196.
Felis onça. Felis cauda mediocri, corpore flaveſcente, ocellis nigris rotundato angulatis medio flavis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 91.
Le Jaguar *de Buffon*, ix. 201. *tab.* xviii.

C. with hair of a bright tawny color: the top of the back marked with long ſtripes of black: the ſides with rows of irregular oblong ſpots: open in the middle, which is of the ground-color of the hair: the thighs and legs marked with full ſpots of black: the breaſt and belly whitiſh: the tail not ſo long as the body: the upper part deep tawny, marked with large black ſpots, irregularly: the lower part with ſmaller ſpots: grows to the ſize of a wolf, and even larger.

Inhabits the hotteſt parts of *S. America*, from the iſthmus of *Darien* to *Buenos Ayres*: fierce and deſtructive to man and beaſt. Like the tiger it plunges its head into the body of its prey, and

* *Olearius travels into Perſia*, 218.
† Pantheris *in candido breves macularum oruli.* lib. viii. c. 17.

ſucks

ſucks out the blood before it devours it: makes a great noiſe in the night, like the howling of a hungry dog: is a very cowardly animal: eaſily put to flight; either by the ſhepherds dogs, or by a lighted torch, being very fearfull of fire: it lies in ambuſh near the ſides of rivers: there is ſometimes ſeen a ſingular combat between this animal and the crocodile; when the *Jaguar* comes to drink, the crocodile, ready to ſurprize any animal that approaches, raiſes its head out of the water, the former inſtantly ſtrikes its claws into the eyes of this dreadfull reptile, the only penetrable part, who immediately dives under the water, pulling his enemy along with it, where they commonly both periſh *.

Tlacoozelotl; Tlalocelotl. Catuspardus mexicanus. *Hernandez. Mex.* 512.
L'Ocelot *de Buffon*, xiii. 239.
tab. xxxv. xxxvi.
Felis ſylveſtris, americanus, Tigrinus. *Seb. Muſ.* I. 47. *tab.* xxx. *fig.* 2, & 77. *tab.* xlviii. *fig.* 2.

128. MEXICAN.

C. with its head, back, upper part of the rump and tail of a bright tawny: a black ſtripe extends along the top of the back, from head to tail: from the noſtrils to the corners of the eyes, a ſtripe of black: forehead ſpotted with black: the ſides whitiſh, marked lengthways with long ſtripes of black, hollow, and tawny, in the middle; in which are ſprinkled ſome ſmall black ſpots: from the neck towards the ſhoulders point, others of the ſame colors: the rump marked in the ſame manner: legs whitiſh, va-

* *Condamine's voy.* 81.

ried with ſmall black ſpots: tail ſpotted with ſmall ſpots near its baſe; with larger near the end, which is black.

An animal, ſuppoſed to be the female*, was ſhewen two years ago in *London*: its ground color was cinereous; paleſt on the legs and belly: irides hazel: tip of the noſe red: ears ſhort, and rounded, black on the out-ſide, grey within: from the noſe to the eye, on each ſide, a black line; above and beneath each eye a white one: ſides of the mouth white, marked with four rows of ſmall black ſpots: from the hind part of the head, to the back and ſhoulders, ran ſome long, narrow, hollow ſtripes: along the top of the back two rows of oval black ſpots: the marks on the ſides long, hollow, and irregular, extending from ſhoulders to thighs: ſhoulders both barred and ſpotted: legs and belly only ſpotted: tail not ſo long as the body; had large ſpots above, ſmall beneath.

It was ſtrongly made: and above four times the ſize of a large cat.

Inhabits *Mexico*, the neighborhood of *Carthagena*, and *Braſil*: lives in the mountains: is very voracious; but fearfull of mankind: preys on young calves**, and different ſorts of game: lurks amidſt the leaves of trees; and ſometimes will extend itſelf

* The deſcription of that which *M. de Buffon* aſſures us is the male, is taken from a drawing. This I examined at one of Mr. *Brooks*'s exhibitions, and found it the ſame with the animal deſcribed by *Hernandez*. *M. de Buffon* ſuppoſes the male to be the animal deſcribed by that author under the title of *Tigris Mexicana*, p. 498. but whoever examines that deſcription will be of opinion it is of a ſpecies very nearly agreeing with the *European* Panther.

** *Dampier, voy.* II. 62.

along

along the boughs, as if dead, 'till the monkies, tempted by their natural curiosity, approaching to examine it, become its prey *.

Cugacuarana. *Marcgrave Brasil.* 235. *Raii syn. quad.* 169.
Cugacuara *Piso Brasil*, 103.
Panther *Lawson Carolina*, 117. *Catesby Carolina App.*
Tigris fulvus *Barrere France Æquin.* 166. *Du Pratz.* II. 63.
Tigris fulva. Felis ex flavo rufescens, mento et infimo ventre albicantibus. *Brisson quad.* 197.
Le Couguar *de Buffon*, ix. 216. *tab.* xix. 129. BROWN.

C. with a very small head: ears a little pointed: eyes large: chin white: back, neck, rump, sides, pale browniſh red, mixed with dusky hairs: breast, belly, and inside of the legs cinereous: hair on the belly long: tail dusky, and ferruginous; the tip black: the teeth of a vast size: claws white: the outmost claw of the fore feet much larger than the others: is long bodied, and high on its legs: the length from nose to tail, five feet three inches; of the tail two feet eight.

Inhabits the continent of *America*, from *Canada* to *Brazil*: in *South America* is called *Puma*†, and mistaken for the lion: is the scourge of the colonies of the hotter parts of *America*; fierce and ravenous to the highest degree: swims over the broad rivers, and attacks the cattle, even in the enclosures; and when pressed with hunger, spares not even mankind. In *N. America* their fury seems to be subdued by the rigor of the climate; the smallest cur, in company with its master, makes them seek for security, by

* *Hernandez Mex.* 514.
† *Hernandez Mex.* 518. *Condamine's voy.* 81.

running up trees: but then they are equally deſtructive to domeſtic animals, and are the greateſt nuſance the planter has: when they lay in wait for the *Mooſe*, or other deer*, they lie cloſe on the branch of ſome tree, 'till the animal paſſes beneath, when they drop on them, and ſoon deſtroy them: they alſo make wolves their prey: that whoſe ſkin is in the *Muſeum* of the *Royal Society*, was killed juſt as it had pulled down a wolf: conceal ſuch part of the prey which they cannot eat: purr like a cat: the fur ſoft, and of ſome value among the *Indians*, who cover themſelves with it during winter: the fleſh is alſo eaten, and ſaid to be as good and as white as veal†.

130. BLACK. Jaguarete *Marcgrave Braſil*, 235. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 169. *Piſo Braſil*, 103. Once *des Marchais*, III. 300.

C. with the head, back, ſides, fore part of the legs, and the tail, covered with ſhort and very gloſſy hairs, of a duſky color; ſometimes ſpotted ‡ with black,

* *Charlevoix voy. Nouv. France*, V. 189. who, by miſtake, calls it *Carcajou*.

† Mr. *Dupont* once ſhewed me, ſome years ago, the tail of an animal from *South America*, three quarters of a yard long, covered with ſhort white gloſſy hair: a piece of the ſkin of the back was left to it, on which were black hairs near eight inches long. I mention it here as belonging to ſome plain colored beaſt of this genus. Perhaps the *Tzonyztac ſeu quadrupes capillorum candentium, brevibus eruribus, colore atro, manibus pedibuſque et corporis magnitudine Tigris; ac prolixa cauda.* Fernandez quad. nov. Hiſp. 3.

‡ For which reaſon *M. de Buffon* ſuſpects it to be only a variety of *No.* 127; but ſince *M. Des Marchais*, who deſcribes it very exactly, makes no mention of its being ſpotted, nor had the two which were ſhewn in *London* ſome years ago any ſpots on them; it is very probable then, that the *Jaguarete*, deſcribed by *Marcgrave*, was a variety of this ſpecies, and not of his *Jaguara*, as it agrees with it in the ground color, and in its ſuperior ſize.

but

but generally plain: upper lips white: at the corner of the mouth a black ſpot*: long hairs above each eye, and long whiſkers on the upper lip: lower lip, throat, belly, and the inſide of the legs, whitiſh, or very pale aſh-color: paws white: ears pointed: grows to the ſize of a heifer of a year old: has vaſt ſtrength in its limbs.

Inhabits *Braſil* and *Guiana:* is a cruel and fierce beaſt; much dreaded by the *Indians*; but happily is a ſcarce ſpecies.

131. CAPE. C. with ſhort hair, of a bright ferruginous color: the face marked with black ſtripes, tending downwards: from the hind part of the head to the tail, the back is marked with oblong ſtripes of black: the ſides with very numerous ſmall, and round ſpots of black: belly white: tail long, of a bright tawny color, ſpotted with black: length from the noſe to the tail, near three feet.

Deſcribed from a ſkin in a furrier's ſhop in *London*, who thought it came from the *Cape of Good Hope*.

* On the chin of one of thoſe above-mentioned was a round black ſpot.

132. CAYENNE. Maraguao *Marcgrave Braſil.* 233. Felis fera tigrina *Barrere France Æquin.* 152. Tepe Maxlaton *Fernand. Nov. Hiſp.* 9. *c.* 28. Le Pichou, Cat-a-mount *du Pratz Louiſian* II. 64. Felis ſylveſtris tigrina. F. ex griſeo flaveſcens, maculis nigris variegata *Briſſon quad.* 193. Le Margay *de Buffon*, xiii. 248. *tab.* xxxvii.

C. with the upper part of the head, the neck, back, ſides, ſhoulders and thighs of a bright tawny color: the face ſtriped downwards with black: the ſhoulders and body marked with ſtripes, and oblong large black ſpots: the legs with ſmall ſpots: the breaſt, and inſide of the legs and thighs whitiſh, ſpotted with black: the tail very long, marked with black, tawny, and grey: ſize of a common cat.

Inhabits *S. America:* lives on the feathered game, and on poultry: is untameable: makes a noiſe like the common cat.

Theſe ſmall ſpotted ſpecies are called by the general name of tiger-cats: ſeveral kinds are found in the *Eaſt-Indies**, and in the woods near the *Cape of Good Hope*; but ſo negligently, or ſo unſcientifically mentioned, as to render it impoſſible for a zoologiſt to form a deſcription from them: yet a good hiſtory of theſe animals being among the many *deſiderata* of the naturaliſt; the following maim accounts may ſerve to direct the enquiries of future voyagers. *Kolben* ** mentions two kinds; one he calls

* *Dellon's voy.* 77.

** *Hiſt. Cape,* II. 126. *M. L'Abbè de la Caille* abuſes poor *Kolben* for his imperfect hiſtory of the *Cape:* in fact, it is not a good one, yet ſtill is the beſt we have: but great will be the diſappointment of thoſe who ſeek for fuller information in that of the criticiſing *Abbè.*

The

The WILD RED CAT, which has a ſtreak of bright red, running along the ridge of the back to the tail, and loſing itſelf in the grey and white on the ſides: the ſkins are ſaid to give eaſe in the gout, and are much valued on that account at the *Cape*. The other he calls

The BUSH CAT; of which he ſays no more, than that it is the largeſt of wild cats in the *Cape* countries.

(WILD CAT.) Catus ſylveſtris. Boumriitter. *Geſner quad.* 325. Catus ſylveſtris, ferus vel feralis, eques arborum. *Klein quad.* 75. Wilde Katze. *Kram Auſtr.* 311. Felis ſylveſtris. F. pilis ex fuſco, flavicante, et albido, variegatis veſtita, cauda annulis alternatim nigris et ex ſordidé albo flavicantibus cincta. *Briſſon quad.* 192. Kot Driki, Zbik. *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 217. Le chat ſauvage *de Buffon*, vi. 1. *tab.* I. *Br. Zool.* I. 47. 133. COMMON.

C. with long ſoft hair, of a yellowiſh white color, mixed with grey; the grey diſpoſed in ſtreaks, pointing downwards, riſing from a duſky liſt, that runs from the head to tail, along the middle of the back: tail marked with alternate bars of black and white, its tip black: hind part of the legs black: three times as large as the common cat; and very ſtrongly made*.

Inhabits the woods of moſt parts of *Europe:* a variety of a blue color is met with at the *Cape of Good Hope:* moſt deſtructive to lambs, kids, and fawns; and to all ſorts of feathered game. The

* In the *Ruſſian Aſiatic* dominions is a very elegant race of wild cats, with very ſoft fur, of the color of a Lynx; the young ones beautifully ſpeckled with black: the *Ruſſians* call them *Stepnia Koſkky*. *Muller Saml. Ruſſ.* III. 608.

ſtock, or origin of the DOMESTIC CAT *, which is ſubject to many varieties.

α. ANGORA CAT. With long hair; of a ſilvery whiteneſs, and ſilky texture; very long, eſpecially about the neck, where it forms a fine ruff: the hairs on the tail very long, and ſpreading: is a large variety: found about *Angora*; the ſame country which produces the fine haired goat, p. 15. Degenerates after the firſt generation in our climate.

β. TORTOISE SHELL CAT: black, white, and orange. Le chat d'Eſpagne *de Buffon* vi. *tab.* III.

γ. BLUE CAT. Le chat des chartreux *de Buffon* vi. *tab.* iv. probably deſcended from the blue wild cats of the *Cape*.

The cat a uſefull but deceitfull domeſtic: when pleaſed purrs, and moves its tail: when angry, ſpits, hiſſes, ſtrikes with its foot: in walking, draws in its claws: drinks little: is fond of fiſh: the female very ſalacious; a piteous, jarring, ſqualing lover: its urine corroſive: buries its dung: the natural

* *Felis Catus. F. cauda elongata fuſco annulata, corpore faſciis nigricantibus; dorſalibus longitudinalibus tribus; lateralibus ſpiralibus* Lin. ſyſt. 62. Faun. ſuec. No. 9. Br. Zool. I. 45. de Buffon, vi. tab. ii. Briſſon quad. 191.

tural enemy of mice; watches them with great gravity: does not always reject vegetables: waſhes its face with its fore feet, *Linnæus* ſays, at the approach of a ſtorm: ſees by night: its eyes ſhine in the dark: its hair emits fire, when rubbed in the dark: always lights on its feet: proverbially tenacious of life: very cleanly; hates wet: is fond of perfumes; *marum valerian*, *catmint*. The unaccountable antipathy of multitudes: beloved by the *Mahometans*: *Maillet*, who ſays that the cats of *Ægypt* are very beautifull, adds, that the inhabitants build hoſpitals for them*.

** With ſhort tails.

Le Chat-pard *Memoires pour ſervir a l'hiſt. Nat. An. part.* I. 110. Catus Pardus ſive Catus Montanus *Americanorum*. the Cat a mountain. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 169. Felis Pardalis. F. cauda elongata, corpore maculis ſuperioribus virgatis, inferioribus orbiculatis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 62. *Briſſon quad.* 199. 134. MOUNTAIN.

C. with upright pointed ears, marked with two brown tranſverſe bars: color of the head, and whole upper part of the body, a reddiſh brown, marked with long narrow ſpots on the back; and with numerous round ſmall ſpots on the ſides: the belly whitiſh: the chin and throat of a pure white: the tail barred with black: the length of this animal two feet and a half; that of the tail eight inches.

Inhabits *America*: grows very fat: is a mild and gentle animal.

* *Voy. l'Egypt*, 30.

α. Le Serval *de Buffon* xiii. 233. *tab.* xxxiv.

Differs from the preceding in theſe particulars: the orbits are white: the ſpots on the body univerſally round: in its nature very fierce, and untameable: inhabits the woods in the mountanous parts of *India:* lives in trees, and ſcarce ever deſcends on the ground, for it breeds in them: leaps with great agility from tree to tree: called by the natives of *Malabar*, the *Maraputé*; by the *Portugueſe*, the *Serval**.

Mr. *J. R. Forſter* informed me, he ſaw an animal of this ſpecies in the *Empreſs*'s menagery at *Peterſburg:* it's fur was of a whitiſh yellow: the ſpots duſky: had a wild and piercing look: was brought from *Tibet*.

135. Lynx. Chaus *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 19. Lupus cervarius. *c.* 22.
λυγξ. *Ælian. lib.* xiv. *c.* 6. *Oppian Cyneg.* III. 84.
Lupus cervarius, Lynx, Chaus. *Geſner quad.* 677, 678.
Lynx ſive Leuncia *Caii opuſc.* 50. *Fabri Exp. An. Nov. Hiſp.* 527.
Lynx, Catus cervarius *anglicè*, the ounce. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 166. *Tournefort's voy.* 4*to.* I. 360.
Rys, Oſtrowidz. *Rzacinſki Polon.* 222.
Lux *Kramer Auſtr.* 311. *Ridinger Wilden Thiere* 22. *Kleine Thiere* 65, &c.
Felis Lynx. F. cauda abbreviata; apice atra, auriculis apice barbatis *Lin. ſyſt.* 62. Warglo, Kattlo. *Faun. ſuec.* No. 10, 11.
Lynx. Felis auriculorum apicibus pilis longiſſimis præditis, caudâ brevi. *Briſſon quad.* 200.
Catus cervarius, 199.
Le Lynx, or Loup-Cervier, *de Buffon*, ix. 231. *tab.* xxi.

C. with a ſhort tail, black at its end: eyes of a pale yellow: hair under the chin long and full: hair on

* *De Buffon.*

the

the body long and ſoft, of a cinereous color, tinged with red, marked with duſky ſpots, more or leſs diſtinct in different ſubjects; in ſome ſcarce viſible: belly whitiſh: ears erect, tufted with long black hairs, the character of the different ſpecies of *Lynxes:* legs and feet very thick and ſtrong: the length of the ſkin of a *Ruſſian* lynx, from noſe to tail, was four feet ſix inches; the tail only ſix: vary ſometimes in their color: the *Irbys*, from lake *Balckaſh**, or the *Kattlo*, of the *Suedes*, is whitiſh, ſpotted with black, and larger than the common kind; this large variety is called by the *Germans*, *Wolf-Lucks*, and *Kalb-Lucks*, on account of its ſize.

Inhabits the vaſt foreſts of the N. of *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *America***, not *India*, tho' poets have harneſſed them to the chariot of *Bacchus*, in his conqueſt of that country: bring two or three young at a time: is long-lived: climbs trees: lies in wait for the deer, which paſs under, falls on them, and ſeizing on the jugular vein, ſoon makes them its prey: will not attack mankind; but is very deſtructive to the reſt of the animal creation: the furs of theſe animals are valuable for their ſoftneſs and warmth: numbers are annually imported from *North America*, and the north of *Europe*, and *Aſia*; the farther *North* and *Eaſt* they are taken, the whiter they are, and the more diſtinct the ſpots; of theſe the moſt elegant kind is called *Irbys*, taken near

* Situated weſt of the river *Irtyſh*.

** Wild cat, *Lawſon Carolina*, 118. *Cateſby App.* xxv. found as far ſouth as *Mexico*, the *Pinuum Daſypus* of *Nieremberg*. 153.

lake

lake *Balkaſh*, whoſe ſkin ſells on the ſpot for one pound *ſterling* *.

The antients celebrated the great quickneſs of its ſight; and feigned that its urine was converted into a precious ſtone †.

Victa racemifero Lyncas dedit INDIA *Baccho:*
E quibus (ut memorant) quicquid veſica remiſit,
Vertitur in Lapides, et congelat Aëra tacto. Ovid. Met. xv. 413.

136. BAY. C. with a ſhort tail: irides yellow: ears upright, and ſharp pointed, tufted with long black hairs: color of the head, back, ſides, and exterior parts of the legs, bright bay, obſcurely marked with duſky ſpots: down the face marked with black ſtripes, pointing to the noſe: each ſide the upper lip three rows of minute black ſpots, with long ſtiff hairs iſſuing out of them: orbits edged with white: from beneath each eye certain long black ſtripes, of an incurvated form, mark the cheeks; which with the upper and under lip, whole under ſide of the body, and inſides of the legs, are white: the upper part of the inſide of the fore legs marked with two black bars: upper part of the tail barred with duſky ſtrokes; and next the end, one of a deep black; its tip and under ſide white: about twice the bigneſs of a large cat: the hair ſhorter and ſmoother than that of the laſt.

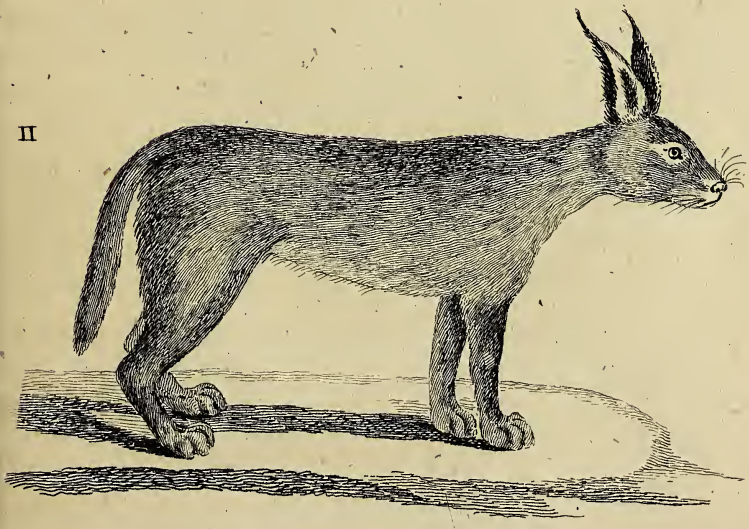
Inhabits the inner parts of the province of *New-York*.

* *Ritchkoff*'s *Orenb. Topog.* I. 296.
† *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 38. xxviii. *c.* 8.

Siyah-

I

II



I BAY LYNX Nº 136. II PERSIAN LYNX Nº 137.

Siyah-Ghuſh, or black ear. *Charleton Ex.* 21. *tab. page* 23. *Raii Syn. quad.* 168. *Ph. Tranſ.* vol. LI. part. II. 648. *tab.* xiv. Le Caracal *de Buffon*, ix. 262. *tab.* xxiv. 137. PERSIAN.

C. with a lengthened face, and ſmall head: very long ſlender black ears, terminated with a long tuft of black hairs: inſide and bottom of the ears white: noſe white: eyes ſmall: the upper part of the body is of a very pale reddiſh brown: the tail rather darker: belly and breaſt whitiſh: limbs ſtrong, and pretty long: tail about half the length of the body.

Inhabit *Perſia*, *India*, and *Barbary* *: are often brought up tame, and uſed in the chace of leſſer quadrupeds; and the larger ſort of birds, ſuch as cranes, pelecans, peacocks, &c. which they ſurprize with great addreſs: when they ſeize their prey, hold it faſt with their mouth, and lie for a time motionleſs on it: are ſaid to attend the lion, and to feed on the remains of the prey that animal leaves **: are fierce when provoked: Dr. *Charleton* ſays, he ſaw one fall on a hound, which it killed and tore to pieces in a moment, notwithſtanding the dog defended itſelf to the utmoſt.

The *Arabian* writers call it *Anak el Ard*: ſay that it hunts like the panther; jumps up at cranes as they fly; and covers its ſteps when hunting †.

* *Shaw's Travels*, 247. The mouth of the *Barbary* variety is black, and the face fuller.

** *Voy. de Thevenot*, III. 204. The *Arabs*, according to *Thevenot*, call it *Kara-Coulac*, or Black Ear.

† Dr. *Thomas Hyde*, in *Ulugh Beighi*, *tab. p.* 36. the figure is from an original drawing by Mr. *Edwards*.

Six

XX. BEAR. Six cutting teeth; two canine in each jaw.
Five toes before; five behind.
In walking reſts on the hind feet, as far as the heel.

138. BLACK. Urſus *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 36.
Αρκτος *Oppian Cyneg.* III. 139. *Urſus Geſner quad.* 941. *Agricola An. Subter.* 486. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 171.
Niedzwiedz *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 225.
Bâr. *Klein. quad.* 82. *Schwenckfelt Theriotroph.* 131. *Ridinger Wild. Thiere.* 31.
Urſus niger, cauda concolore. *Briſſon quad.* 187.
Urſus cauda abrupta. *Lin. ſyſt.* 69. Biorn *Faun. ſuec. No.* 19.
L'Ours *de Buffon*, viii. 248. *tab.* xxxi. xxxii.

B. with a long head: ſmall eyes: ſhort ears, rounded at the top: ſtrong, thick, and clumſy limbs: very ſhort tail: large feet: body covered with very long and ſhaggy hair, various in its color: the largeſt of a ruſty brown; the ſmalleſt of a deep black: ſome from the confines of *Ruſſia* black, mixed with white hairs, called by the *Germans*, ſilver-bar: and ſome (but rarely) are found in *Tartary* of a pure white.

Inhabits the N. parts of *Europe*, and *Aſia*; the *Alps* of *Suitzerland*, and *Dauphine*; *Japan**, and *Ceylon***; *N. America*†, and *Peru*‡. The brown bears are ſometimes carnivorous, and will deſtroy cattle, and eat carrion; but their general food is roots, fruits, and vegetables: will rob the fields of peaſe; and when they are ripe, pluck great quan-

* *Kæmpfer hiſt. Japan.* I. 126.
** *Knox hiſt. Ceylon.* 20.
† *Lawſon's Carolina*, 116. *Cateſby Carolina App.* xxv.
‡ *Condamine's voy.* 82.

tities

tities up; beat the peaſe out of the huſks on ſome hard place, eat them, and carry off the ſtraw: they will alſo, during winter, break into the farmer's yard, and make great havoke among his ſtock of oats: are particularly fond of honey. The bears of *America* are ſmall and black; and confine themſelves entirely to vegetables, and are remarkably greedy of *Mayz* and *Potatoes*; they will even reject animal food, tho' preſſed by hunger *: neither of theſe varieties will attack mankind, unleſs wounded, or when they have their young: they ſtrike with their fore feet like a cat; ſeldom or ever uſe their mouths in fighting, but ſeizing the aſſailant with their paws, and preſſing him againſt their breaſt, almoſt inſtantly ſqueeze him to death.

The females after conception retire into the moſt ſecret places; leaſt, when they bring forth, the males ſhould devour the young: it is affirmed for fact, that out of the ſeveral hundred bears that are killed in *America*, during winter, (which is their breeding ſeaſon) that ſcarce a female is found among † them; ſo impenetrable is their retreat during their pregnancy: they bring two, rarely three young at a time: the cubs are deformed, but not a ſhapeleſs maſs, to be licked into ſhape, as the antients pretended ‡. The fleſh of a bear in autumn, when they are moſt exceſſively fat, by feeding on acorns,

* *Du Pratz Louiſiana.* II. 56. 57.

† Out of 500 Bears that were killed in one winter, in two counties of *Virginia*, only two females were found, and thoſe not prægnant. *Lawſon*, 117.

‡ *Hi ſunt candida informiſque caro, paulo muribus major, ſine oculis, ſine pilo; ungues tantum prominent: hanc lambendo paulatim figurant.* Plinii, lib. viii. *c.* 36.

and

and other maſt, is moſt delicate food; and that of the cubs ſtill finer; but the paws of the old bears are reckoned the moſt exquiſite morſel: the fat white, and very ſweet: the oil excellent for ſtrains, and old pains.

The latter end of autumn, after they have fattened themſelves to the greateſt degree, the bears withdraw to their dens, where they continue for a great number of days in total inactivity, and abſtinence from food, having no other nouriſhment than what they get by ſucking their feet, where the fat lodges in great abundance: their retreats are either in cliffs of rocks; in the deepeſt receſſes of the thickeſt woods; or in the hollows of antient trees, which they aſcend and deſcend with ſurprizing agility: as they lay in no winter proviſions, they are in a certain ſpace of time, forced from their retreats by hunger, and come out extremely lean: multitudes are killed annually in *America*, for the ſake of their fleſh, or ſkins; which laſt makes a conſiderable article of commerce.

139. POLAR. White bear. *Martin's Spitſberg.* 100. *Egede Greenl.* 59. *Ellis voy.* 41. *Crantz Greenl.* I. 73. *Barentz voy.* 18. 45. *La Hontan voy.* I. 235. *Cateſby Carolina App.* xxvi. Urſus albus *Martenſii. Klein quad.* 82. L'Ours blanc. *Briſſon quad.* 188. *de Buffon*, xv. 128.

B. with long head and neck: ſhort round ears: end of the noſe black: vaſt teeth: hair long, ſoft, white, tinged in ſome parts with yellow: limbs of great ſize and ſtrength: grow to a vaſt ſize: the ſkins of ſome are thirteen feet long.

This

This animal is confined to the coldeſt part of the globe: it has been found as far as navigators have penetrated northwards above *lat.* 80. The frigid climates only ſeem adapted to its nature; for we do not learn from any authority that it is met with farther ſouth than *Newfoundland*. Its bounds in reſpect to *longitude* are alſo very limited; being an animal unknown except on the ſhores of *Hudſon's Bay*, *Greenland*, and *Spitzbergen*, on one ſide, and thoſe of *Nova Zembla* on the other; for ſuch as have appeared in other parts, have been brought there involuntarily * on floating iſlands of ice; ſo that the intermediate countries of *Norway* and *Iceland* are acquainted with them but by accident. We cannot trace them farther *Eaſt* than *Nova Zembla*; tho' the frozen ſea, that is continued from thence as far as the land of *Tſchukſchi*, that lies above *Kamtſchatka*, is equally ſuited to their nature. The late hiſtories of thoſe countries are ſilent in reſpect to them.

During ſummer the white bears are either reſident on iſlands of ice, or paſſing from one to another: they ſwim admirably, and can continue that exerciſe † ſix or ſeven leagues; and dive with great agility. They bring two young at a time: the affection between the parents and them is ſo ſtrong, that they would die rather than deſert one another. Their winter retreats are under the ſnow ‡, in which they form deep dens, ſupported by pillars of the ſame.

* *Horrebow Iceland*, 42.
† *La Hontan*, I.
‡ *Egede*. 60.

They feed on fiſh, ſeals, and the carcaſſes of whales; and on human bodies, which they will greedily diſinter: they ſeem very fond of human blood; and are ſo fearleſs as to attack companies of armed men, and even to board ſmall veſſels: when on land they live on birds, and their eggs; and, allured by the ſcent of the ſeals fleſh, often break into, and plunder the houſes of the *Greenlanders:* their greateſt enemy in the brute creation is the *Morſe**, with whom they have terrible conflicts, but are generally worſted, the vaſt teeth of the former giving it a ſuperiority.

The fleſh is white, and ſaid to taſte like mutton: the fat is melted for train oil, and that of the feet uſed in medicine; but the liver is very unwholſome, as three of *Barentz*'s ſailors experienced, who fell dangerouſly ill on eating ſome of it boiled.

One of this ſpecies was brought over to *England* a few years ago: it was very furious, almoſt always in motion, roared loud, and ſeemed very uneaſy, except when cooled by having pail-fulls of water poured on it.

Callixenus Rhodius†, in his deſcription of the pompous proceſſion of *Ptolemæus Philadelphus* at *Alexandria*, ſpeaks of *one great white Bear*, Αρκτος λευκη μεγαλη μια, among other wild beaſts that graced the ſhew: notwithſtanding the local ſituation of this ſpecies at preſent, it is poſſible that *Ptolomy* might procure one; whether men could penetrate,

* *Egede Greenl.* 60. 83.
† As quoted by *Athenæus, lib.* v. *p.* 201.

ſearch

in thoſe early times, as far as the preſent reſidence of theſe *Arctic* animals, I will not venture to affirm, nor to deny; but ſince my friend, the Hon. *Daines Barrington**, has clearly proved the intenſe cold that in former ages raged in countries now more than temperate, it is moſt probable that in thoſe times they were ſtocked with animals natural to a rigorous climate; which, ſince the alteration, have neceſſarily become extinct in thoſe parts: the *Polar* Bear might have been one, but that it was the ſpecies meant by *Callixenus* is clear to me, by the epithet μεγαλη, or *Great*, which is very applicable to it; for the white *Tartarian* land bear (which *Ptolomy* might very eaſily procure) differs not in ſize from the black or brown kind, but the bulk of the other is quite characteriſtic.

Quickhatch, *Cateſby Carolina App.* xxx.
Carcajou, or Quickhatch, *Dobbs Hudſon's Bay*, 40.
Quickhatch, or Wolverene, *Ellis Hudſon Bay*, 42. *Clerk's voy.* II. 3. *Edw.* 103.
Urſus luſcus. U. cauda elongata, corpore ferrugineo, roſtro fuſco, fronte plagaque laterali corporis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 71.
Urſus *Freti Hudſonis*. U. caſtanei coloris, cauda unicolore, roſtro pedibuſque fuſcis. *Briſſon quad.* 188.

140. WOLVERENE.

B. with a black ſharp pointed viſage: ſhort rounded ears, almoſt hid in the hair: hairs on the head, back, and belly, reddiſh, with black tips, ſo that thoſe parts appear, on firſt ſight, quite black: ſides of a yellowiſh brown, which paſſes in form of a band

* *Phil. Tranſ. vol.* LVIII. *p.* 58.

quite over the hind part of the back, above the tail: on the throat a white ſpot: on the breaſt a white mark, in form of a creſcent: legs very ſtrong, thick and ſhort, of a deep black: five toes on each foot*, not deeply divided: on the fore foot of that I examined were ſome white ſpots: the bottom of the feet covered very thickly with hair: reſts like the bear on its foot, as far as the firſt joint of the leg: claws ſtrong and ſharp, white at their ends: tail cloathed with long coarſe hairs; thoſe at the baſe reddiſh, at the end black; ſome of the hairs are ſix inches long: length from noſe to tail twenty-eight inches: length of the trunk of the tail ſeven inches, but the hairs reach ſix beyond its end: the whole body is covered with very long and thick hair, which varies in color, according to the ſeaſon.

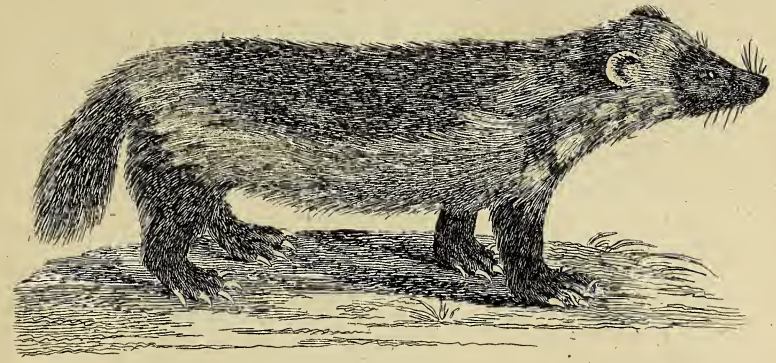
Inhabits *Hudſon's-Bay*, and *Canada*, as far as the ſtraits of *Michilimakinac:* is found under the name of the GLUTTON in the *N.* parts of *Europe*, and *Aſia*, being a native of the moſt rigorous climates: deſcribed as the GLUTTON under theſe ſynonyms:

GULO. *Olaii magni gent. Septentr.* 138.
GULO, VIELFRASS. *Geſner quad.* 554. *Klein quad.* 83. *tab.* V.

* Mr. *Edwards* obſerved only four toes on the fore feet of the animal he deſcribes. My deſcription is taken from an entire ſkin, in very fine preſervation, communicated to me by Mr. *Aſhton Blackburne*, of *Orford Lancaſhire*, now reſident in *North America*, who, with indefatigable induſtry and great judgement, annually enriches the cabinets of his friends with the rareſt natural productions of that continent: as this work has profited ſo greatly by that gentleman's labors, it would be ungratefull to omit my acknowlegements.

ROFOMAK.

II



I

I POLAR BEAR Nº.139. II WOLVERENE Nº.140.

ROFOMAK. *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 218. *Bell's Travels*, I. 235.

MULLER'S RUSS SAMLUNG. III. 549. 550. *Ritchkoff Topogr. Orenb.* I. 295.

JERF, FIELDFROSS. *Strom Sondmor.* 152. *Pontopp. Norway*, II. 22. *Scheffer's Lapland*, 134.

HYÆNA. *Briſſon. quad.* 169. *Yſbrandts Ides Trav. Harris's Coll.* II. 923.

MUSTELA GULO. M. pedibus fiſſis, corpore rufo fuſco medio dorſi nigro. *Lin. ſyſt.* 67.

JARF, FILFRESS. *Faun. ſuec.* No. 14.

JÆERVEN. *Gunner's Act. Nidros.* III. 143. *tab.* iii.

LE GLUTTON. *de Buffon*, xiii. 278.

A moſt voracious animal: ſlow of foot, ſo is obliged to take its prey by ſurprize: in *America* is called the *Beaver-Eater*, watching thoſe animals as they come out of their houſes, and ſometimes breaks into their habitations, and devours them: often lurks on trees, and falls on the quadrupeds, that paſs under; will faſten on the horſe, elk, or ſtag, and continue eating a hole * into its body, till the animal falls down with the pain; or elſe will tear out its eyes †: no force can diſengage it, yet ſometimes the deer, in their agony, have been known to deſtroy it, by running their head violently againſt a tree ‡: devours the *Iſatis*, or white fox; ſearches for the traps layed for the ſables, and other animals, and often is before hand with the huntſmen, who

* *Yſbrandts Ides.*
† *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 99, 100.
‡ *Ibid.*

ſuſtain great loſſes by the glutton: authors have pretended, that it feeds ſo voraciouſly, that at length it is in danger of burſting; and that it is obliged to eaſe itſelf of its load, by ſqueezing it out between two trees.

In a wild ſtate is vaſtly fierce; a terror to both wolf and bear, which will not prey on it when they find it dead, perhaps on account of its being ſo very fœtid, ſmelling like a pole-cat: makes a ſtrong reſiſtance when attacked, will tear the ſtock from the gun, and pull the traps it is caught in to pieces: notwithſtanding this, is capable of being tamed, and of learning ſeveral tricks*: burrows†, and has its den under ground. The ſkin ſold in *Siberia* for four or ſix ſhillings; at *Jakutſk* for twelve; and ſtill dearer in *Kamtſchatka*, where the women dreſs their hair with its white paws, which they eſteem a great ornament: the fur is greatly eſteemed in *Europe*; that of the North of *Europe*, and *Aſia*, whoſe ſkins are ſometimes to be ſeen in the furriers ſhops, is infinitely finer, blacker, and more gloſſy than that of the WOLVERENE, or *American* kind.

The *Glutton* has, by ſome authors, been confounded with the *Hyæna*; and *Charlevoix*, in *Hiſt. Nouv. France* v. 189, gives the name of this animal (*Carcajou*) to our 129th ſpecies, the brown panther of *N. America*.

* *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 99, 100.
† *La Hontan's voy.* I. 62.

Raccoon

Raccoon *Lawſon Carolina*, 121. *Cateſby Carolina App.* xxix. Mapach, ſeu animal cuncta prætentante manibus. *Fernandez Nov. Hiſp.* 1. *Nieremberg.* 175. Vulpi affinis americana. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 179. *Sloane Jamaica*, II. 329. Coati *Worm. Muſ.* 319.

Coati. Urſus cauda annulatim variegata. *Briſſon quad.* 189. Urſus Lotor. U. cauda annulata, faſcia per oculos tranſverſali nigra. *Lin. ſyſt.* 70. Le Raton *de Buffon*, viii. 337. *tab.* xliii. Raccoon *Kalm's Travels Forſter's Tr.* I. 96. 208. *tab.* 11. 141. RACCOON.

B. with a ſharp pointed black noſe: upper jaw the longer: ears ſhort, and rounded: eyes ſurrounded with two broad patches of black: from the forehead to the noſe a duſky line: face, cheeks and chin, white: upper part of the body covered with hair, aſh-colored at the root, whitiſh in the middle, and tipt with black: tail very buſhy, annulated with black: toes black, and quite divided.

Inhabits the warm and temperate parts of *America:* found alſo in the mountains of *Jamaica*; and in the iſles of *Maria*, between the S. point of *California*, and *Cape Corientes*, in the S. Sea*: an animal eaſily made tame, very good-natured and ſportive, but as unlucky as a monkey, almoſt always in motion; very inquiſitive, examining every thing with its paws; makes uſe of them as hands: ſits up to eat: is extremely fond of ſweet things, and ſtrong liquors, and will get exceſſively drunk: has all the cunning of a fox: very deſtructive to poultry; but will eat all ſorts of fruits, green corn, &c. at low water feeds much on oyſters, will watch

* *Dampier's voy.* I. 276.

their opening, and with its paw ſnatch out the fiſh; ſometimes is caught in the ſhell, and kept there till drowned by the coming in of the tide: fond alſo of crabs: climbs very nimbly up trees: hunted for its ſkin; the fur next to that of the beaver, being excellent for making hats.

XXI. BADGER.

Six cutting teeth; two canine in each jaw.
Five toes before, five behind: very long ſtrait claws on the fore feet.
A tranſverſe orifice between the tail and the anus.

142. COMMON.

Meles *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 38. *Geſner quad.* 327.
Meles, ſive Taxus *Raii ſyn. quad.* 185.
Meles, Taxus, Taſſus, Blerellus; Jazwiec, Borſuk. *Rzaczinſki Polon*, 233.
Coati cauda brevi, Coati griſeus, Taxus, meles, Tax. *Klein quad.* 73.
Dachs *Kramer Auſtr.* 313.
Meles pilis ex ſordidé albo et nigro variegatis veſtita, capite tæniis alternatim albis et nigris variegato. *Briſſon quad.* 183.
Le Blaireau, ou Taiſon. *de Buffon*, viii. 104. *tab.* vii.
Urſus meles. U. cauda concolore, corpore ſupra cinereo, ſubtus nigro, faſcia longitudinali per oculos aureſque nigra. *Lin. ſyſt.* 70. Meles unguibus anticis longiſſimis. Graf-ſuin. *Faun. ſuec.* No. 20. *Br. Zool.* I. 64. *Br. Zool. illuſtr. tab.* lii.

B. with ſmall eyes: ſhort rounded ears: ſhort thick neck: with noſe, chin, lower ſides of the cheeks, and middle of the forehead white: ears and eyes incloſed in a pyramidal bed of black: hair on the body long and rude; their bottoms a yellowiſh white, middle black, ends aſh colored: throat, breaſt, belly, and legs black: tail covered with long hairs, colored like thoſe on the body: legs very ſhort and thick: claws on the fore feet very long: a fœtid white matter exudes from the orifice beneath the tail: animal of a very clumſy make.

Inhabits moſt parts of *Europe*, as far N. as *Norway* *, and *Ruſſia*; and the *ſtep* or deſert beyond

* *Pontop. hiſt. Norway*, II. 28.

Orenburgh,

Orenburgh, in the *Ruſſian Aſiatic* dominions, N. of the *Caſpian* ſea*; inhabits alſo *China*, and is often found in the butchers ſhops in *Pekin*, the *Chineſe* being fond of them†: a ſcarce animal in moſt countries: ſeldom appears in the day; confines itſelf much to its hole: is indolent and ſleepy: generally very fat: feeds by night; eats roots, fruits, graſs, inſects and frogs: not carnivorous: its fleſh makes good bacon: runs ſlowly, when overtaken comes to bay, and defends itſelf vigorouſly: its bite hard and dangerous: burrows under ground, makes ſeveral appartments, but forms only one entrance from the ſurface: hunted during night for the ſkin, which ſerves for piſtol furniture; the hair for making bruſhes, to ſoften the ſhades in painting. The diviſion of this ſpecies into two, *viz.* the ſwine, and the dog badger, unneceſſary, there being only one.

143. AMERICAN. B. with a white line from the tip of the noſe, paſſing between the ears to the beginning of the back, bounded on each ſide as far as the hind part of the head, with black; then by a white one, and immediately between that and the ears another of black: hair long: back colored like that of the common badger: ſides yellowiſh: belly cinereous: thighs duſky: tail covered with long, dirty yellow hairs, tipt with white; the end duſky.

* *Ritchkoff Orenb. Topograph.* I. 281. are found plentifully there, and are eaten by the *Khalmucks*.

† *Bell's Travels*, II. 83.

Deſcribed

Deſcribed from a ſkin from *Hudſon's Bay*, found in a furrier's ſhop in *London:* it was leſs than that of the *European* badger: the furrier ſaid, he never met with one before from that country. *Kalm* * ſays, he ſaw the *European* badger in the province of *Penſylvania*, where it is called the *Ground Hog:* as the feet were cut from the ſkin I ſaw, it is doubtfull whether this is a diſtinct ſpecies from our kind, or only a variety †.

* *Kalm's Travels Forſter's Tr.* I. 189.

† *M. Briſſon* deſcribes a white Badger with a yelloviſh white belly, and alſo much inferior in ſize to that of *Europe*, which *M. Reaumur* received from *New York*. Vide *Briſſon quad.* 185.

Two

XXII. OPOSSUM. Two canine teeth in each jaw.
Cutting teeth unequal in number in each jaw *.
Five toes on each foot: hind feet formed like a hand, with a distinct thumb.
Tail very long, slender, and naked.

144. VIRGINIAN.

Tlaquatzin *Hernandez Mex.* 330.
Caragueya (fæm.) Tai-ibi (mas.) *Marcgrave Brasil*, 222. *Raii syn. quad.* 182. 185.
Semi-vulpa *Gesner quad.* 870. *icon. An.* 90.
Opossum *Ph. Tr. abridg.* II. 884. *tab.* 13. III. 593. *Lawson Carolina*, 120. *Beverley's Virginia*, 135. *Catesby Carolina. App.* xxix. *Rochefort Antilles*, I. 283.
Fara ou Ravall, *Gumilla Orenoque*, III. 238.
Vulpes major putoria cauda tereti et glabra. *Barrere France Æquin.* 166.
Le manicou *Feuillée obs. Peru.* III. 206.
Wood-rat. *du Pratz Louisiana*, II. 65.
Mus marsupialis; sylvestris *Brasilienſis* Beutel ratze. *Klein quad.* 59.
Philander saturatè spadiceus in dorso, in ventre flavus, maculis supra oculos flavis. *Brisson quad.* 207.
Didelphis marsupialis. D. mammis octo intra abdomen. *Lin. syst.* 71.
Le Sarigue ou L'Oppossum *de Buffon*, x. 279. *tab.* xlv. xlvi.

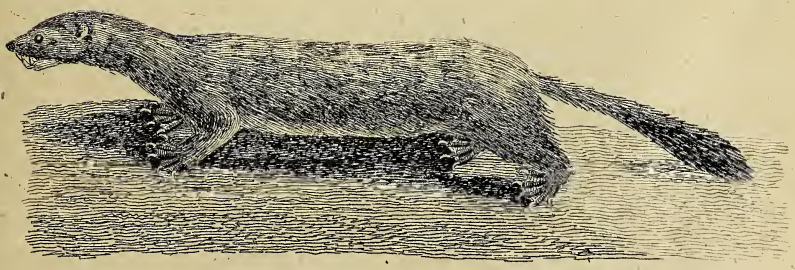
O. with a long sharp pointed nose: large, round, naked, and very thin ears: small, black, lively eyes: long stiff hairs each side the nose, and behind the eyes: face covered with short soft hairs of a dusky color: above each eye a large white spot: cheeks whitish: sides of the neck of a dirty yellow: hind part of the neck and the back covered with hair above two inches long; soft, but uneven; the bottoms of a yellowish white, middle part black, ends whitish: sides covered with dirty and dusky hairs; belly, with soft, woolly, dirty white hair: legs and thighs black: feet dusky: claws white: base of the tail, for near three inches, clothed with long hairs like those on the back; rest of the tail covered

* This species has ten cutting teeth above; eight beneath.

with

I

II



I. OPOSSUM N°. 144. II. LESSER OTTER N°. 174.

with ſmall ſcales; the half next the body black, the reſt white: it has a diſagreeable appearance, looking like the body of a ſnake, and has the ſame prehenſile quality as that of ſome monkies: body round, and pretty thick: legs ſhort: on the lower part of the belly of the female is a large pouch, in which the teats are lodged, and where the young ſhelter as ſoon as they are born. The length of one I examined was ſeventeen inches; that of the tail fourteen.

Inhabits *Virginia*, *Louiſiana*, *Mexico*, *Braſil*, and *Peru*: is very deſtructive to poultry, and ſucks the blood without eating the fleſh: feeds alſo on roots and wild fruits: is very active in climbing trees: will hang ſuſpended from the branches by its tail, and, by ſwinging its body, fling itſelf among the boughs of the neighboring trees: hunts eagerly after birds and their neſts: walks very ſlow: when purſued and overtaken, will feign itſelf dead: not eaſily killed, being as tenacious of life as a cat: when the female is about to bring forth, ſhe makes a thick neſt of dry graſs in ſome cloſe buſh at the foot of a tree, and brings four, five, or ſix young at a time.

As ſoon as the young are brought forth, they take ſhelter in the pouch, or falſe belly, and faſten ſo cloſely to the teats, as not to be ſeparated without difficulty: they are blind, naked, and very ſmall when new-born, and reſemble *fœtuſes*: it is therefore neceſſary that they ſhould continue there till they attain a perfect ſhape, ſtrength, ſight and hair; and are prepared to undergo what may be called

called a ſecond birth: after which, they run into this pouch as into an aſylum, in time of danger; and the parent carries them about with her. During the time of this ſecond geſtation, the female ſhews an exceſſive attachment to her young, and will ſuffer any torture rather than permit this receptacle to be opened, for ſhe has power of opening or cloſing it by the aſſiſtance of ſome very ſtrong muſcles.

The fleſh of the old animals is very good, like that of a ſucking pig: the hair is dyed by the *Indian* women and wove into garters and girdles: the ſkin is very fœtid.

This genus is not confined to *America*, as *M. de Buffon* ſuppoſes; who combats the opinion of other naturaliſts on this ſubject with much warmth: but the authority of *Piſo*, *Valentyn*, and of *Le Brun* *, who have ſeen it both in *Java* and in the *Mollucca iſles*, and of numbers of collectors in *Holland*, who receive it frequently from thoſe places, are ſufficient to ſatisfy me, that a ſpecies of the genus, perhaps only a variety of the kind juſt deſcribed, inhabits the *Indian* iſles, as well as the continent of *America*.

* *En Indiis orientalibus, idque ſolum, quantum hactenus conſtat, in* Amboina, *ſimilis Beſtia* (Carigueya) *frequens ad felis magnitudinem accidens, mactata ab incolis comeditur, ſi rite preparetur, nam alias fœtet. nomen illi* Cous cous *inditum.* Piſo Braſil, 323. *Le Brun*, in his voyage to the *Eaſt Indies*, deſcribes it under the name of *Filander*, I. 347. *tab.* 213.

Mus

Mus ſylveſtris americanus *Scalopes* dictus *Seb. Muſ.* I. 46. *tab.* xxxi. *fig.* 1, 2.
Philander ſaturatè ſpadiceus in dorſo, in ventre dilutè flavus, pedibus albicantibus *Briſſon quad.* 211.
Didelphis murina. D. cauda ſemipiloſa, mammis ſenis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 72.
La Marmoſe *de Buffon*, X. 336. *tab.* lii. liii.

145. MURINE.

O. with long broad ears rounded at the end, thin and naked: eyes encompaſſed with black: face, head, and upper part of the body, of a tawny color: the belly yellowiſh white: the feet covered with ſhort whitiſh hair: toes formed like thoſe of the preceding: tail ſlender, covered with minute ſcales to the very rump: length, from noſe to tail, about ſix inches and a half; tail of the ſame length: the female wants the falſe belly of the former; but, on the lower part, the ſkin forms on each ſide a fold, between which the teats are lodged.

This ſpecies varies in color: I have ſeen one from *Guiana*, brown above, white beneath.

Inhabits the hot parts of *South America:* agrees with the others in its food, manners, and the prehenſile powers of its tail: it brings from ten to fourteen young at a time; at leſt, in ſome ſpecies, there are that number of teats: the young affix themſelves to the teats as ſoon as they are born, and remain attached, like ſo many inanimate things, 'till they attain growth and vigor to ſhift a little for themſelves.

Cayopollin

146. MEXICAN. Cayopollin *Fernandes Nov. Hiſp.* 10.
Animal caudimanum *Nieremberg*, 158.
Mus *Africanus* Kayopollin dictus, mas. *Seb. Muſ. tab.* xxxi. *fig.* 3.
Philander ſaturatè ſpadiceus in dorſo, in ventre ex albo flavicans, cauda ex ſaturatè ſpadiceo maculata *Briſſon quad.* 212.
Le Cayopollin *de Buffon*, X. 350. *tab.* lv.

O. with large, angular, naked and tranſparent ears: noſe thicker than that of the former kind: a ſlight border of black round the eyes: the hairs on the head and upper part of the body aſh-colored at the roots; tawny at the tips: belly and legs whitiſh: tail long, and pretty thick, varied with brown and yellow; is hairy near an inch from its origin; the reſt naked: length, from noſe to tail, about ſeven inches and a half; of the tail, more than eleven.

Inhabits the mountains of *Mexico:* lives in trees, where it brings forth its young: when in any fright, they embrace their parent cloſely: the tail is prehenſile, and ſerves inſtead of a hand.

147. SHORT-TAILED. Mus ſylveſtris *Americana*, fœmina. *Seb. Muſ.* I. 50. *tab.* xxxi.
Philander obſcurè rufus in dorſo, in ventre helvus, cauda brevi et craſſa. *Briſſon quad.* 213.

O. with naked ears: the back of a dull red; belly of a paler: tail ſcarce half the length of the body; thick at the baſe, leſſening towards the end: no falſe belly.

Inhabits *South America:* the young adhere to the teats as ſoon as born. *Seba* ſays it lives in woods, and brings from nine to twelve young at a time.

Philander

Philander ex rufo luteus in dorſo, in ventre ex flavo albicans, capite craſſo. *Briſſon quad.* 213. *Seb. Muſ.* I. 50. *tab.* xxxi. *fig.* 8.

Klein quad. 58.
Le Phalanger *de Buffon*, xiii. 92. *tab.* x. xi.

148. SURINAM.

O. with a thick noſe: ſhort ears, covered with hair: eight cutting teeth in the upper jaw; two in the lower: hair on the upper part of the body reddiſh, mixed with light aſh color, and yellow: the hind part of the head, and middle of the back, marked with a black line: the throat, belly, legs, and part of the tail, of a dirty yellowiſh white; the reſt of the tail brown and yellow: the body of the female marked with white: the firſt and ſecond toes of the hind feet cloſely united: the claws large: the thumb on the hind feet diſtinct, like that of the other ſpecies: the bottom of the tail is covered with hair, for near two inches and a half; the reſt naked: the length, from noſe to tail, near nine inches; the tail ten.

Inhabits *Surinam:* perhaps may be the ſpecies the coloniſts call the *Cane Rat*; which is ſo deſtructive to the ſugar canes*.

* *Bancroft Guiana*, 143.

149. MERIAN*. De zak, of Beurs Rot. *Merian insect. Surinam* 66. *tab.* lxvi.
Mus sylvestris americana *Seb. Mus.* I. 49. *tab.* xxxi. *fig.* 5.
Philander ex rufo helvus in dorso, in ventre ex flavo albicans. *Brisson quad.* 212.
Mus sylvestris *Americanus*, catulos in dorso gerens *Klein quad.* 58.
Didelphis dorsigera. D. cauda basi pilosa corpore longiore, digitis manuum muticis. *Lin. syst.* 72.
Le Philandre de Surinam *de Buffon*, xv. 157.

O. with long, sharp pointed naked ears: head, and and upper part of the body of a yellowish brown color: the belly white, tinged with yellow: the fore feet divided into five fingers; the hind into four, and a thumb, each furnished with flat nails: tail very long, slender, and, except at the base, quite naked.

Inhabits *Surinam:* burrows under ground: brings five or six young at a time, which follow their parent: on any apprehension of danger, they all jump on her back, and twisting their tails round her's, she immediately runs with them into her hole.

* From *Merian*, a *German* Paintress, who first discovered this species at *Surinam*.

Six

Six cutting teeth, two canine teeth in each jaw. XXIII WEESEL.
Sharp noſe: ſlender bodies.
Five toes before, five behind.

Muſtela *Agricola An. Subter.* 485. *Geſner quad.* 752.
Weaſel or Weeſel, muſtela vulgaris; in *Yorkſhire*, the Fitchet, or Foumart. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 195.
The Whitred *Sib. Scot.* III. 11.
Wieſel *Klein quad.* 62.
Muſtela ſupra rutila, infra alba. *Briſſon quad.* 173.
La Belette *de Buffon*, vii. 225. *tab.* xxix.
Weeſel *Br. Zool.* I. 82. *Br. Zool. illuſtr. tab.* ci. 150. COMMON.

W. with ſmall rounded ears: whole upper part of the head and body, pale tawny brown; under ſide entirely white: a brown ſpot beneath the corners of the mouth: length, from noſe to tail, between ſix and ſeven inches; tail two and a half.

Inhabits the temperate parts of *Europe*; ſcarce in the North: found alſo in *Barbary**: mentioned once by *Linnæus*, under the title of *Muſtela Nivalis*, or *Snomus***: very deſtructive to chickens, birds, and young rabbets; a great devourer of eggs: does not eat its prey on the ſpot; but after killing it, by a bite near the head, carries it off to its retreat: is a great deſtroyer of field mice; a gentleman informed me he found eighty-five, newly killed, in one hole, which he believed belonged to this animal: very active, runs up the ſides of walls with great eaſe; no place is ſecure from its ravages: frequents out-

* *Shaw's Travels*, 249.
** M. nivalis: M. pedibus fiſſis corpore albo, caudæ apice vix pilis ullis nigris. *Lin. ſyſt.* 69. *Faun. ſuec.* No. 18.

houſes, barns, and granaries: is a great enemy to rats and mice, and ſoon clears its haunts from thoſe pernicious animals: brings four or five young at a time: its ſkin and excrements intolerably fœtid: ſometimes is found white: in *Siberia* are called *Laſmitſka*: their ſkins are ſold to the *Chineſe* for three or four rubles the hundred.

151. STOAT. Muſtela *Geſner quad.* 753.
Wieſel *Kramer Auſtr.* 312. *Meyer's An.* II. *tab.* 23, 24.
Muſtela erminea. M. plantis fiſſis, caudæ apice albo. *Lin. ſyſt.* 68.
Weſla *Faun. ſuec.* No. 17.
Muſtela hyeme alba, æſtate ſupra rutila infra alba, caudæ apice nigro. *Briſſon quad.* 176.
Le Roſelet *de Buffon*, vii. 240. *tab.* xxix.
Stoat *Br. Zool.* I. 84.

β. ERMINE, when white. Mus Ponticus *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 37. *Agricola An. Subter.* 484.
Armelinus, Hermelein. *Geſner quad.* 754.
Gornoſtay *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 235.
Muſtela candida, animal ermineum *Raii ſyn. quad.* 198.
L'Hermine *de Buffon*, vii. 240. *tab.* xxix. *fig.* 2. *Briſſon quad.* 176.
Ermine *hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 99. *Pontop. Norway*, II. 25. *Br. Zool.* I. 84.

W. with the upper part of the body pale tawny brown: edges of the ears, and ends of the toes, of a yellowiſh white: throat, breaſt, and belly white: end of the tail black: length, from noſe to tail, ten inches; tail five and a half: in the N. of *Europe* becomes entirely white at approach of winter, the end of the tail excepted: reſumes its brown color in the ſpring: ſometimes found white in *Great-Britain:* one was brought to me laſt winter, mottled with brown and white, the ſeaſon not having been ſevere enough to effect a total change*.

* *Br. Zool. illuſtr. tab.* ci.

Inhabits

Inhabits, in great abundance, the N. of *Europe*, and of *Aſia*; is met with in *Newfoundland*, and *Canada* *: the ſkins a great article of commerce in *Norway* and *Siberia*: is found in the laſt place in plenty in birch foreſts, but none in thoſe of fir or pine: the ſkins are ſold on the ſpot, from two to three pounds *ſterling* per hundred†: taken in *Norway* in traps, baited with fleſh; in *Siberia* ‡ either ſhot with blunt arrows, or taken in a trap made of two flat ſtones, propped by a ſtick, to which is faſtened a baited ſtring, which, on the leſt touch of the animal, falls down and kills it: its manners and food the ſame with the former; but does not frequent houſes: its haunts are woods and hedges, eſpecialy ſuch as border on ſome brook.

Putorius *Geſner quad.* 767.
Yltis *Agricola An. Subter.* 485.
Pole cat, or Fitchet, *Raii ſyn. quad.* 196.
Tchorz. *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 236.
Muſtela fœtida. Iltis. Teuffels kind. *Klein. quad.* 63.
Muſtela putorius. M. pedibus ſiſſis, corpore flavo nigricante; ore auriculiſque albis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 67. Iller *Faun. ſuec.* No. 16.
Muſtela pilis in exortu ex cinereo albidis, colore nigricante terminatis, oris circumferentia alba. *Briſſon quad.* 186.
Le Putois *de Buffon*, vii. 199. *tab.* xxiii.
Pole cat *Br. Zool.* I. 77.

152. POLE-CAT.

W. with the ſpace round the mouth; and the tips of the ears white: head, body, and legs, of a chocolate color, almoſt black; on the ſides the hairs are of a tawny caſt: tail black: length ſeventeen inches; tail ſix.

* *Charlevoix hiſt. Nouv. France*, v. 197.
† *Muller Ruſſ. Samlung.* 516.
‡ *Bell's travels*, I. 199. *Ponton. Norway*, II. 25.

Inhabits moſt parts of *Europe:* burrows under ground, forming a ſhallow retreat, about two yards in length, generally terminating under the roots of ſome large tree; ſometimes forms its lodge under hay-ricks, and in barns: brings five or ſix young at a time: preys on poultry, game, and rabbets: in winter frequents houſes, and will rob the dairy of the milk. This animal is exceſſively fœtid; yet the ſkin is dreſſed with the hair on, and uſed as other furs, for tippets, &c. and is alſo ſent abroad to line cloaths.

153. FERRET. Viverra *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 55. *Agricola An. Subter.* 486. Muſtela ruſtica, viverra, Furo, Ictis. *Geſner quad.* 762. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 208. Fret *Klein. quad.* 63. Viverra pilis ſubflavis, longioribus, caſtaneo colore terminatis (mas.) M. pilis ex albo ſubflavis veſtita. (fœm.) *Briſſon quad.* 177. Muſtela Furo. M. pedibus ſiſſis, oculis rubicundis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 68.

W. with a very ſharp noſe: red and fiery eyes: round ears: color of the whole body a very pale yellow: length about fourteen inches; tail five.

Inhabits, in its wild ſtate, *Africa**; from whence it was originally brought into *Spain***, in order to free that country from the multitudes of rabbets, with which the kingdom was over-run; from thence the reſt of *Europe* was ſupplied with it: is a lively active animal: the natural enemy of rabbets: ſucks the blood of its prey, ſeldom tears it: breeds in our climate; and brings five, ſix, or nine at a time:

* *Shaw's Travels*, 249.

** Καὶ γαλας αγριας ἂς η λυτευη φερει. *Strabo, lib.* iii.

but

but is apt to degenerate, and loſe its ſavage nature: warreners * are therefore obliged to procure an intercourſe between the female and a pole-cat, by leaving it near the haunts of the laſt: the produce is a breed of a much darker color than the ferret, partaking more of that of the pole-cat: the ferret has the ſame diſagreeable ſmell with that animal.

Martes gutture albo. *Agricola An. Subter.* 485. *Geſner quad.* 764. Stein-marter *Klein quad.* 64. Martes alias Foyna, Martin or Martlet *Raii ſyn. quad.* 200. Kuna *Rzaczinſk Polon.* 222. Muſtela pilis in exortu albidis caſtaneo colore terminatis veſta, gutture albo. *Briſſon quad.* 178. Muſtela martes. M. pedibus fiſſis, corpore fulvo nigricante, gula pallida. *Lin. ſyſt.* 67. Mard. *Faun. ſuec.* No. 15. La Fouine *de Buffon*, vii. 186. *tab.* xviii. Martin *Br. Zool.* I. 79. 154. MARTIN.

W. with broad rounded ears: lively eyes: head brown, with a tinge of red: body, ſides, and legs covered with hair, aſh colored at the bottoms, bright cheſnut in the middle, black at the tips: throat and breaſt white: belly deep brown: tail full of hair, and of a duſky color: feet broad, covered at bottom with thick down: claws white: length eighteen inches: tail ten.

Inhabits moſt parts of *Europe:* is a moſt elegant lively animal: capable of being tamed: is very good-natured, and ſportive: lives in woods; and breeds in the hollow of trees: brings from four to ſix young at a time: deſtroys poultry, game, &c. and will eat rats, mice, and moles: the ſkin and excrements have a muſky ſmell: the fur is of ſome value, and uſed to line the robes of magiſtrates.

* *Br. Zool.* I. 78. II. 498.

155. PINE.

Martes gutture Luteo. *Agricola An. Subter.* 485.
Martes ſylveſtris *Geſner quad.* 765.
Martes abietum *Raii ſyn. quad.* 200.
Baum-Marter. *Klein quad.* 64.
Muſtela pilis in exortu ex cinereo albidis caſtaneo colore terminatis, gutture flavo. *Briſſon quad.* 179.
La Marte *de Buffon*, vii. 186. *tab.* xxii.
Yellow-breaſted Martin *Br. Zool.* I. 81. *Faunul. Sinens.*

W. with a yellow breaſt, and throat: the hair of a dark cheſnut color, and of far ſuperior fineſs to the former; in other reſpects agreeing with it.

Inhabits the N. of *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *America*: found alſo in *Great Britain**: inhabits large foreſts, eſpecially thoſe of pines: never lodges near houſes, as the other ſpecies is ſaid† to do: *M. de Buffon* ſays, that it brings but two or three young at a time: its prey is the ſame with the former; its fur of far greater value: the N. of *Aſia*, and of *America*, abounds with them: their ſkins a prodigious article of commerce.

* *M. de Buffon* ſays we have none of theſe animals in *England*, *Parce qu'il n'y a pas de bois*. That gentleman never did our kingdom the honor of making a progreſs through it.

† All foreign writers agree in this; but thoſe which inhabit my neighborhood always keep in the woods, except in their nocturnal excurſions.

Zobela

Zobela *Agricola An. Subter.* 485.
Muſtela Sobella *Geſner quad.* 768.
Muſtela Zibellina, the Sable. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 201. *Klein quad.* 64.
Muſtela Zibellina, *Ariſtoteli* Satherius, *Nipho* cebalus, *Alciato* Mus Samarticus et ſcythicus. *Charleton Ex.* 20.
Muſtela Zibellina. M. pedibus fiſſis, corpore obſcurè fulvo, fronte exalbida, gutture cinereo. *Lin. ſyſt.* 68.
Muſtela Zibellina *Nov. Com. Petrop.* v. 330. *tab.* vi.
Martes Zibellina. Muſtela obſcurè fulvo, gutture cinereo *Briſſon quad.* 180.
La Zibeline *de Buffon*, xiii. 309.

156. SABLE.

W. with long whiſkers: rounded ears: large feet: white claws: long and buſhy tail: color of the hair black at the tips, cinereous at the bottom: chin cinereous: the edges of the ears yellowiſh: ſometimes the hair has a tawny caſt, for in ſpring, after ſhedding the coat, the color varies: there are inſtances of their being found of a ſnowy whiteneſs*: the uſual length, from noſe to tail, is about eighteen inches; the tail twelve.

Inhabits *Siberia*, *Kamtſchatka*, and ſome of the *Kurilſki* iſles, which lie between *Kamtſchatka*, and *Japan*: a few are alſo found in *Lapland***.

Sables live in holes in the earth, or beneath the roots of trees: ſometimes, like the martin, form neſts in the trees, and will ſkip with great agility from one to the other: are very lively, and much in motion during night: ſleep much in the day: one that was kept tame, would, on ſight of a cat, ſit up on its hind legs: excrements moſt exceſſiively fœtid: prey, during ſummer, on ermines, weeſels, and ſquirrels, but above all on hares; in winter, on

* *Strahlenberg hiſt. Ruſſia*, 442.
** *Scheffer Lapl.* 136.

birds;

birds; in autumn, on hurtleberries, cranberries, and the berries of the ſervice tree: but during that ſeaſon their ſkins are at the worſt, that diet cauſing them to itch, and to rub off their fur againſt the trees: they bring forth at the end of *March*, or beginning of *April*, and have from three to five at a time, which they ſuckle for four or five weeks*.

Their chaſe was, in the more barbarous times of the *Ruſſian* empire, the employ, or rather the taſks of the unhappy exiles into *Siberia*: as that country is now become more populous, the ſables have in great meaſure quitted it, and retired farther *North* and *Eaſt*, to live in deſert foreſts, and mountains; they live near the banks of rivers, or in the little iſlands in them†: on this account they have, by ſome, been ſuppoſed to be the Σαθήριον, of *Ariſtotle*, *Hiſt. An. lib.* viii. c. 5; which he claſſes with the animals converſant among waters.

At preſent the hunters of ſables form themſelves into troops, from 5 to 40 each; the laſt ſubdivide into leſſer parties, and each chuſes a leader, but there is one that directs the whole: a ſmall covered boat is provided for each party, loaden with proviſion, a dog and net for every two men, and a veſſel to bake their bread in: each party alſo has an interpreter for the country they penetrate into: every party then ſets out according to the courſe their chief points out. they go againſt the ſtream of the rivers, drawing their boats up, till they arrive in

* *Hiſt, Kamtſchatka*, 109, &c.
† *Avril's Travels*, 140.

the

the hunting country; there they ſtop, build huts, and wait till the waters are frozen, and the ſeaſon commences: before they begin the chaſe, their leader aſſembles them, they unite in a prayer to the Almighty for ſucceſs, and then ſeparate: the firſt ſable they take is called God's ſable, and is dedicated to the church.

They then penetrate into the woods, mark the trees as they advance, that they may know their way back; and in their hunting quarters, form huts of trees, and bank up the ſnow round them: near theſe they lay their traps, then advance farther, and lay more traps, ſtill building new huts in every quarter, and return ſucceſſively to every old one, to viſit the traps, and take out the game to ſkin it, which none but the chief of the party muſt do: during this time they are ſupplied with proviſions by perſons who are employed to bring it on ſledges, from the places on the road, where they are obliged to form magazines, by reaſon of the impracticability of bringing quantities thro' the rough country they muſt paſs. The traps are a ſort of pitfall, with a looſe board placed over it, baited with fiſh or fleſh: when ſables grow ſcarce, the hunters trace them in the new fallen ſnow, to their holes, place their nets at the entrance, and ſometimes wait, watching two or three days for the coming out of the animal: it has happened that theſe poor people have, by the failure of their proviſions, been ſo pinched with hunger, that, to prevent the cravings of appetite, they have been reduced to take two thin boards, one of which they apply to the

the pit of the ſtomach, the other to the back, drawing them tight together by cords placed at the ends*: ſuch are the hardſhips our fellow creatures undergo, to ſupply the wantoneſs of luxury.

The ſeaſon of chace being finiſhed, the hunters re-aſſemble, make a report to their leader of the number of ſables each has taken; make complaints of offenders againſt their regulations; puniſh delinquents; ſhare the booty; then continue at the head quarters 'till the rivers are clear of ice; return home, and give to every church the dedicated furs.

COMMERCIAL HISTORY.

The following is the commercial hiſtory of this fur trade, which Mr. *J. R. Forſter* was ſo obliging as to tranſlate for me, from *Muller*'s *Samlung Ruſs. Geſchichte* III, 495 to 515, being an abſtract from above 20 pages.

" SABLE, SOBOL in *Ruſſian*; ZOBEL in *German:* their price varies, from 1l. to 10l. ſterling, and above: fine and middling ſable ſkins are without bellies, and the coarſe ones are with them: forty ſkins make a collection called *Zimmer:* the fineſt ſables are ſold in pairs, perfectly ſimilar, and are dearer than ſingle ones of the ſame goodneſs; for the *Ruſſians* want thoſe in pairs for facing caps, cloaks, tippets, &c. the blackeſt are reputed the beſt. Sables are in ſeaſon from *November* to *February*; for thoſe caught at any other time of the year are ſhort hair'd, and then called *Nedoſoboli:* the hair of ſables differs in length and quality: the

* *Bell's Travels*, I. 245.

long

long hairs, which reach far beyond the inferior ones, are called *Os*; the more a ſkin has of ſuch long hairs, the blacker they are, and the more valuable is the fur; the very beſt have no other but thoſe long and black hairs: *Motchka* is a technical term in the *Ruſſian* fur trade, expreſſing the lower part of the long hairs; and ſometimes it comprehends likewiſe the lower and ſhorter hairs: the above mentioned beſt ſable furs are ſaid to have a black *Motchka:* below the long hairs are, in the greater parts of ſable furs, ſome ſhorter hairs, called *Podoſie*, i. e. *Under-Os:* the more *Podoſie* a fur has, the leſs valuable: in the better kind of ſables the *Podoſie* has black tips, and a grey or ruſty *Motchka:* the firſt kind of *Motchka* makes the middling kind of ſable furs; the red one the worſt, eſpecially if it has but few *Os:* between the *Os* and *Podoſie* is a low wooly kind of hair, called *Podſada*; the more *Podſada* a fur has, the leſs valuable, for the long hair will, in ſuch caſe, take no other direction than the natural one; for the character of ſables is, that notwithſtanding the hair naturally lies from the head towards the tail, yet will lie equally in any direction, as you ſtrike your hand over it: the various combinations of theſe characters, in regard to *Os*, *Motchka*, *Podoſie*, and *Podſada*, make many ſpecial diviſions of the goodneſs of furs: beſides this, the furriers attend to the ſize, preſerving always *cæteris paribus* the biggeſt, and thoſe that have the greateſt gloſs: the ſize depends upon the animal being a male or female, the latter being always ſmaller: the gloſs vaniſhes in old furs: the freſh ones have a kind of

bloomy

bloomy appearance, as they expreſs it; the old ones are ſaid to have done *blooming:* the died ſables always loſe their gloſs, become leſs uniform, whether the lower hairs have taken the dye or not, and commonly the hairs are ſomewhat twiſted or criſped, and not ſo ſtrait as in the natural ones: ſome fumigate the ſkins, to make them look blacker, but the ſmell, and the criſped condition of the long hair, betrays the cheat; and both ways are detected, by rubbing the fur with a moiſt linnen cloth, which grows black in ſuch caſes."

"The *Chineſe* have a way of dying the ſables, ſo that the colour not only laſts, (which the *Ruſſian* cheats cannot do) but the fur keeps its gloſs, and the criſped hairs only diſcover it: this is the reaſon that all the ſables, which are of the beſt kind, either in pairs or ſeparate, are carried to *Ruſſia*; the reſt go to *China:* the very beſt ſables come from the environs of *Nertchitſk* and *Yakutſk*; and in this latter diſtrict, the country about the river *Ud* affords ſometimes ſables, of whom one ſingle fur is often ſold at the rate of 60 or 70 rubles, 12 or 14l. The *bellies* of ſables, which are ſold in pairs, are about two fingers breadth, and are tied together by forty pieces, which are ſold from 1 to 2l. ſterling: tails are ſold by the hundred; the very beſt ſable furs muſt have their tails, but ordinary ſables are often cropped, and a hundred ſold from 4 to 8l. ſterling: the *legs* or *feet* of ſables are ſeldom ſold ſeparately: white ſables are rare, and no common merchandize, but bought only as curioſities: ſome are yellowiſh, and are bleached in the ſpring on the ſnow."

W. with

W. with a black noſe: ſtrong and ſtiff whiſkers: ſix ſmall weeſel-like teeth above and below: ſix large canine teeth: four grinding teeth in each upper jaw; three ſharp-pointed, the fourth flat: in the lower jaws ſix; the laſt flatted, the next tridentated; the next to thoſe bidentated: ears broad and round, duſky on their outſides, edged with white: face and ſides of the neck pale brown, or cinereous, mixed with black: hairs on the back, belly, legs and tail, black; browniſh at their baſe: ſides brown: the feet very broad; covered with hair even on their ſoles: five toes on the fore feet; generally four, but ſometimes five on the hind feet; with ſharp, ſtrong and crooked white claws; fore legs ſhorter than thoſe behind: tail full and buſhy, ſmalleſt at the end, ſeventeen inches long: length, from noſe to tail, twenty-eight inches. 157. FISHER.

Inhabits *N. America:* notwithſtanding its name, is not amphibious: preys on all ſorts of leſſer quadrupeds *: by the number of ſkins imported, is not an uncommon animal; not leſs than 580 being brought in one ſeaſon from *New York* and *Penſylvania:* ſeems to be the animal, called by *Joſſelyn* †, the SABLE; which, he ſays, is perfectly black. I have ſeen many of the ſkins, which vary in color: yet, from the agreement in form and colors in general with the true SABLE, I cannot help thinking them the ſame animal. Such numbers of quadrupeds are

* By a letter from Mr. *Peter Collinſon,* who received the account from *Bartram,* of *Penſylvania.*

† *Joſſelyn's voy.* 87.

found

found common to the N. of *Europe*, or of *Aſia* and of *America* *, that I ſuſpect myſelf to be too cautious in making this a diſtinct ſpecies from the former.

158. MADAGASCAR. Le vanſire, *de Buffon*, xiii. 167. *tab.* xxi.

W. with ſhort ears: the hair on the whole body brown at the roots, and barred above with black, and ferruginous: the tail of the ſame color: the length, from noſe to tail, about fourteen inches; the tail, to the tip of the hairs at the end, near ten.

Inhabits *Madagaſcar*.

159. PEKAN. Le Pekan, et Le Viſon, *de Buffon*, xiii. 304. *tab.* xlii. xliii.

W. with very long and ſtrong whiſkers: ears a little pointed: hair on the head, body, belly and legs cinereous at the roots, of a bright bay at the ends; very ſoft and gloſſy: between the fore-legs a white ſpot: toes covered with thick hair, above and below: claws ſharp: tail of a deeper color than the body: in form like a martin, but much leſs.

Inhabits *N. America*: deſcribed from a ſkin: the *Pekan* and *Viſon* of M. *de Buffon* reſemble each other ſo nearly, that I do not ſeparate them: a fuller account of theſe animals is to be deſired.

* *Viz.* Elk, Rein, Stag, Wolf, Fox, *Arctic* Fox, Lynx, Bear, Wolverene, Badger? Stoat, Pine Martin, Sable? Otter, Leſſer O. Sea O. Hare, Alpine Hare, Beaver, Common Squirrel, Grey Sq. Black Sq. Flying Sq. Ground Sq. Water Rat, Field Mouſe, Short-tailed M. Mole? *Arctic* Walrus, Common Seal, Great S. Manati.

Galera,

Galera, ſubfuſca, cauda elongata, auribus ſubnudis appreſſis. *Browne's Jamaica*, 485. *tab.* xlix.

Le Tayra ou le Galera *de Buffon*, xv. 155.

160. GUINEA.

W. with the upper jaw much longer than the lower: eyes placed mid-way, between the ears and tip of the noſe: ears like the human: tongue rough: tail declining downwards, leſſening towards the point: feet ſtrong, and formed for digging: ſhape of the body like that of a rat: ſize of a ſmall rabbet: of a duſky color: the hair rough.

Inhabits *Guinea:* common about the negro ſettlements: burrows like a rabbet: very fierce; if drove to neceſſity will fly at man or beaſt: very deſtructive to poultry: ſeems to be the *Kokeboe* of *Boſman**, which only differs in color, being red.

Muſtela barbara. M. pedibus fiſſis atra, collo ſubtus macula alba triloba. *Lin. ſyſt.* 67.

Muſtela maxima atra moſcum redolens. *Tayra*, groſſe Belette. *Barrere France Æquin* 155.

161. GUIANA.

W. with round ears, covered with down: an aſh colored ſpace between the eyes: a trilobated ſpot on the lower part of the neck: ſize of a martin: color black: hairs coarſe.

Inhabits *Braſil* and *Guiana:* when it rubs itſelf againſt trees, leaves behind an unctuous matter, that ſcents of muſk.

* *Hiſt. Guinea*, 239.

162. ICHNEUMON. ιχνευμων. *Ariſtot. hiſt. An. lib.* ix. *c.* 6. *Oppian Cyneg.* III. 407.
Ichneumon *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 24.
L'Ichneumon, que les *Egyptiens* nomment Rat * de Pharaon. *Belon obſ.* 95. *Portraits* 106. *Proſp. Alp.* I. 234. *Geſner quad.* 566. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 202. *Shaw's Travels*, 249, 376.
Muſtela Ægyptiaca *Klein quad.* 64.
Meles Ichneumon digitis mediis longioribus, lateralibus æqualibus, unguibus ſubuniformibus. *Haſſelquiſt itin.* 191.
Ichneumon: Mus *Pharaonis* vulgo. *Briſſon quad.* 181.
Viverra Ichneumon. V. cauda e baſi incraſſata ſenſim attenuata, pollicibus remotiuſculis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 63.

β. INDIAN. Quil, vel Quirpele *Garcia Arom.* 214. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 197.
Viverra Mungo. *Kæmpfer Amæn.* 574.
De Mongkos *Valentyn Amboin.* III.
Serpenticida ſive Moncus. *Rumph. herb. Amboin. App.* 69. *tab.* xxviii.
Indian Ichneumon *Edw.* 199.
Ichneumon ſeu vulpecula ceilonica *Seb. Muſ.* I. 66. *tab.* xli. *fig.* 1.
La Mangouſte *de Buffon*, xiii. 150. *tab.* xix.
Viverra indica. V. ex griſeo rufeſcens. *Briſſon quad.* 177. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 198.

W. with bright flame-colored eyes: ſmall rounded ears, almoſt naked: noſe long and ſlender: body thicker than that of others of this genus: tail very thick at the baſe, tapering to a point: legs ſhort: the hair is hard and coarſe: color various in different animals, from different countries; in ſome, alternately barred with dull yellowiſh brown and white; in others, pale brown and mouſe-colored; ſo that the animal appears mottled: throat and belly of a uniform brown: beneath the tail is an orifice not unlike that of a badger: differs in ſize: from twenty-four to forty-two inches in length, from the

* The *Ægyptians* never ſtyle it *Phar*, or Mouſe, but *Nems*, or Ferret, from its reſemblance to that animal. *Haſſelquiſt.* 196.

tip

tip of the noſe to the end of the tail: the ſpecimen in the *Aſhmolean Muſeum* was thirteen inches and a half long to the origin of the tail; the tail eleven: the *Ægyptian* variety is the largeſt.

Inhabits *Ægypt*, *Barbary*, *India*, and its *iſlands*: a moſt uſefull animal; being an inveterate enemy to the ſerpents and other noxious reptiles which infeſt the torrid zone: attacks without dread that moſt fatal of ſerpents the *Naja*, or *Cobra di Capello*; and ſhould it receive a wound in the combat, inſtantly retires; and is ſaid to obtain * an antedote from a certain herb, after which it returns to the attack, and ſeldom fails of victory: is a great deſtroyer of the eggs of crocodiles, which it digs out of the ſand; and even kills multitudes of the young of thoſe terrible reptiles: it was not therefore without reaſon, that the antient *Ægyptians* ranked the

* A fact, as yet, not well eſtabliſhed: Botaniſts are not yet agreed about the ſpecies of this ſanative plant, whoſe uſe, it is pretended, this weeſel pointed out to mankind: thoſe who have ſeen the combats between the *Ichneumon* and *Naia*, never could diſcover it: *Kæmpfer*, a writer of the firſt authority, who viſited *India*, and who had a tame Ichneumon, and been witneſs to its battles with the ſerpent, ſays no more than that it retired and eat the roots of any herb it met with. It is from the *Indians* he received the account of the root, whoſe veracity he ſpeaks moſt contemptuouſly of. *Amæn. Exot.* 576. *Rumphius* never ſaw the plant growing; but deſcribes it from a ſpecimen ſent him from *Java*; for he ſays the *Indians* would perſuade him, that it had no leaves. Vide *Herb. Amboin. App.* 71. All that ſeems certain, is, that the *Indians* have a plant, of whoſe *alexipharmic* virtues they have a high opinion, and are ſaid to uſe it with ſucceſs againſt the dreadfull *macaſſar* poiſon, and the bite of ſerpents. *Kæmpfer* ſays he had good ſucceſs with one ſpecies, in putrid fevers, and found it infallible for the bite of a mad dog. As there is no doubt but a moſt uſefull plant of this nature does exiſt in the *Indies*, it is to be hoped that ſtrict enquiry will be made after it. In order to direct their ſearches, they are referred to

Garçia ab Horto's Hiſt. Aromatum in Clus. Exot. 214.
Kæmpfer Amæn. Exot. 573. *Rumph. Herb. Amboin. App.* 29.
Amæn. Acad. II. 89. *Flora Zeylanica*, 46, 190, 239.

Ichneumon among their Deities: is at preſent domeſticated and kept in houſes in *India* and in *Ægypt*; for it is more uſefull than a cat, in deſtroying rats and mice: grows very tame: is very active; ſprings with great agility on its prey; will glide along the ground like a ſerpent, and ſeem as if without feet: ſits up like a ſquirrel, and eats with its fore feet: catches any thing that is flung to it: is a great enemy to poultry: will feign itſelf dead, till they come within reach: loves fiſh: draws its prey, after ſucking the blood, to its hole: its excrements very fætid: when it ſleeps, brings its head and tail under its belly, appearing like a round ball, with two legs ſticking out. *Rumphius* obſerves how ſkilfully it ſeizes the ſerpents by the throat, ſo as to avoid receiving any injury: and *Lucan* beautifully deſcribes the ſame addreſs of this animal, in conquering the *Ægyptian* Aſp.

Aſpidas ut Pharias *cauda ſolertior hoſtis*
Ludit, et iratas incerta provocat umbra:
Obliquanſque caput vanas ſerpentis in auras
Effuſæ toto comprendit guttura morſu
Letiferam citra ſaniem: tunc irrita peſtis
Exprimitur, fauceſque fluunt pereunte veneno.

Lib. iv. 724.

163. FOUR-TOED. Le Surikate *de Buffon*, xiii. 72. *tab.* viii.

W. with the upper jaw much longer than the lower, and very moveable and pliant: ears rounded: hair pretty long, hard, and upright; varied with black and

and white; the points black: only four toes on each foot, an exception in this genus: tail taper: length, from nose to tail, about one foot; tail six inches.

Inhabits the *Cape* of *Good Hope* *, and the island of *Java* **: is an active, lively animal: sits upright, and drops its fore-legs on its breast: is carnivorous, and preys on the lesser creatures: very playfull: drinks its own urine: when discontented, makes a noise like the barking of a whelp; when pleased, like a rattle swiftly shook. Described only by *M. de Buffon*, who seems to have been deceived about its native place.

Coati *Marcgrave Brasil.* 228. *De Laet.* 486. *Raii syn. quad.* 180. *Klein quad.* 72.
Vulpes minor, rostro superiore longiusculo, cauda annulatim ex nigro et rufo variegatâ. Quachy. *Barrere France Æquin.* 167.
Viverra nasua. V. rufa, cauda albo annulato. *Lin. syst.* 64.
Ursus naso producto et mobili, cauda annulatim variegata. *Brisson quad.* 190.
Le Coati brun. *de Buffon*, viii. 358. *tab.* xlviii.
Badger of *Guiana*. *Bancroft*, 141.

164. BRASILIAN.

W. with the upper jaw lengthened into a pliant, moveable *proboscis*, much longer than the lower jaw: ears rounded: eyes small: nose dusky: hair on the body smooth, soft and glossy, of a bright bay color: tail annulated with dusky and bay: breast whitish: length, from nose to tail, eighteen inches; tail, thirteen.

* *Pallas Miscell. Zool.* 59, 60.

** *Rumph. Herb. Amboin. App.* 71, speaking of the *Ichneumon*, or *Muncos*, says, *ac distinguendus est a Suracatje seu* javanorum *Tupe, quod est Mustela.*

β. Dusky. Nose and ears formed like the preceding: above and beneath the eye two spots of white: hair on the back and sides dusky at the roots, black in the middle, and tipt with yellow: chin, throat, sides of the cheeks, and belly, yellowish: feet black: tail annulated with black and white: sometimes the tail is of an uniform dusky color *. *Le Coati noiraire* of *M. de Buffon*, *tab.* xlvii. the *Coati-mondi* of *Marcgrave*.

Inhabits *Brasil* and *Guiana*: feeds on fruits, eggs, and poultry: runs up trees very nimbly: eats like a dog, holding its food between its fore-legs: is easily made tame: is very good-natured: makes a sort of whistling noise: seems much inclined to sleep in the day. *Marcgrave* observes, that they are very subject to gnaw their own tails.

265. Stifling. Yzquiepatl. *Hernandez Mex.* 332. *Raii syn. quad.* 181. *Klein quad.* 72. Meles surinamensis. *Brisson quad.* 185. Ichneumon de Yzquiepatl. *Seb. Muf.* I. *tab.* xlii. Le Coase *de Buffon?* xiii. 288. *tab.* xxxviii.

W. with a short slender nose: short ears and legs: black body, full of hair: tail long, of a black and white color: length, from nose to tail, about eighteen inches.

Inhabits *Mexico*, and perhaps other parts of *America*. This, and the four following species, re-

* Described as a distinct species, by *Linnæus*, under the title of *viverra Narica*. V. *subfusca, cauda unicolore*, 64. and by *M. Brisson*, under that of *Ursus naso producto et mobili, cauda unicolore*, 190.

markable

markable for the peſtiferous, ſuffocating, and moſt fœtid vapour, they emit from behind, when attacked, purſued, or frightened: it is their only means of defence: ſome turn * their tail to their enemy, and keep them at a diſtance by a frequent *crepitus*; and others ejaculate their urine, tainted with the horrid effluvia, to the diſtance of eighteen feet: the purſuers are ſtopped with the terrible ſtench: ſhould any of this liquid fall into the eyes, it almoſt occaſions blindneſs; if on the cloaths, the ſmell will remain for ſeveral days, in ſpite of all waſhing; they muſt even be buried in freſh ſoil, in order to be ſweetened. Dogs that are not true bred, run back as ſoon as they perceive the ſmell; thoſe that have been uſed to it, will kill the animal; but are often obliged to relieve themſelves by thruſting their noſes into the ground. There is no bearing the company of a dog that has killed one, for ſeveral days.

Profeſſor *Kalm* was one night in great danger of being ſuffocated by one that was purſued into a houſe where he ſlept; and it affected the cattle ſo, that they bellowed through pain. Another, which was killed by a maid ſervant in a cellar, ſo affected her with its ſtench, that ſhe lay ill for ſeveral days: all the proviſions that were in the place were ſo tainted, that the owner was obliged to throw them away.

Notwithſtanding this, the fleſh is reckoned good meat, and not unlike that of a pig: but it muſt be

* *Wood's voy.* in *Dampier*, iv. 96. the reſt of the account is taken from *Cateſby* and *Kalm*.

ſkinned as ſoon as killed, and the bladder taken carefully out. The *Virginian* ſpecies is capable of being tamed, and will follow its maſter like a dog: it never emits its vapour, except terrified.

It breeds in hollow trees, or holes under ground, or in clefts of rocks: climbs trees with great agility: kills poultry; eats eggs, and deſtroys young birds.

266. STRIATED. Pole-cat, or Skunk, *Lawſon Carolina.*
Pole-cat *Cateſby Carolina*, II.
Muſtela Americana fætida *Klein quad.* 64.
Muſtela nigra tæniis in dorſo albis. *Briſſon quad.* 181.
Viverra putorius. V. fuſca lineis quatuor dorſalibus parallelis albis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 64.
Le Conepate *de Buffon*, xiii. 288. *tab.* xl.

W. with rounded ears: head, neck, belly, legs, and tail, black: the back and ſides marked with five parallel white lines; one on the top of the back; the others on each ſide: the ſecond extends ſome way up the tail, which is long, and buſhy towards the end: ſize of a *European* Pole-cat; the back more arched: varies in the diſpoſition of the ſtripes.

Inhabits *N. America:* when attacked, briſtles up its hair, and flings its body into a round form: its vapour horrid. *Du Pratz* ſays, that the male of the *Pole cat*, or *Skunk*, is of a ſhining black: perhaps the *Coaſe* of *M. de Buffon* is the male; for his deſcription does not agree with the *Yzquiepatl*, which he makes ſynonymous.

Chinche

Chinche *Feuillee obſ. Peru*, 1714, *p.* 272.
Skunk, Fiſkatta, *Kalm's voy. Forſter's Tr.* I. 273. *tab.* ii. *Joſſelyn's voy.* 85.
Enfant du Diable, Bete puante, *Charlevoix Nouv. France*, v. 196.
Le Chinche *de Buffon*, xiii. 294. *tab.* xxxix.
267. SKUNK.

W. with ſhort rounded ears: black cheeks: a white ſtripe from the noſe, between the ears, to the back: upper part of the neck, and the whole back, white; divided at the bottom by a black line, commencing at the tail and paſſing a little way up the back: belly and legs black: tail very full of long coarſe hair; generally black, ſometimes tipt with white: that figured by *M. de Buffon* entirely white: nails on all the feet, very long, like thoſe on the fore-feet of a badger: rather leſs than the former.

Inhabits *Peru*, and *N. America*, as far as *Canada*: of the ſame manners and ſtench with the others.

Annàs of the Indians, *Zorrinas* of the Spaniards, *Garcilaſſo de la Vega*, 331.
Mariputa, Mafutiliqui, *Gumilla Orenoque*, III. 240.
268. ZORILLA.

W. with the back and ſides marked with ſhort ſtripes of black and white; the laſt tinged with yellow: tail long and buſhy; part white, part black: legs and belly black: leſs than the preceding*.

* The Weeſel, called by the *Ruſſians Perewiaſka*, and the *Poles*, *Przewiaſka*, or the Girdled Weeſel, ſeems allied to theſe. It is, ſays *Rzaczinſki*, leſs than a Pole-cat, of a whitiſh color, rayed tranſverſly with yellowiſh red: it burrows and lives in the woods: its ſkin is a beautifull fur. *Auct. hiſt. Polon.* 328.

Inhabits

Inhabits *Peru*, and other parts of *S. America*: its peſtilential vapour overcomes even the Panther of *America*, and ſtupifies that formidable enemy.

269. FIZZLER. Stink-bingſem. *Kolben Cape*, II. 133.
Blereau puant *Voy. de la Caille*, 182.

W. with a ſhort-pointed noſe: no external ears, only two oblong auditory orifices: middle of the back of a whitiſh grey: from the eyes to the middle of the tail, on each ſide, is a ſtripe of white: the belly, legs, and tip of the tail, black: the claws of the fore feet an inch long; thoſe of the hind feet ſhort: length, from noſe to tail, two feet; the tail eight inches.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*: as fœtid as the reſt.

270. CIVET. La civette qu'on nommoit anciennement Hyæna. *Belon. obſ.* 94.
Zibettus *Caii opuſc.* 43.
Felis Zibethus *Geſner quad.* 837.
Animal Zibethicum, mas et fæm. *Hernandez Mex.* 580, 581.
Civet Cat *Raii ſyn. quad.* 178.
Coati civetta vulgo, *Klein quad.* 73.
Meles faſciis et maculis albis nigris et rufeſcentibus variegata. *Briſſon quad.* 186.
Viverra Zibetha. V. cauda annulata, dorſo cinereo nigroque undatim ſtriato, *Lin. ſyſt.* 65.
La Civette *de Buffon*, ix. 299. *tab.* xxxiv.

W. with ſhort rounded ears: ſky-blue eyes: ſharp noſe; the tip black: ſides of the face, chin, breaſt, legs and feet, black: the reſt of the face, and part of the ſides of the neck, white, tinged with yellow: from each ear three black ſtripes, ending at the throat and ſhoulders: the back and ſides cinereous, tinged

tinged with yellow, marked with large duſky ſpots diſpoſed in rows: the hair coarſe; that on the top of the body longeſt, ſtanding up like a mane: the tail ſometimes wholly black; ſometimes ſpotted near the baſe: length, from noſe to tail, about two feet three inches; the tail fourteen inches: the body pretty thick.

Inhabits *India* *, the *Philippine* iſles **, *Guinea* †, *Æthiopia* ‡, and *Madagaſcar* §: the famous drug *muſk*, or civet, is produced from an overture between the privities and the anus, in both ſexes, ſecreted from certain glands. The perſons who keep them procure the muſk by ſcraping the inſide of this bag twice a week with an iron *ſpatula*, and get about a dram each time; but it is ſeldom ſold pure, being generally mixed with ſuet or oil, to make it more weighty: the males yield the moſt; eſpecially when they are previouſly irritated: they are fed, when young, with pap made of millet, with a little fleſh or fiſh; when old, with raw fleſh: in a wild ſtate prey on fowl.

β. ZIBET. Animal Zibethecum Americanum. *Hernandez Mex.* 538. Felis Zibethus. *Geſner quad.* 836. Le Zibet, *de Buffon*, 299. *tab.* xxxi.

W. with ſhort rounded ears: ſharp long noſe: pale cinereous face: head, and lower part of the neck,

* *Dellon's voy.* 82.
** *Argenſola*, III.
† *Boſman*, 238. *Barbot.* 114.
‡ *Rauwolff's Travels*, II. 482.
§ *Flacourt Madagaſcar*, 154. where it is called *Falanouc.*

mixed

mixed with dirty white, brown and black: ſides of the neck marked with ſtripes of black, beginning near the ears, and ending at the breaſt and ſhoulders: from the middle of the neck, along the ridge of the back, extends a black line, reaching ſomeway up the tail: on each ſide are two others: the ſides ſpotted with aſh-color and black: the tail barred with black and white; the black bars broader on the upper ſide than the lower.

A variety firſt diſtinguiſhed from the other by *M. de Buffon*; but figured long before by *Hernandez* and *Geſner*: unknown in *Mexico* *, till introduced there from the *Philippine* iſles. Theſe animals ſeem not to be known to the antients: it is probable the drug was brought without their knowing its origin; for it is certain the fine gentlemen at *Rome* uſed perfumes,

Paſtillos Rufillus *olet*.

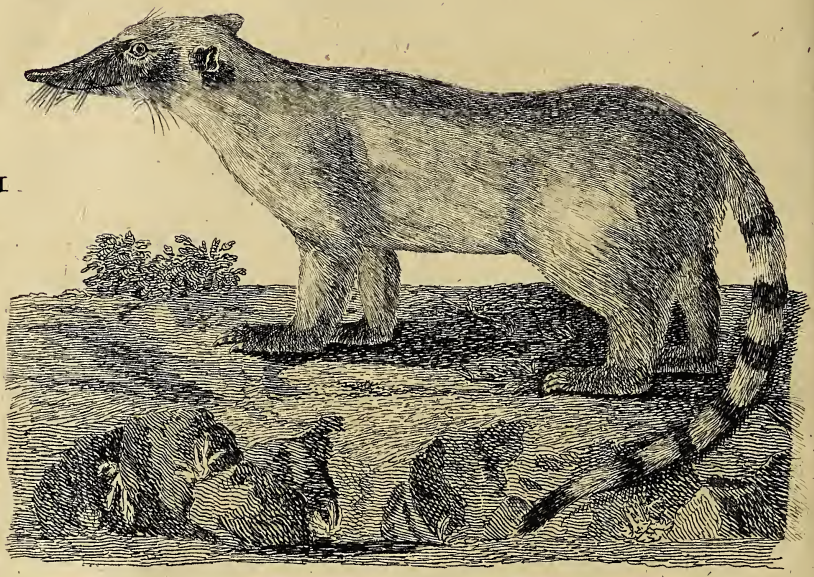
871. GENET. La Genette *Belon obſ.* 74.
Genetha *Geſner quad.* 549, 550.
Genetta vel Ginetta. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 201.
Coati, ginetta Hiſpanis. *Klein quad.* 73.
Muſtela cauda ex annulis alternatim albidis et nigris variegata. *Briſſon quad.* 186.
Viverra Genetta. V. cauda annulata, corpore fulvo-nigricante maculato *Lin. ſyſt.* 65.
La Genette *de Buffon*, ix. 343. *tab.* xxxvi.

W. with ears a little pointed: ſlender body: very long tail: color of the body a tawny red, ſpotted with black; and the ridge of the back marked with a black line: the tail annulated with black and tawny: feet black: ſometimes the ground color of

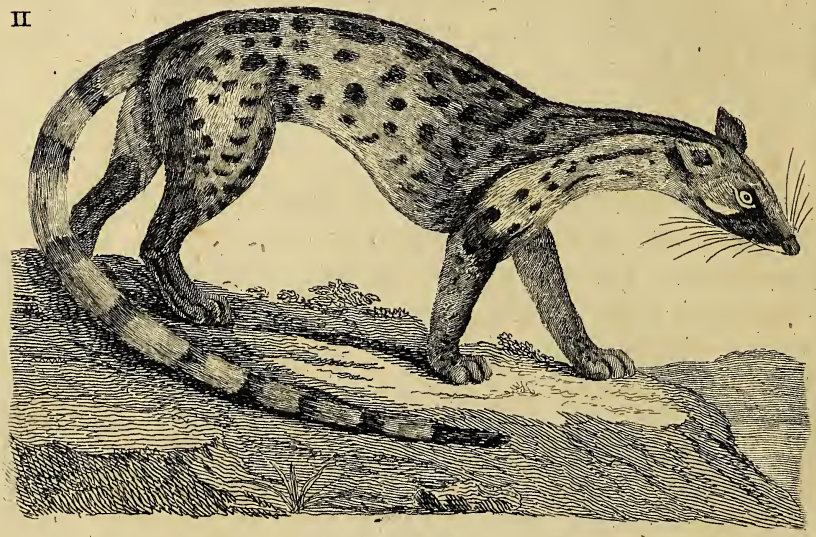
* *Fernanaez Nov. Hiſp.* II.

the

I



II



I BRASILIAN WEESEL Nº 164. II FOSSANE Nº 172.

the hair inclines to grey: about the ſize of a martin; but the fur is ſhorter.

Inhabits *Turkey*, *Syria*, and *Spain*; frequents the banks of rivers; ſmells faintly of muſk, and, like the civet, has an orifice beneath the tail: is kept tame in the houſes at *Conſtantinople*, and is as uſefull as a cat in catching mice.

La Foſſane *de Buffon*, xiii. 163. *tab.* xx. 272. FOSSANE.

W. with a ſlender body: rounded ears: black eyes: body and legs covered with cinereous hair, mixed with tawny: ſides of the face black: from the hind part of the head, towards the back and ſhoulders, extend four black lines: ſhoulders, ſides, and thighs, black: tail annulated with black.

Inhabits *Madagaſcar*, and *Guinea*, *Cochin-china*, and the *Philippine* iſles: is fierce, and hard to be tamed: in *Guinea* is called *Berbe*; by the *Europeans*, Wine-bibber, being very greedy of *Palm-wine* *: deſtroys poultry: is, when young, reckoned very good to eat **.

* *Boſman*, 239.
** *Flacourt's hiſt. Madagaſcar*, 512. where it is called *Foſſa*.

Six

XXIV. OTTER. Six cutting teeth, two canine in each jaw.
Five toes on each foot; each toe connected by a ſtrong web.

173. GREATER. Lutra *Agricola An. Subter.* 482. *Geſner quad.* 687. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 187.
Wydra *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 221.
Otter *Klein quad.* 91.
Muſtela Lutra. M. plantis palmatis nudis, cauda corpore dimidio breviore. *Lin. ſyſt.* 66. Utter, *Faun. ſuec.* No. 12.
Lutra caſtanei coloris *Briſſon quad.* 201.
Le Loutre, *Belon Aquat.* 26. *de Buffon*, vii. 134. *tab.* xi.
Otter, *Br. Zool.* I. 67. *Br. Zool. illuſtr. tab.* c.

O. with ſhort ears: eyes placed near the noſe: lips thick: whiſkers large: whole color of a deep brown, except two ſmall ſpots each ſide the noſe, and another beneath the chin: legs ſhort and thick, and looſely joined to the body; capable of being brought on a line with the body, and performing the part of fins; each toe connected to the other by a broad ſtrong web: length twenty-three inches; tail ſixteen.

Inhabits all parts of *Europe*, N. and N. E. of *Aſia*, even as far as *Kamtſchatka*; abounds in *North America*, particularly in *Canada*, where the moſt valuable furs of this kind are produced: dwells in the banks of rivers; burrows, forming the entrance of its hole beneath the water; works upwards towards the ſurface of the earth, and makes a ſmall orifice, or air hole, in the midſt of ſome buſh: ſwims and dives with great eaſe; very deſtructive to fiſh: if they fail, makes excurſions on land,

land, and preys on lambs and poultry: ſometimes breeds in ſinks and drains; brings four or five young at a time: hunts its prey againſt the ſtream; frequents not only freſh waters, but ſometimes preys in the ſea; but not remote from ſhore: is a fierce animal; its bite hard and dangerous: is capable of being tamed, to follow its maſter like a dog, and even to fiſh for him, and return with its prey.

The *Latax* of *Ariſtotle* *; poſſibly a large variety of otter**.

Noetza *Agricola An. Subter.* 485. *Geſner quad.* 768.
Latax; *Germ.* Nurtz. *nobis* Nurek *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 218.
Muſtela Lutreola. M. plantis palmatis, hirſutis ore albo. *Lin. ſyſt.* 66. *Fennis*, Tichurt; *Suecis*, Mænk. *Faun. ſuec.* No. 13.
Norka *Ritchkoff orenb. Topogr.* I. 295.

174. LESSER.

O. with roundiſh ears: white chin: top of the head hoary; in ſome tawny: body tawny and duſky; the ſhort hairs being yellowiſh; the long hairs black: the feet broad, webbed and covered with hair: tail duſky, and ends in a point: of the form of an otter, but thrice as ſmall.

* *Hiſt. An. lib.* viii. *c.* 5. vide *Br. Zool.* I. 69.

** Mr. *Banks*, on his return from *Newfoundland*, was ſo obliging as to communicate to me the following account of ſome animals ſeen by a gentleman who went on that voyage, which I take the liberty of inſerting here, as they bear ſome relation to the Otter in their way of life. He obſerved, ſitting on a rock, near the mouth of a river, five animals, ſhaped like *Italian* grehounds, bigger than a fox, of a ſhining black color, with long legs, and long taper tail. They often leaped into the water and brought up trouts, which they gave to their young which were ſitting with them. On his appearing, they all toke to the water, and ſwam a little way from ſhore, kept their heads out of the water, and looked at him. An old Furrier ſaid, that he remembered the ſkin of one ſold for five guineas; and that the *French* often ſee them in *Hare Bay*.

Inhabits

Inhabits *Poland*, and the *N.* of *Europe*; and is found on the banks of all the rivers in the country *N.* of the *Yaik*; lives on fiſh, frogs, and water inſects: its fur very valuable, next in beauty to that of the ſable; caught in *Baſhkiria* with dogs and traps: is moſt exceſſively fœtid.

The *Minx* of *N. America* is the ſame animal with this. The late worthy Mr. *Peter Collinſon* * favored me with the following account he received from *John Bartram*, of *Penſylvania*: 'The *Minx*, 'ſays he) frequents the water like the Otter, and 'very much reſembles it in ſhape and color, but is 'leſs; will abide longer under the water than the 'muſk quaſh, muſk rat, or little beaver: yet it 'will leave its watery haunts to come and rob our 'hen rooſts; bites off their heads and ſucks their 'blood: when vexed it has a ſtrong loathſome 'ſmell: ſo may be called the water *pole cat*: its 'length, from noſe to tail, twenty inches; the 'tail four: is of a fine ſhining dark brown color.'

From the conformity between the names this animal goes by, in *America* and *Sueden*, (*Minx* and *Mænk*) it ſeems as if ſome *Suediſh* coloniſt, who had ſeen it in his own country, firſt beſtowed the name it now goes by, a little changed from the original: the ſkins are often brought over to *England*.

* By letter dated *June* 14, 1764. *Lawſon* alſo gives ſome account of it, p. 122, *hiſt. Carolina*: He ſays it is a great enemy to the Tortoiſes, whoſe eggs it ſcrapes out of the ſand and devours: eats freſh water muſcles, whoſe ſhells are found in great abundance at the mouth of their holes, high up in the rivers, in whoſe banks they live: may be made domeſtic: is a great deſtroyer of rats and mice. *La Hontan*. I. 232. ſeems to mean the ſame animal, by his *Foutereaux*, an amphibious ſort of little Pole-cats.

Jiya,

Jiya, et Cariguibeiu *Marcgrave Braſil*, 234.
Lutra B. alilienſis *Raii ſyn. quad.* 189.
Loutre ou Cariguibeju *des Marchais*, III. 306.
Guachi, *Gumilla Orenoque*, III. 239.
Le Saracovienne *de Buffon*, xiii. 319.
Muſtela Lutris. M. plantis palmatis piloſis, cauda corpore quadruplo breviore. *Lin. ſyſt.* 66.
Lutra atri coloris, macula ſub gutture flava. *Briſſon quad.* 202.
Lutra marina, Kalan. *Nov. Com. Petrop.* II. 367. *tab.* xvi.
Sea otter, *hiſt. Kamtchatka*, 122. *Muller's voy.* 57, 58.

175. SEA.

O. with a black noſe: upper jaw longer and broader than the lower: long white whiſkers: irides hazel: ears ſmall, erect, conic: in each jaw four cutting teeth; the grinders broad, adapted for breaking and comminuting cruſtaceous animals, and ſhell fiſh: ſkin thick: hair thick and long, exceſſively black and gloſſy: beneath that a ſoft down: color ſometimes varies to ſilvery: legs thick and ſhort: toes covered with hair, and joined by a web: the hind feet exactly like thoſe of a ſeal, and have a membrane ſkirting the outſide of the exterior toe, like that of a gooſe: length, from noſe to tail, four feet two inches; tail thirteen inches, flat, fulleſt of hair in the middle; ſharp pointed. The biggeſt of theſe animals weigh ſeventy or eighty pounds.

Inhabits, in vaſt abundance, the coaſts of *Kamtſchatka*, and the parts of *America* diſcovered by the *Ruſſians* oppoſite to it: met with again in a moſt remote part of the continent of *America*, in the *Braſilian* * rivers, and that of *Orenoque*: are moſt harmleſs animals; moſt affectionate to their young,

* Thoſe of *Braſil* have a yellow ſpot under the chin.

will pine to death at the loſs of them, and die on the very ſpot where they have been taken from them: before the young can ſwim, they carry them in their paws, lying in the water on their backs: run very ſwiftly; ſwim often on their back, their ſides, and even in a perpendicular poſture: are very ſportive; embrace each other, and even kiſs: inhabit the ſhallows, or ſuch which abound with ſea weeds: feed on lobſters, fiſh, *Sepiæ*, and ſhell fiſh: breed once a year, bring but one young at a time, ſuckle it a year, bring it on ſhore: are dull ſighted, but quick ſcented: hunted for their ſkins, which are of great value; ſold to the *Chineſe* for ſeventy or a hundred *Rubels* a-piece: each ſkin weighs 3 lb. and a half. The young are reckoned very delicate meat, ſcarce to be diſtinguiſhed from a ſucking lamb.

Div. II. Sect. III. DIGITATED QUADRUPEDS: without canine teeth; and with two cutting teeth in each jaw. Generally herbivorous, or frugivorous. XXV. CAVY.

Two cutting teeth in each jaw. 176. RESTLESS.
Generally four toes on the fore feet, three behind.
Short ears: no tail, or a very short one.

Cuniculus vel Porcellus indicus *Gesner quad.* 367.
Cavia Cobaya. *Marcgrave Brasil*, 224. *Piso Brasil*, 102.
Mus seu cuniculus *Americanus et Guineensis*, Porcelli pilis et voce, Cavia Cobaya. *Raii syn. quad.* 223.
Cavia Cobaya *Brasil*, quibusdam mus Pharaonis. Tatu pilosus, *Klein quad.* 49.
Mus porcellus. M. cauda nulla, palmis tetradactylis, plantis tridactylis *Lin. syst.* 79. *Amæn. Acad.* iv. 190. *tab.* ii.
Cuniculus ecaudatus, auritus albus, aut rufus, aut ex utroque variegatus *Brisson quad.* 102.
Le Cochon d'Inde. *de Buffon*, viii. 1. *tab.* i.

C. with the upper lip half divided: ears very large, broad, and rounded at the sides: hair erect, not unlike that of a young pig: color white, or white varied with orange, and black in irregular blotches: no tail: four toes on the fore feet; three on the hind.

Inhabits *Brasil:* no mention made by writers of its manners in a wild state: domesticated in *Europe:* a restless, grunting, little animal; perpetually running from corner to corner: feeds on bread, grains, and vegetables: breeds when two months old: brings from four to twelve at a time; and breeds every two months: would be innumerable, but numbers of the young are eaten by cats, others killed by the males: are very tender, multitudes of young and old perishing with cold: are called in

England Guinea-Pigs, being ſuppoſed to come from that country. Rats are ſaid to avoid their haunts.

177. ROCK. Aperea. *Braſilienſibus*, nobis veldratte, vel Boſchratte *Marcgrave Braſil*, 223. *Piſo Braſil*, 103. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 206. Cavia Aperea *Klein quad.* 50. Cuniculus ecaudatus auritus, ex cinereo rufus *Briſſon quad.* 103. L'Aperea *de Buffon*, xv. 160.

C. with divided upper lip: ſhort ears: four toes on the fore feet; three on the hind: no tail: color of the upper part of the body like that of the common hare: belly white: length one foot.

Inhabits *Braſil:* lives in the holes of rocks: is drove out, and taken by little dogs: is ſuperior in goodneſs to our rabbets: its paces like that of a hare.

178 SPOTTED. Paca *Marcgrave Braſil*, 224. *Piſo Braſil*, 101. *de Laet.* 484. Mus Braſilienſis magnus, porcelli pilis et voce, Paca dictus. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 226. Cavia Paca. *Klein quad.* 50. Cuniculus major, paluſtris, faſciis albis notatus. Paca *Marcgrave. Barrere France Æquin.* 152. Mus Paca. M. cauda abbreviata, pedibus pentadactylss, lateribus flaveſcenti-lineatis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 81. Cuniculus caudatus, auritus, pilis obſcure fulvis, rigidis, lineis ex albo flaveſcentibus ad latera diſtinctis. *Briſſon quad.* 99. Le Paca *de Buffon*, X. 269. *tab.* xliii.

C. with the upper jaw longer than the lower: noſtrils large: whiſkers long: ears ſhort and naked: neck thick: hairs ſhort, and hard: color of the upper part of the body dark brown; the lower part, or ſides, marked lengthways with lines of grey ſpots; the belly white; in ſome, perhaps young ones, the ſides and ſpots are of a pale yellow: five toes on each foot: only the meer rudiment of a tail: length

length about ten inches: is made like a pig, and in ſome parts is called the *Hog-Rabbet**.

Inhabits *Braſil*, and *Guiana*: lives in fenny places: burrows under ground: grows very fat: is eſteemed in *Braſil* a great delicacy: grunts like a pig: eats its meat on the ground, not ſitting up, as ſome others of this genus do: are diſcovered by little dogs, who point out the places they lie in: the maſter digs over them, and when he comes near tranſfixes them with a knife; otherwiſe they are apt to eſcape: will bite dreadfully. There is a variety quite white, found on the banks of river *St. Francis***.

Aguti vel Acuti. *Marcgrave Braſil*, 224. *Piſo Braſil*, 102.
Acuti ou Agoutis. *de Laet*. 484. *Rochefort Antilles*, I. 287.
Mus ſylveſtris americanus cuniculi magnitudine, pilis et voce Porcelli, Aguti. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 226.
Cavia Aguti *Klein quad.* 50.
Mus Aguti. M. cauda abbreviata, palmis tetradactylis, plantis tridactylis, abdomine flaveſcente. *Lin. ſyſt.* 80.
Cuniculus caudatus, auribus, pilis ex rufo et fuſco mixtis, rigidis veſtitus. *Briſſon quad.* 98.
L'Agouti *de Buffon*, viii. 375. *tab.* L.
Small Indian Coney, *Brown's Jamaica*, 484.
Long-noſed Rabbet, *Wafer's voy. in Dampier*, III. 401.
Cuniculus omnium vulgatiſſimus, Aguti vulgo *Barrere France Æquin.* 153 †.

179. LONG-NOSED.

C. with a long noſe: divided upper lip: ſhort rounded ears: black eyes: hair hard and ſhining; on the body mixed with red, brown and black; on the rump, of a bright orange color: belly yellow:

* *Wafer's voy. in Dampier*, III. 401.
** *De Laet*. 484.
† The animal deſcribed by *Seba* under the name of *Cuniculus Americanus*, I. 67. *tab.* xli. ſeems the ſame with this, notwithſtanding he ſays that the hind feet are tetradactylous.

legs almoſt naked, ſlender and black: four toes on the fore feet; three on the hind: tail ſhort, and naked: ſize of a Rabbet.

Inhabits *Braſil*, *Guiana*, &c. grunts like a pig: is very voracious: ſits on its hind legs, and holds its food with the fore feet when it eats: hides what it cannot conſume: hops like a hare: goes very faſt: when purſued, takes ſhelter in hollow trees: is capable of being tamed: when angry, ſets up the hair on its back, and ſtrikes the ground with its feet: is eat by the inhabitants of *South America*.

180. OLIVE. Cuniculus minor caudatus, olivaceus, Akouchy. *Barrere France Æquin.* 153. *Des Marchais*, III. 303. L'Akouchi, *de Buffon*, xv. 158.

A ſpecies of *Aguti*, leſs than the former, and of an olive color: which is the whole account left us by M. *Barrere*. *Des Marchais* ſays it is more delicate food than the other.

Inhabits *Guiana*.

181. JAVAN. Java hare *Cateſby Carolina App. tab.* xviii. Cavia javenſis. *Klein quad.* 50. Cuniculus caudatus auritus, ruſcens, fuſco admixto. *Briſſon quad.* 98. Mus leporinus *Lin. ſyſt.* 80.

C. with a ſlender ſmall head: prominent naked ears, rounded at the tops: color of the upper part of the body reddiſh: breaſt and belly white: legs long: hind parts large: four toes on the fore feet; three on the hind: tail ſhort: ſize of a hare.

Inhabits *Java* and *Sumatra*.

Cavia

Cavia capenſis, *Pallas Miſcel. Zool.* 30. *tab.* ii. *Spicil.* 16. *tab.* ii. Africaanſch baſterd-mormeldier. *Voſmaer Monogr.* 182. CAPE.

C. with a thick head, and full cheeks: ears oval, half hid in the fur: head of the color of a hare: along the top of the back duſky, mixed with grey: ſides and belly of a whitiſh grey: four toes on the fore feet, three behind *: tail ſcarce viſible: ſhape of the body thick and clumſy: length ten inches.

Inhabits the mountains near the *Cape of Good Hope*, where it is called *Kaapſche Daſs*, *Klip Daſs* **, or *Cape* Badger: burrows under ground: is eſteemed very good meat.

Le Rats muſquès, Piloris. *Rochefort Antilles*, I. 288. *Du Tertre hiſt. Antilles*, II. 302. *de Buffon*, x. 2. 183. MUSK.

C. of a black or tan color on the upper part of its body: white on the belly: tail very ſhort †: almoſt as big as a Rabbet.

Inhabits *Martinico* and the reſt of the *Antilles:* burrows like a rabbet: ſmells ſo ſtrong of muſk, that its retreat may be traced by the perfume: an obſcure ſpecies, never examined by a naturaliſt.

* Doctor *Pallas* ſays he has ſeen a variety with five toes behind.

** *Kolben Dutch edition*, as quoted by Dr. *Pallas*. *La Caille* mentions this ſpecies under the name of *Marmot*.

† *Nouv. voy. aux iſles de l'Amerique*, I. 438.

XXVI. HARE.

Two cutting teeth in each jaw.
Long ears: ſhort tail.
Five toes before, four behind.

184. COMMON.

Lepus, *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 55. *Geſner quad.* 605. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 204. Haſe, *Klein quad.* 51. Lepus timidus. L. cauda abbreviata auriculis apice nigris? *Lin. ſpſi.* 77. Haſe, *Faun. ſuec.* No. 25. Lepus caudatus ex cinereo rufus, *Briſſon quad.* 94. Le Lievre; *de Buffon*, vi. 246. *tab.* xxxviii. *Br. Zool.* I. 87.

H. with ears tipt with black: eyes very large and prominent: chin white: long white whiſkers: hair on the face, back and ſides, white at the bottom, black in the middle, and tipt with tawny red: throat and breaſt red: belly white: tail black above, white beneath: feet covered with hair even at the bottom: a large hare weighs eight pounds and a half: its length, from the noſe to the tail, two feet.

Inhabits all parts of *Europe*, moſt parts of *Aſia*, *Japan*, *Ceylon* *, *Ægypt* **, *Barbary* †, and *North America:* a watchfull, timid animal: always lean: ſwifter in running up hill than on even ground: when ſtarted, immediately endeavours to run up hill: eſcapes the hounds by various artfull doubles: lies the whole day on its ſeat: feeds by night: returns to its form by the ſame road that it had taken in leaving it: does not pair: the rutting ſeaſon is in *February* or *March*, when the male purſues the

* *Kæmpfer Japan*, I. 126. *Knox Ceylon*, 20.
** *Proſp. Alp.* I. 232.
† *Shaw's Travels*, 249.

female,

female by the ſagacity of its noſe: breeds often in the year; brings three or four at a time: are very ſubject to fleas: the *Dalecarlians* make a cloth of the fur, which preſerves the wearer from their attacks: the fur is of great uſe in the hat manufacture: many thouſands of the ſkins are for that uſe annually imported here from *Ruſſia*: feeds on vegetables: fond of the bark of young trees: great lover of birch, parſly and pinks: was a forbidden food among the *Britons*: the *Romans*, on the contrary, held it in great eſteem.

Inter quadrupedes gloria prima lepus

was the opinion of *Martial*; and *Horace*, who was likewiſe a *Bon vivant*, ſays, that every man of taſte muſt prefer the wing

Fœcundi leporis ſapiens ſectabitur armos.

The hare of *North America* differs little in form or color, from that of *Europe*; but is leſs by a third: the legs are ſhorter in proportion; and the fur has a tinge of cinereous: when purſued, takes refuge in a hollow tree: frequents marſhes and meadows: very deſtructive to the turnip and cabbage fields.

Lepus hieme albus. *Forſter hiſt. nat.* VOLGÆ. *Ph. Tranſ.* LVII. 343. Alpine hare, *Br. Zool. illuſtr.* 40. *tab.* xlvii. 184.

H. with ſoft hair, in ſummer grey, with a ſlight mixture of black and tawny: with ſhorter ears, and more ſlender legs, than the common hare: the feet of

of thoſe of *Siberia* moſt cloſely and warmly furred. In winter, the whole animal changes to a ſnowy whiteneſs, except the tips and edges of the ears, which remain black: leſs than the common ſpecies.

Inhabits the higheſt *Scotiſh Alps*, *Norway*, *Lapland*, *Ruſſia*, *Siberia* *, and the Banks of the *Wolga*. In *Scotland*, keeps on the top of the higheſt hills; never deſcends into the vales; never mixes with the common hare, which is common in its neighborhood: does not run faſt: apt to take ſhelter in clifts of rocks: is eaſily tamed: full of frolick: fond of honey and carraway comfits: eats its own dung before a ſtorm: changes its color in *September:* reſumes its grey coat in *April:* in the extreme cold of *Greenland* is always ** white. Both kinds of hares are common in *Siberia*, on the Banks of the *Wolga*, and in the *Orenburg* government. The one never changes color: the other, native of the ſame place, conſtantly aſſumes the whiteneſs of the ſnow during winter. They alſo collect together, and are ſeen in troops of five or ſix hundred, migrating ſouth in ſpring, and returning in autumn †. Mr. *Muller* ſays he once ſaw two black hares, in *Siberia*, of a wonderfull fine gloſs, and of as full a black as jet.

The animal called the Hare by our voyagers to *Patagonia* ‡, is at preſent of a doubtfull *genus*; perhaps belonging to the laſt, a ſort of *Aguti*, being

* Vide *Pontop. Norway*, II. 9. *Scheffer Lapland*, 137. *Strahlenberg Ruſſia*, 370. *Ritchkoff Orenberg Topog.* I. 287. The *Ruſſians* diſtinguiſh the two ſpecies: they call the common hare *Ruſſak*; this kind, *Zayets*.

** *Egede. Greenl.* 62. *Crantz Greenl.* I. 70.

† *Bell's Travels*, I. 238.

‡ *Narborough's voy.* 33.

ſaid

ſaid to have only a naked ſtump, an inch in length, inſtead of a tail: ſome weigh twenty pounds *: they burrow under ground, and run into their holes when chaced.

Cuniculus, *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 55. *Geſner quad.* 362. *Agricola An. Subt.* 482.
Rabbet, or Coney, *Raii ſyn. quad.* 205.
Lepuſculus, cuniculus terram fodiens, Kaninchen, *Klein quad.* 52.
Lepus cuniculus. L. cauda abbreviata, auriculis nudis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 77. Kanin, *Faun. ſuec.* No. 26. *Br. Zool.* I. 90.
Lepus caudatus, obſcuré cinereus *Briſſon quad.* 95.
Le Lapin, *de Buffon*, vi. 303. *tab.* L. LI.

186. RABBET.

H. with ears almoſt naked: color of the fur, in a wild ſtate, brown: tail black above, white beneath: in a tame ſtate, vary to black, pied, and quite white: the eyes of the laſt of a fine red.

Inhabits, in a wild ſtate, the temperate and hot parts of *Europe*, and the hotteſt parts of *Aſia* and *Africa*: not originally *Britiſh*; but ſucceeds here admirably: will not live in *Sueden*, or the northern countries, except in houſes. *Strabo* † tells us, that they were firſt imported into *Italy* from *Spain*: not natives of *America*; but encreaſe greatly in *S. America* ‡.

Moſt prolific animals: breed ſeven times in a year: produce eight young at a time: ſuppoſing that to happen regularly, one pair may bring in four years 1,274,840: in warrens, keep in their holes in the middle of the day; come out morning and night: the males apt to deſtroy the young: the

* *Wood's voy. in Dampier*, IV. 85. *Voy. of the Dolphin*, 33.

† *Lib.* iii.

‡ About *Hudſon's Bay* are great plenty of what our Coloniſts call Rabbets: they are grey in ſummer, white in winter: ſo probably are the ſame with the preceding. The common Hare is alſo found there, but is very ſcarce; it alſo changes to white in winter. *Manuſcript hiſt. of Hudſon's bay.*

ſkins

skins a great article of commerce; numbers exported to *China*: the fur of great use in the hat manufacture.

β. ANGORA RABBET. With hair long, waved, and of a silky fineness, like that of the goat of *Angora*, *p.* 15. and the *Cat*, *p.* 184.

γ. RUSSIAN RABBET. With a double skin over the back, into which it can withdraw its head: another under the throat, in which it can place its fore feet: has small holes in the loose skin on the back, to admit light to the eyes: color of the body cinereous; head and ears brown.

Described from a drawing and manuscript account, by Mr. *G. Edwards*, preserved in the *Museum*.

187. BRASILIAN. Tapeti, *Maregrave Brasil*, 223. *Lin. syst* 78.
Piso Brasil, 102.
Cuniculus *Brasilienſis* Tapeti dictus. *Raii syn. quad.* 205.
Lepus *Brasilienſis*. L. cauda nulla.
Lepus ecaudus *Briſſon quad.* 97.
Le Tapeti *de Buffon*, XV. 162.
Collar'd Rabbet, *Wafer's voy. in Dampier*, III. 401.

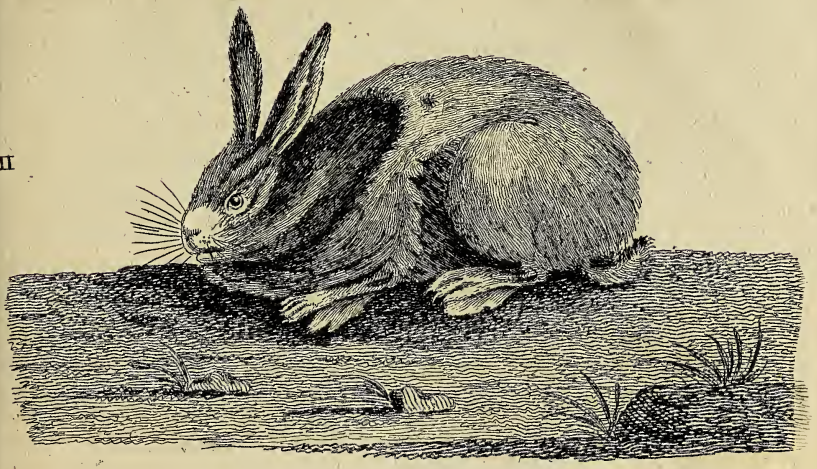
H. with very large ears: a white ring round the neck: face of a reddish color: chin white: black eyes: color of the body like the common hare, only darker: belly whitish: no tail: some want the white ring round the neck.

Inhabit *Brasil*: live in woods: do not burrow: are very prolific: very good meat: found also in *Mexico**, where they are called *Citli*.

* *Fernandes An. Nov. Hisp.* 2.

Cuniculus

II



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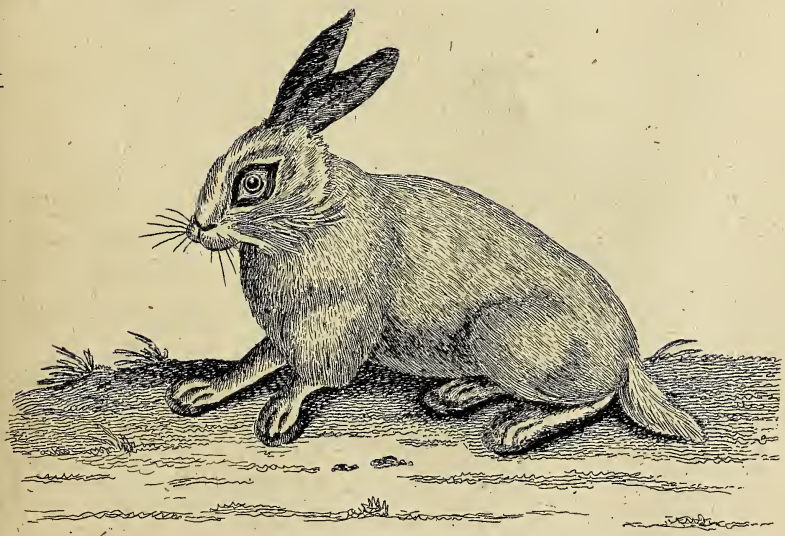


I SIBERIAN HARE *P. 250*. II. RUSSIAN RABBET *P. 252*.

Cuniculus insigniter caudatus, coloris Leporini. *Nov. Com. Petrop.* V. 357. *tab.* xi. Lepus cauda in supina parte nigra in prona alba. *Brisson quad.* 97. Le Tolai *de Buffon*, XV. 138. 188. BAIKAL.

H. with a long tail *: fur of the color of the common hare; red about the neck and feet: tail black above, white beneath: larger than a rabbet.

Inhabits the country beyond lake *Baikal:* agrees with the common rabbet in nature and color of the flesh. Called by the *Mongols*, *Tolai.* The fur is bad, and of no use in commerce.

Lepus Capensis. L. cauda longitudinis capitis, pedibus rubris. *Lin. syst.* 78. 189. CAPE.

H. with a tail the length of the head: red feet.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope:* burrows. This is the whole account *Linnæus* gives of the species.

Allied to this seems the *Viscachos*, or *Viscachas*, mentioned by *Acosta* † and *Feuillée* ‡, in their accounts of *Peru:* they compare them to Hares or Rabbets. The last says they inhabit the colder parts of the country: their hair is very soft, and of a mouse-color: the tail pretty long, and turns up:

* The length of the tail is somewhat greater than that of a Rabbet.

† In *Purchas's Pilgrims*, III. 966.

‡ *Obs. Peru*, 1725, 32.

the

the ears and whiſkers like thoſe of the common rabbet. In the time of the *Incas*, the hair was ſpun and wove into cloth, which was ſo fine as to be uſed only by the nobility *.

* *Garcilaſſo de la Vega*, 331.

Two

XXVII. BEAVER.

Two cutting teeth in each jaw.
Five toes on each foot.
Tail compreſſed, and covered with ſcales.

190. CASTOR.

Καστωρ *Ariſt. hiſt. An. lib.* viii. *c.* 5. *Oppian. Halieut*, I. 398.
Fiber *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 30. *Agricola An. Subt.* 482 *Belon Aquat.* 25.
Caſtor *Geſner quad.* 309. *Rondel*, 236. *Schoneveld, Icth.* 34.
Beaver, *Raii ſyn. quad.* 209.
Bobr *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 215.
Biber *Klein quad.* 91. *Kramer Auſtr.* 315.
Caſtor caſtanei coloris, cauda horizontaliter plana. *Briſſon quad.* 90.
Caſtor Fiber. C. cauda ovata plana. *Lin. ſyſt.* 78. Bafwer, Biur, *Faun. ſuec.* No. 27.
Le Caſtor, ou Le Bievre, *de Buffon*, viii. 282. *tab.* xxxvi.
Beaver *Br. Zool.* I. 70. *tab.* ii.

B. with ſtrong cutting teeth: ſhort ears, hid in the fur: blunt noſe: hair of a deep cheſnut brown: tail broad, almoſt oval, compreſſed horizontally, covered with ſcales: the fore feet ſmall; the hind large: length, from noſe to tail, about three feet: tail, eleven inches long, three broad.

Inhabits *Europe*, from *Lapland* to *Languedoc* *: in great plenty in the *North*: a few are yet found in the *Rhone* †, the *Gardon*, the *Danube*, the *Rhine*, and the *Viſtula*: met with in abundance in the *Ruſſian Aſiatic* dominions; but no where in equal multitudes, than in *North America*.

The moſt induſtrious of animals: nothing equals the art with which they conſtruct their dwellings. They chuſe a level piece of ground with a ſmall rivulet running through it. This they form into a pond, by making a dam acroſs; firſt, by driving into the ground ſtakes five or ſix feet long, placed

* *De Buffon*, viii. 286. † *Ibid.*

in

rows, wattling each row with pliant twigs, and filling the interſtices with clay, ramming it down cloſe. The ſide next the water is ſloped; the other perpendicular. The bottom is from ten to twelve feet thick; but the thickneſs gradually diminiſhes to the top, which is about two or three. The length of theſe dams is ſometimes not leſs than a hundred feet.

Their houſes are made in the water collected by means of the dam, and are placed near the edge of the ſhore. They are built on piles; are either round or oval; but the tops are vaulted; ſo that their inſide reſembles an oven, the top a dome. The walls are two feet thick; made of earth, ſtones and ſticks, moſt artificially layed together; and the walls within as neatly plaiſtered as if with a trowel. In each houſe are two openings; one into the water, the other towards the land. The height of theſe houſes above the water is eight feet. They often make two or three ſtories in each dwelling, for the convenience of change, in caſe of floods. Each houſe contains from two to thirty beavers; and the number of houſes in each pond is from ten to twenty-five. Each beaver forms its bed of moſs; and each family forms its magazine of winter proviſion, which conſiſts of bark and boughs of trees. This they lodge under water, and fetch it into their apartments as their wants require. *Lawſon* ſays they are fondeſt of the *ſaſſafras*, aſh, and ſweet-gum. Their ſummer food is leaves, fruits, and ſometimes crabs and craw-fiſh; but they are not fond of fiſh.

To effect theſe works, a community of two or three hundred aſſembles; each bears his ſhare in the labor:

labor: ſome fall by gnawing with their teeth trees of great ſize, to form beams or piles; others roll the pieces along to the water; others dive, and with their feet ſcrape holes, in order to place them in; while others exert their efforts to rear them in their proper places: another party is employed in collecting twigs, to wattle the piles with; a third, in collecting earth, ſtones and clay; a fourth is buſied in beating and tempering the mortar; others, in carrying it on their broad tails to proper places, and with the ſame inſtrument ram it between the piles, or plaiſter the inſide of their houſes. A certain number of ſmart ſtrokes with their tail is a ſignal given by the overſeer, for repairing to ſuch or ſuch places, either for mending any defects, or at the approach of an enemy; and the whole ſociety attend to it with the utmoſt aſſiduity. Their time of building is early in the ſummer; for in winter they never ſtir but to their magazines of proviſions, and during that ſeaſon are very fat. They breed once a year, and bring forth, the latter end of the winter, two or three young at a birth.

Beſides theſe aſſociated beavers, is another ſort, which are called *Terriers*; which either want induſtry or ſagacity to form houſes like the others. They burrow in the banks of rivers, making their holes beneath the freezing depth of the water, and work up for a great number of feet. Theſe alſo form their winter ſtock of proviſion.

Beavers vary in their colors: the fineſt are black; but the general color is a cheſnut brown; more or leſs dark: ſome have been found, but very rarely,

white. The ſkins are a prodigious article of trade; being the foundation of the hat manufactory. In 1763 were ſold, in a ſingle ſale of the *Hudſon's Bay* Company, 54,670 ſkins. They are diſtinguiſhed by different names. *Coat Beaver* is what has been worn as coverlets by the *Indians*. *Parchment Beaver*, becauſe the lower ſide reſembles it. *Stage Beaver* is the worſt, and is that which the *Indians* kill out of ſeaſon, on their ſtages or journies. The valuable drug *Caſtoreum* * is taken from the inguinal glands of theſe animals. The antients had a notion it was lodged in the teſticles, and that the animal, when hard preſſed, would bite them off, and leave them to its purſuers, as if conſcious of what they wanted to deſtroy him for.

Imitatus Caſtora, *qui ſe*
Eunuchum ipſe facit, cupiens evadere damno
Teſticulorum. JUVENAL, xii. 34.

* The *Ruſſian Caſtoreum* is ſo much better than the *American*, that we give two guineas a pound for that, and only 8s. 6d. for the laſt, the firſt being leſs waxy and pulveriſes readier. Notwithſtanding we take this drug from *Ruſſia*, we export there vaſt numbers of Beaver ſkins. The fleſh is reckoned good eating, being preſerved, after the bones are taken out, by drying it in the ſmoke. *M. S. hiſt. Hudſon's Bay.*

Muſſaſcus *Smith's Virginia*, 27.
Muſquaſh, *Joſſelyn's voy. New England*, 86.
Muſk rat. *Lawſon Carolina*, 120.
Caſtor Zibethicus. C. cauda longa compreſſo-lanceolata, pedibus fiſſis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 79.
Caſtor cauda verticaliter plana, digitis omnibus a ſe-invicem ſeparatis. *Briſſon quad.* 93.
L'Ondatra, *de Buffon*, x. i. *tab.* i.
Rat Muſquè, *Charlevoix Nouv. France*, V. 157. *Leſcarbot N. Fr.* 350.

191. Musk.

B. with a thick blunt noſe: ears ſhort, and almoſt hid in the fur: eyes large: toes on each foot ſeparated; thoſe behind fringed on each ſide with ſtrong hairs, cloſely ſet together: tail compreſſed ſideways, and very thin at the edges, covered with ſmall ſcales, intermixed with a few hairs: color of the head and body a reddiſh brown: breaſt and belly, aſh-color, tinged with red: the fur very fine: length, from noſe to tail, one foot; of the tail, nine inches: in the form of its body, exactly reſembles a beaver.

Inhabits *N. America:* breeds 3 or 4 times in a year*, and brings from 3 to 6 young at a time: during ſummer, the male and female conſort together: at approach of winter, unite in families, and retire into ſmall round ædifices, covered with a dome, formed of herbs and reeds cemented with clay: at the bottom are ſeveral pipes, thro' which they paſs in ſearch of food; for they do not form magazines like the beavers: during winter, their habitations are covered many feet deep with ſnow and ice; but they creep out and feed on the roots that lie beneath: they quit their old habitations annually, and build new ones: the fur is ſoft, and much eſteemed: the whole ani-

* *M. S. hiſt. Hudſon's ay.*

mal, during ſummer, has a moſt exquiſite muſky ſmell; which it loſes in winter: perhaps the ſcent is derived from the *Calamus Aromaticus*, a favorite food of this animal. *Leſcarbot* ſays they are very good to eat.

192. LONG-NOSED. Mus aquaticus *Cluſii exot.* 373. *Worm. Mus.* 334. Muſcovy or Muſk rat, *Raii ſyn. quad*, 217. *Nov. Com. Petrop.* iv. 373. Caſtor moſchatus. C. cauda longa compreſſo-lanceolata pedibus palmatis, *Lin. ſyſt.* 79. Dæſman, *Faun. ſuec. No.* 28. Caſtor cauda verticaliter plana, digitis omnibus membranis inter ſe connexis. *Briſſon quad.* 92.

B. with a long ſlender noſe, like that of a ſhrew mouſe: no external ears: very ſmall eyes: tail compreſſed ſideways: color of the head and back, duſky; the belly, whitiſh aſh-color: length, from noſe to tail, ſeven inches; tail eight.

Inhabits *Lapland*, *Ruſſia*, the banks of the rivers *Volga* and the *Yaick*: never wanders far from the ſides: is very ſlow in its pace: makes holes in the cliffs with the entrance far beneath the loweſt fall of the water; works upwards, but never to the ſurface, only high enough to lie beyond the higheſt flow of the river: feeds on fiſh: is devoured by the Pikes and *Siluri*, and gives thoſe fiſh ſo ſtrong a flavor of muſk, as to render them not eatable: has the ſame ſcent as the former, eſpecially about the tail; out of which is expreſſed a ſort of muſk very much reſembling the genuine kind *. The ſkins are put into cheſts among cloaths, to drive away moths †.

* *Schober's Memorabilia Ruſs. Aſiat. in Muller's Samlung Ruſs.* vii. 41, 42.

† *Ritchkoff Orenb. Topogr.* I. 286.

At

At *Orenburg*, the ſkins and tails ſell for fifteen or twenty *copecs* per hundred. They are ſo common near *Nizney Novogorod*, that the peaſants bring five hundred a-piece to market, where they are ſold for one rubel per hundred. The *German* name for theſe animals is *Bieſem-ratze*; the *Ruſſian*, *Wychozhol*.

XXVIII. PORCUPINE.

Two cutting teeth in each jaw.
Body covered with long, hard and ſharp quils.
Upper lip divided.

193 CRESTED. ὑσϱιξ. *Ariſtot. hiſt. An. lib.* i. *c.* 6. *Oppian Cyneg.* III. 391.
Hyſtrix, *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 35. *Geſner quad.* 563. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 206.
Acanthion criſtatus, *Klein quad.* 66.
Hyſtrix orientalis criſtata, *Seb. Muſ.* I. 79. *tab.* L.
Hyſtrix criſtata. H. palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis, capite criſtato, cauda abbreviata *Lin. ſyſt.* 76. *Haſſelquiſt. itin.* 290.
Hyſtrix capite criſtato. *Briſſon quad.* 85.
Le Porc-epic *de Puffon*, xii. 402. *tab.* li. lii. *Faunul. Sinens.*

P. with a long creſt on the top of the head reclining backwards, formed of ſtiff briſtles: the body covered with long quils; thoſe on the hind part of the body nine inches in length, very ſharp at the ends, varied with black and white; between the quils a few hairs: the head, belly and legs, are covered with ſtrong briſtles, terminated with ſoft hair, of a duſky color: the whiſkers long: ears like the human: four toes before, five behind: tail ſhort, and covered with quils: length, from noſe to tail, two feet; tail, four inches.

Inhabits *India*, *Perſia* and *Paleſtine*, and all parts of *Africa:* is found wild in *Italy*; but is not originally a native of * *Europe:* is brought into the markets of *Rome*, where it is eat †. The *Italian* porcupines have ſhorter quils and a leſſer creſt, than thoſe

* *Agricola An. Subt.* 486.
† *Ray's Travels*, I. 311. *Ph. Tr. abridg.* V. 147.

of

of *Asia* and *Africa:* is an harmleſs animal: lives on fruits, roots and vegetables: ſleeps by day, feeds by night: the report of its darting its quils fabulous: when angry, retires and runs its noſe into a corner, erects its ſpines, and oppoſes them to its aſſailant: makes a ſnorting noiſe.

Theſe animals produce a *Bezoar*; but, according to *Seba*, only thoſe which inhabit *Java*, *Sumatra* and *Malacca*. He has given the figure of one under the name of *Porcus aculeatus, ſeu Hyſtrix Malaccenſis:* it differs little from the *African* and *Indian* kind, and is allowed by him to be the ſame ſpecies *.

Porcus aculeatus ſylveſtris, ſeu Hyſtrix orientalis ſingularis. *Seb. Muſ.* I. 84. *tab.* lii.
Acanthion cauda prælonga, acutis pilis horrida, in exitu quaſi panniculata. *Klein quad.* 67.
Hyſtrix cauda longiſſima, aculeis undique obſita, in extremo panniculata. *Briſſon quad.* 89.
Hyſtrix macroura. H. pedibus pentadactylis, cauda longiſſima: aculeis clavatis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 77.

194. LONG-TAILED.

P. with long whiſkers: ſhort naked ears: large bright eyes: body ſhort and thick, covered with long ſtiff hairs as ſharp as needles, of different colors, according as the rays of light fall on them: feet divided into five toes; that which ſerves as a thumb turns backwards: the tail is as long as the body, very ſlender to the end, which conſiſts of a thick tuft; the briſtles appearing as if jointed; are thick in the middle, and riſe one out of the other like grains of rice; are tranſparent, and of a ſilvery appearance.

* *Seb. Muſ.* I. 81. *tab.* li. If the ſame ſpecies, it varies from the common kind, having five toes on each foot, pendulous ears, and no creſt. *Linnæus* ranks it with the hedgehogs, under the title of *Erinaceus Malaccenſis. E. auribus pendulis.*

Inhabits the iſles of the *Indian Archipelago*, and lives in the foreſts.

195. BRASILIAN. Hoitzlacuatzin, ſeu Tlacuatzin ſpinoſus, Hyſtrix novæ Hiſpaniæ. *Hernandez Mex.* 322.
Cuandu *Braſilienſibus*, *Luſitanis* Ourico cachiero. *Marcgrave Braſil*, 233. *Piſo Braſil*, 99. 325.
Iron Pig. *Nieuhoff*, 17.
Hyſtrix Americanus, *Raii ſyn. quad.* 208.
Hyſtrix prehenſilis. H. pedibus tetradactylis, cauda elongata prehenſili ſeminuda. *Lin. ſyſt.* 76.
Hyſtrix novæ Hiſpaniæ. H. aculeis apparentibus, cauda brevi et craſſo. *Briſſon quad.* 86. H. cauda longiſſima, tenui, medietate extrema aculeorum experte, 87.
H. Americanus major, 88.
Hyſtrix longius caudatus, brevioribus aculeis, *Earrere France Æquin.* 153.
Hyſtrix minor leucophæus, Gouandou. *Ibid.*
Chat epineux, *des Marchais*, III. 303.

P. with a ſhort blunt noſe: long white whiſkers: beneath the noſe a bed of ſmall ſpines: top of the head, back, ſides and baſe of the tail, covered with ſpines; the longeſt on the lower part of the back and tail, are three inches in length, very ſharp, white, barred near their points with black; adhere cloſely to the ſkin, which is quite naked between them; are ſhorter and weaker as they approach the belly: on the breaſt, belly and lower part of the legs, are converted into dark brown briſtles: feet divided into four toes: claws very long: on the place of the thumb a great protuberance: tail eighteen inches long, ſlender and taper towards the end; the laſt ten inches is almoſt naked, having only a few hairs on it; has, for that length, a ſtrong prehenſile quality.

Inhabits *Mexico* and *Braſil*: lives in the woods: preys not only on fruits, but poultry: ſleeps in the day, preys by night: makes a noiſe with its noſtrils as

I BRASILIAN PORCUPINE N°. 195.

II QUEBEC MARMOT N°. 199.

as if out of breath: grunts like a ſow *: grows very fat: its fleſh white, and very good: climbs trees, but very ſlowly; in deſcending, twiſts its tail round the branches, for fear of falling: is no more capable of ſhooting its quils than the firſt: may be tamed. *Piſo* ſays there is a greater and leſſer kind.

This ſpecies is very rarely brought into *Europe*. I had opportunity of deſcribing it from a ſpecimen ſome time in poſſeſſion of Mr. *Greenwood*; who was ſo obliging as to permit me to have a drawing made of it, from which a very faithfull figure is here given. M. *de Buffon* † has made an article of this animal in his work; and M. *Daubenton* deſcribes and figures one ſo different from this, and ſo like that of *North America*, that it ſeems to be the ſame with the ſpecies he deſcribes under the name of *L'Urſon*; for he gives both of them four toes before, five behind, and neither of them a tail half ſo long, and that covered with hairs and quils: each circumſtance agreeing with the following ſpecies; neither with this.

* *Vocem edit ut Sus* iii. Marcgrave, 233.
† Under the name of *Le Coendou*, xii. 421. *tab.* liv.

196. CANADA. Porcupine from *Hudſon's bay. Edw.* 52. *Ellis's voy.* 42. *Clerk's voy.* I. 177, 191.
Cavia Hudſonis, *Klein quad.* 51.
Hyſtrix dorſata. H. palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis, cauda mediocri, dorſo ſolo ſpinoſo. *Lin. ſyſt.* 76.
Hyſtrix aculeis ſub pilis occultis, cauda brevi et craſſa, *Briſſon quad.* 87.
L'Urſon, *de Buffon*, xii. 426. *tab.* lv.

P. with ſhort ears, hid in the fur: head, body, legs and upper part of the tail, covered with ſoft, long, dark brown hair: on the upper part of the head, back, body and tail, numbers of ſharp ſtrong quils; the longeſt on the back, the leſt towards the head and ſides; the longeſt three inches; but all are hid in the hair: intermixed, are ſome ſtiff ſtraggling hairs, three inches longer than the reſt, tipt with dirty white: under ſide of the tail white: four toes on the fore feet, five behind, each armed with long claws, hollowed on their underſide: the form of the body is exactly that of a beaver; but is not half the ſize: one, which Mr. *Banks* brought from *Newfoundland*, was about the ſize of a hare, but more compactly made: the tail about ſix inches long.

Inhabits *N. America*, as high as *Hudſon's Bay:* makes its neſt under the roots of great trees, and will alſo climb among the boughs, which the *Indians* cut down when one is in them, and kill the animal by ſtriking it over the noſe: are very plentifull near *Hudſon's Bay*, and many of the trading *Indians* depend on them for food, eſteeming them both wholeſome and pleaſant: feed on wild fruits and bark of trees, eſpecially juniper: eat ſnow in winter, drink water in ſummer; but

but avoid going into it: when they cannot avoid their purſuer, will ſidle towards him, in order to touch him with the quils, which ſeem but weak weapons of offence; for, on ſtroking the hair, they will come out of the ſkin, ſticking to the hand. The *Indians* ſtick them in their noſes and ears, to make holes for the placing their ear-rings and other finery: they alſo trim the edges of their deer-ſkins habits with fringes made of the quils, or cover with them their bark-boxes.

XXXI. MARMOT.

Two cutting teeth in each jaw.
Four toes before, five behind.
Short ears.
Tail covered with hair, and of a middling length; in ſome very ſhort.

197. ALPINE. Mus Alpinus, *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 37. *Agricola An. Subter.* 484. *Geſner quad.* 743. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 221. Bobak, Swiſtez, *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 233. *Beauplan Ukraine,* 600. Glis marmota, *Klein quad.* 56. *Hiſt. Mur. Alp.* 230. Murmelthier, *Kramer Auſtr.* 317. Mus marmota. M. cauda abbreviata ſubpiloſa, auriculis rotundatis, buccis gibbis, *Lin. ſyſt.* 81. *Forſter Nat. Hiſt.* VOLGÆ. *Ph. Tr.* lvii. 343. Glis pilis e fuſco et flavicante mixtis veſtitus. Glis flavicans, capite rufeſcente. *Briſſon quad.* 116, 117. La Marmotte, *de Buffon,* viii. 219. *tab.* xxviii. *Le Bobak,* xiii. 136. *tab.* xviii.

M. with ſhort round ears, hid in the fur: cheeks large: color of the head and upper part of the body, browniſh aſh, mixt with tawny: legs and lower part of the body reddiſh: ſubject to vary in color; the *Bobak*, or *Poliſh Marmot*, being much more red and of a brighter hue: four toes before, five behind: tail pretty full of hair: length, from noſe to tail, about ſixteen inches; tail ſix: body thick.

Inhabits the *Alps*, *Poland*, *Ukraine*, and *Chineſe Tartary:* feeds on inſects, roots and vegetables: while they are at food place a centinel, who gives a whiſtle on ſeeing any ſign of danger, on which they inſtantly retire into their holes: form holes under ground with three chambers of the ſhape of a Y, with two entrances; line them well with moſs and hay; retire into them about *Michaelmas*, and ſtopping up the entrances with earth, continue in a torpid ſtate till *April:* when taken out remain inſenſible,

ble, except brought before a fire, which revives them: they lodge in ſociety from five to a dozen in a chamber: will walk on their hind feet: lift up their meat to their mouth with their fore feet, and eat it ſitting up: bring three or four young at a time: are very playfull: when angry, or before a ſtorm, make a moſt ſtrange noiſe; a whiſtle ſo loud and ſo acute, as quite to pierce the ear: grow very fat about the backs: are ſometimes eaten; but generally taken in order to be ſhewen, eſpecially by the *Savoyards*: grow very ſoon tame, and will then eat any thing: are very fond of milk, which they lap, making at the ſame time a murmuring noiſe, expreſſive of their ſatisfaction: very apt to gnaw any cloaths or linnen they find: will bite very hard.

The inhabitants of *Ukraine* take them in *May* and *June*, by pouring water into the holes, which forces them into nets placed et the entrance.

In *Chineſe Tartary* are the propagators of *Rhubarb* * which grows among their burrows: the manure they leave about the roots contributes to its increaſe; and the looſe ſoil they fling up, proves a bed for the ripe ſeed; which, if ſcattered among the long graſs, periſhes without ever being able to reach the ground.

* *Bell's Travels*, I. 337.

Bahama

198. MARYLAND. Bahama Cony, *Cateſby Carolina*, II. 79.
Monax, *Cateſby Carolina App.* xxviii.
Monax, or Marmotte of *America*, *Edw.* 104.
Glis Marmota, Americanus, *Klein quad.* 56.
Glis fuſcus. Glis fuſcus, roſtro e cinereo cæruleſcente. *Briſſon quad.* 115.
Mus Monax. M. cauda mediocri piloſa, corpore cinereo, auriculis ſubrotundis, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 81.

M. with ſhort rounded ears: black prominent eyes: noſe ſharper than that of the laſt; noſe and cheeks of a bluiſh aſh-color: back, of a deep brown color; ſides and belly paler: tail half the length of the body, covered with pretty long duſky hair: toes divided and armed with ſharp claws: four toes before, five behind: feet and legs black: is about the ſize of a Rabbet.

Inhabits *Virginia* and *Penſilvania*: during winter ſleeps under the hollow roots of trees: is found alſo in the *Bahama* iſles: lives on wild fruits and other vegetables: its fleſh is very good, taſting like that of a pig: when ſurprized retreats to holes in the rocks: whether it ſleeps, during winter, in the climate of thoſe iſles, is not mentioned.

199. QUEBEC. M. with a blunt noſe: ſhort rounded ears: cheeks puffed, and of a grey color: face duſky: noſe black: hair on the back grey at bottom, black in the middle, and the tips whitiſh: belly and legs of an orange color: toes black, naked, and quite divided; four, and the rudiments of another, on the fore feet; five behind;

hind: tail ſhort, and of a duſky color: was rather larger than a Rabbet.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay* and *Canada*. Mr. *Brooks* had one alive a few Years ago; it was very tame, and made a hiſſing noiſe: perhaps is the ſpecies which the *French* of *Canada* call *Siffleur* *.

Hameſter, Cricetus, *Agricola An. Subter.* 486. *Geſner quad. Raii ſyn. quad.* 221. *Meyer An.* I. *tab.* lxxxi. 82.
Skrzeczek, Chomik, *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 232.
Porcellus frumentarius *Schwenkfelde Theriotroph.* 118.
Krietſch, Hamſter, *Kramer Auſtr.* 317.
Mus cricetus. M. cauda mediocri, auriculis rotundatis, corpore ſubtus nigro, lateribus rufeſcentibus maculis tribus albis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 82.
Glis ex cinereo rufus in dorſo, in ventre niger, maculis tribus ad latera albis. *Briſſon quad.* 117.
Le Hamſter, *de Buffon*, xiii. 117. *tab.* xiv. xvi. 200 GERMAN.

M. with large rounded ears: full black eyes: color on the head and back, reddiſh brown: cheeks white: beneath each ear a white ſpot, another on each ſhoulder, a third near the hind legs: breaſt, upper part of the fore legs, and the belly, black: tail ſhort, almoſt naked: four toes and a fifth claw on the fore feet; five behind: about nine inches long; tail three.

Inhabits *Auſtria*, *Sileſia*, and many parts of *Germany*, *Poland*, and *Ukraine*: very deſtructive to corn; eating great quantities, and carrying ſtill more to its winter's hoard: within its cheeks are two pouches, receptacles for its booty, which it fills till the cheeks ſeem ready to burſt: they live

* *La Hontan*, I. 233. enumerates, among the animals of *Canada*, what he calls *Siffleurs*, from the whizzing noiſe he ſays they make.

under

under ground; firſt form an entrance, burrowing down obliquely: at the end of that paſſage the male ſinks one perpendicular hole; the female ſeveral: at the end of theſe are formed various vaults, either as lodges for themſelves and young, or ſtore-houſes for their winter food; each young has its different apartment; each ſort of grain its different vault; the firſt they line with ſtraw or graſs: theſe vaults are of different depths, according to the age of the animal; a young *Hamſter* makes them ſcarce a foot deep; an old one ſinks them to the depth of four or five; and the whole diameter of the habitation, with all its communications, is ſometimes eight or ten feet.

They begin to lay in their proviſions in *Auguſt*; and will carry grains of corn, corn in the ear, and peas and beans in the pods, which they clean in their holes, and carry the huſks carefully out: the pouches above-mentioned are ſo capacious as to hold a quarter of a pint *Engliſh*. As ſoon as they have finiſhed their work, they ſtop up the mouth of their paſſage carefully. In winter, the peaſants go what they call a *Hamſter-neſting*; and when they diſcover the retreat, dig down till they diſcover the hoard, and are commonly well paid; for, beſides the ſkin of the animals, which are valuable furs, they find commonly two buſhels of good grain in the magazine. Theſe animals are very fierce; will jump at a horſe that happens to tread near them, and hang by its noſe ſo that it is difficult to diſengage them: they make a noiſe like the barking of a dog: breed twice or thrice a year, and bring five or ſix at a time: in

ſome

ſome ſeaſons, are ſo numerous as to occaſion a dearth of corn. Pole-cats are their greateſt enemies; for they purſue them into their holes and deſtroy numbers. It is remarkable, that the hair ſticks ſo cloſe to the ſkin, as not to be plucked off without the utmoſt difficu ty *.

Agricola deſcribes another animal under the name of *Vormela*, which ſeems only a variety. It is, ſays he, leſs; the belly is black; the whole body marked, with yellow, and tawny ſpots: the tail cinereous and white, the end black **.

Le Souſlik *de Buffon*, xv. 144, 195, 205. Mus Marmotta. Sp. 15. *Forſter hiſt. Nat. Volgæ. Ph. Tr.* lvii. 343. 201. CASAN.

M. with ſhort round ears: ſmooth hair of a yellowiſh brown color, marked with faint round ſpots of white: above and below the eye a bar of white: face, breaſt, belly and legs of a pale yellow: four toes before, five behind: tail half the length of the body, covered with ſhort hair of the color of the body: ſize of a large rat.

Inhabits the banks of the *Volga*, eſpecially near *Saratoff* †: they burrow, and ſit in multitudes near their holes, like rabbets: often ſit upright: when alarmed, whiſtle with a low note: are very fond of

* Great part of their hiſtory is taken from the account given by M. *de Waitz* to M. *de Buffon*.

** *Agricola An. Subter.* 486.

† The late Doctor *Kramer*, of *Vienna*, favored me with a ſpecimen of this animal; but I believe it was not a native of *Auſtria*, for he omits it in his *Fauna* of that country.

ſalt: numbers taken on board the barges that load with that commodity, at *Solikamſky*, and fall down into the *Volga* below *Caſan*: the ſkins I have ſeen from thence are far more beautifull than one I received from *Auſtria*, of a deeper color, and the ſpots more diſtinct and bright.

202. LAPLAND.

Lemmar vel Lemmus. *Olai magni de gent. Septentr.* 358.
Leem vel Lemmer. *Geſner quad.* 731.
Mus norvegicus vulgò Leming *Worm. Mus.* 321, 325. *Scheffer Lapland*, 136. *Pontop. Norway*, II. 30. *Strom Sondmor.* 154. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 227.
Sable-mice *Ph. Tr. abridg.* II. 875.
Cuniculus caudatus, auritus, ex flavo, rufo et nigro variegatus. *Briſſon quad.* 100.
Mus Lemmus. M. cauda abbreviata, pedibus pentadactylis, corpore fulvo nigro vario. *Lin. ſyſt.* 80.
Fial-Mus, Sabell-Mus. *Lappis*
Lummick. *Faun. Suec. No.* 29.
Le Leming *de Buffon*, xiii. 314.

M. with two very long cutting teeth in each jaw: head pointed: long whiſkers; ſix of the hairs on each ſide longer and ſtronger than the reſt: eyes ſmall and black: mouth ſmall: upper lip divided: ears ſmall, blunt, and reclining backwards: fore legs very ſhort: four ſlender toes on the fore feet, covered with hairs; and in the place of the thumb, a ſharp claw, like a cock's ſpur: five toes behind: tail about half an inch long; the body and head about five: the ſkin very thin: the color of the head and body black, and tawny, diſpoſed in irregular blotches: belly white, tinged with yellow*.

* Deſcribed from two of theſe animals I received (ſtuft) from *Norway*: They agreed in all reſpects with *Wormius*'s excellent deſcription.

Appear

Appear in numberleſs troops at very uncertain periods in *Norway*, and *Lapland:* are the peſt and wonder of the country: they march like the army of locuſts, ſo emphatically deſcribed by the prophet *Joel:* deſtroy every root of graſs * before them, and ſpread univerſal deſolation: they infect the very ground, and cattle are ſaid to periſh which taſte of the graſs which they have touched: they march by myriads, in regular lines: nothing ſtops their progreſs, neither fire, torrents, lake or moraſs; they bend their courſe ſtrait forward, with moſt amazing obſtinacy; they ſwim over the lakes; the greateſt rock gives them but a ſlight check, they go round it, and then reſume their march directly on, without the leſt deviation: if they meet a peaſant, they perſiſt in their courſe, and jump as high as his knees in defence of their progreſs: are ſo fierce as to lay hold of a ſtick, and ſuffer themſelves to be ſwung about before they quit their hold: if ſtruck, they turn about and bite, and will make a noiſe like a dog: are the prey of foxes, lynxes, and ermines, who follow them in great numbers: at length they periſh, either thro' want of food, or by deſtroying one another, or in ſome great water, or in the ſea: they are the dread of the country: in former times ſpiritual weapons were exerted againſt them, the prieſt exorciſed, and had a long form of prayer to avert the evil †: happily it does not occur frequently, once

* *Linnæus* adds, that they feed on the *Rein-deer Liverwort*, and *Catkins* of the *Dwarf-birch*.

† *Worm. Mus.* 333. where the whole form is preſerved. It was once ſeriouſly believed, that theſe animals were generated in the

once or twice in twenty years: it ſeems like a vaſt colony of emigrants, from a nation over-ſtocked; a diſcharge of animals from the great *Northern* hive, that once poured out its myriads of human creatures upon Southern *Europe*. Where the head quarters of theſe quadrupeds are, is not very certainly known: *Linnæus* ſays, the *Norwegian* and *Lapland Alps*; *Pontoppidan* ſeems to think, that *Kolens* rock, which divides *Nordland* from *Sueden*, is their native place; but wherever they come from, none return. their courſe is prædeſtinated, and they purſue their fate.

203. EARLESS. Mus Noricus aut Citellus *Agricola An. Subter.* 485. *Geſner quad.* 737. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 220. Ziefel *Schwenkfelt. Theriotroph.* 86. Mus citellus. M. cauda abbreviata, corpore cinereo, auriculis nullis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 80. Cuniculus caudatus, auriculis nullis, cinereus. *Briſſon quad.* 101. Le Ziſel, *de Buffon*, XV. 139.

M. without external ears, having only a ſmall orifice on each ſide the head, for the admittance of ſounds: blunt noſe: a long, ſlender body: very ſhort tail: color dark grey, or cinereous brown.

The *Yevraſhka*, or *Marmotta Minor* *, is the ſame animal with this, but differs a little in color: the upper part of the body is grey, in ſome parts reddiſh ſpeckled with yellow: the feet yellow: the tail buſhy, three inches long; above is duſky, ſpeckled with yellow; beneath is red; the end black: length, from noſe to tail, one foot: is called by the *Ruſſians*,

clouds, and fell in ſhowers upon the ground: *Per tempeſtates et repentinos imbres e cælo decidant, incompertum unde, an ex remotioribus inſulis, et huc vento delatæ, an ex nubibus fæculentis natæ deferantur.* Olai Magni de Gent. Septentr. 358.

* *Gmelin voy. Siberia*, II. 448.

from

from the ſlenderneſs of its body, *Yevraſhka*, i. e. the weeſel.

Inhabits *Bohemia*, *Auſtria*, *Hungary*, and *Siberia*: burrows and forms its magazine * of corn, nuts, &c. for its winter food: ſits up like a ſquirrel when it eats. By *Gmelin*'s account, ſome inhabit the fields in *Siberia*, others penetrate into the grainaries; the firſt form holes under ground with a double entrance, and ſleep during winter in the centre of their lodge: thoſe which inhabit the grainaries, are in motion during the whole cold ſeaſon; they couple the beginning of *May*, and bring from five to eight young, which they bring up in their burrows and cover with hay: whiſtle like the marmot: are very iraſcible, and bite very hard: their furs were once uſed by the ladies of *Bohemia* to make cloaks.

Zits-jan *Le Brun voy. Moſcov.* II. 402.
Le Zemni *de Buffon*, xv. 142.

204. PODOLIAN.

M. with the cutting teeth of the lower jaw half as long again as thoſe of the upper: eyes very minute, and as much hid in the fur as thoſe of a mole: four toes, and a claw inſtead of the fifth on the fore feet; five on the hind: tail ſhort: color cinereous: ſize of a ſquirrel.

Inhabits *Podolia*, *Ukraine*, *Volhinia*, and *Perſia*: burrows, and forms magazines for winter proviſion: feeds on corn, fruits, and garden ſtuff: lives under

* *Raii ſyn. quad.* 220.

ground during winter, and is often turned up by the Peaſants with their ploughs: bites very hard *.

205. CIRCASSIAN. M. with ears like thoſe of mice: red ſparkling eyes: ſharp teeth: body long, and of an equal thickneſs: cheſnut-colored hair, long, eſpecially on the back: has ſharp claws: tail long and buſhy: fore feet ſhorter than the hind feet: ſize of the *German* marmot, *No.* 200.

Inhabits the neighborhood of the river *Terek*, which flows out of *Circaſſia* and falls into the *Caſpian* Sea: runs faſt up hill, very ſlowly down: burrows, and lives under ground. Deſcribed by Doctor *Schober* †.

* The natural hiſtory of this animal is borrowed from *Rzaczinſki's Auctuarium Hiſtoriæ Naturalis Poloniæ*, p. 325. The following is *Le Brun*'s deſcription of it:

"Un chien courant que j'avois, y prit dans la plaine un petit Animal nommè *Zits-jan*, qu'il m'apporta en vie, et un autre peu après, leſquels je fis 'eventrer, pour les conſerver. C'eſt un eſpece de rat de campagne, de la groſſeur d'un écureuil, qui a la queuë courte, et le poil et la couleur d'un lapreau, auſſi bien que la forme, hors qu'il a la tête plus groſſe, et les deux Dents de deſſous la moitié plus longues que celles de deſſus. Il a auſſi les pattes de devant plus courtes que celles de derriere, avec quatre griſes, et un plus petite, et cinque à celles de derriere, reſſemblant aſſez à celles d'un ſinge.

† *Memorabilia Ruſſ. Aſiat. in Muller's Samlung Ruſſ.* vii. 124.

With

XXX. SQUIRREL.

With two cutting teeth in each jaw.
Four toes before, five behind.
Long tail, cloathed with long hair.

Sciurus, *Gesner quad.* 845. *Raii syn. quad.* 214.
Wiewiorka *Rzaczinski Polon.* 225.
Eichhorn *Klein quad.* 53.
Sciurus vulgaris. Sc. auriculis apice barbatis, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis. *Lin. syst.* 86. Ikorn, Graskin. *Faun. suec. No.* 37.
Sciurus rufus quandoque griseo admixto. *Brisson quad.* 104.
L'Ecureuil *de Buffon*, vii. 258. *tab.* xxxii. *Br. Zool.* I. 93.

206. COMMON.

Sq. with ears terminated with long tufts of hair: large lively black eyes: head, body, legs and tail, of a bright reddish brown: breast and belly white: hair on each side the tail lies flat. In *Sueden* and *Lapland* *, changes in winter into grey. In *Russia* †, is sometimes found black. In many parts of *England* is a beautifull variety with milk-white tails.

Inhabits *Europe* and *North America*, the northern and the temperate parts of *Asia*; and a variety is even found as far *south* as the Isle of *Ceylon*: is a neat, lively, active animal: lives always in woods; in the spring, the female is seen pursued from tree to tree by the males, feigning an escape from their embraces: makes its nest of moss and dried leaves, between the fork of two branches: brings three or four young at a time: has two holes to its nest: stops up that on the side the wind blows, as *Pliny* ‡

* *Faun. suec.* and *Scheffer Lapl.* 135.
† *Rzaczinski Polon.* 224.
‡ *Lib.* viii. *c.* 38.

juſtly remarks: lays in a hoard of winter proviſion, ſuch as nuts, acorns, &c. in ſummer, feeds on buds and young ſhoots: is particularly fond of thoſe of fir, and the young cones: ſits up to eat, and uſes its fore-feet as hands: covers itſelf with its tail: leaps to a ſurpriſing diſtance: when diſpoſed to croſs a river, a piece of bark is its boat; its tail the ſail *.

α. HUDSON BAY SQ. Smaller than the *European*, marked along the middle of the back with a ferruginous line from head to tail: the ſides paler: belly of a pale aſh-color, mottled with black: tail not ſo long, or ſo full of hair, as the common kind; of a ferruginous color, barred with black, and towards the end is a broader band of the ſame color.

β. WHITE-LEGGED SQ. The head, whole upper part of the body, ſides and toes, of a reddiſh brown: face, noſe, under ſide of the neck, belly, fore-legs, inſide of the ears and thighs, white: ears ſlightly tufted with black: tail long, covered with duſky hairs much ſhorter than thoſe in the *European* kind. *Br. Muſ.* by the catalogue, ſaid to be brought from *Ceylon*.

* *Rzaczinſki, Klein, Scheffer, Linnæus.*

Sciurus *Zeylanicus* pilis in dorſo nigricantibus *Rukkaia* dictus a ſono. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 215.

Sciurus macrourus, long-tailed Squirrel, *Ind. Zool. tab.* i. 207. CEYLON.

Sq. with ears tufted with black: noſe fleſh-colored: cheeks, legs and belly of a pale yellow: between the ears a yellow ſpot: forehead, back, ſides, haunches black: cheeks marked with a bifurcated ſtroke of black: under ſide red: tail twice as long as the body, of a light grey, and very buſhy: the part next the body quite ſurrounded with hair: on the reſt the hairs are ſeparated and lie flat. Is thrice the ſize of the *European* ſquirrel.

Inhabits *Ceylon*; is called there *Dandoelana*: alſo *Roekea* from the noiſe it makes.

Sq. with tufted ears: head, back, ſides, upper part of the legs and thighs and tail of a dull purple: the lower part of the legs and thighs, and the belly, yellow: end of the tail orange: length, from noſe to tail, near ſixteen inches; tail ſeventeen. 208. BOMBAY.

Inhabits *Bombay*; deſcribed from a ſtuft ſkin in Doctor *Hunter*'s cabinet.

β. Sq. with a round fleſh-colored noſe: hair on the upper part of the body of a ruſty black: tail a foot and a half long: belly and fore feet grey: ſoles of the feet fleſh-colored. Three times the ſize of an *European* ſquirrel.

Deſcribed

Described from *Thevenot* *, who says, it was bought at *Moco* from an *Abissinian*, that it was very good-natured, and sportive like a squirrel; would eat any thing except flesh, and would crack the hardest almonds. A variety of one of the above?

209. GREY.

Gray squirrel *Josselyn's voy. Cates-by Carolina*, II. 74. *Smith's voy.* 27. *Kahn's voy.* 95. 310.
Fox squirrel *Lawson's Carolina*, 124.
Sciurus cinereus virginianus major *Raii syn. quad.* 215.
Sciurus cinereus *Lin. syst.* 86.
Sciurus cinereus. Auriculis ex albo flavicantibus, *Brisson quad.* 107.
Le Petit-Gris, *de Buffon*, X. 116. *tab.* xxv.

Sq. with plain ears: hair of a dull grey color, mixed with black, and often tinged with dirty yellow: belly and insides of the legs white: tail long, bushy, grey, and striped with black. Size of a half grown rabbet.

Inhabits the woods of *Northern Asia* **, *N. America*, *Peru* †, and *Chili* ‡; are very numerous in *N. America*, do incredible damage to the plantations

* *Voyages des Indes orientales*, v. 34.

** A large kind of grey squirrel is found about the upper parts of the river *Obi*, in the district of *Kuznetsk*, and is called *Teleutskaya belka*, or the squirrel of the *Teleutian Tartars*: it is as large again as the common grey squirrels of those parts, and is preferred to them, on account of the silvery gloss of the skin. Few are sent into *Russia*, the greatest part being sent into *China*, and sell for 6l. or 7l. *sterling*, per thousand. *Muller's Russ. Samlung*, III. 518, 519.

† *Chinchilles* are small beasts, like squirrels, with wonderfull smoothe and soft skins, which they weare as a healthfull thing to comfort the stomacke; they make coverings and rugs of the haire of these *Chinchilles*, which are found on the *Sierre* of *Peru*. Acosta in *Purchas's Pilg.* III. 966.

‡ *Ovalle*, in his history of *Chile*, says, that the grey or ash-color'd squirrels, of the vally of *Guasco*, are valuable for the furs. *Churchill's Coll.* Vol. III. 44.

of

of *Mayz*, run up the ſtalks, and eat the young ears; deſcend in vaſt flocks from the mountains, and join thoſe that inhabit the lower parts; are proſcribed by the provinces, and a reward of three pence per head for every one that is killed; ſuch a number was deſtroyed one year, that *Penſylvania* alone paid in rewards 8000l. of its currency.

Make their neſts in hollow trees with moſs, ſtraw, wool, &c. Feed on the mayz in the ſeaſon, and and on pine cones, acorns, and maſt of all kinds. Form holes under ground, and there depoſit a large ſtock of winter proviſion. Deſcend from the trees and viſit their magazines when in want of meat; are particularly buſy at the approach of bad weather; during the cold ſeaſon keep in their neſts for ſeveral days together; ſeldom leap from tree to tree, only run up and down the bodies; their hoards often deſtroyed by ſwine; when covered with deep ſnow, the ſquirrels often periſh for want of food; are not eaſily ſhot, nimbly changing their place, when they ſee the gun levelled; have the actions of the common ſquirrel; eaſily tamed; their fleſh eſteemed very delicate. The furs which are imported under the name of *petit-gris* are valuable, and uſed as linings to cloaks.

a. LESSER. Upper part of the body and ſides mixed with ruſt color, grey and white; belly white, ſeparated from the ſides by a ruſty line: lower part of the legs red: ſides of the tail whitiſh, the reſt brown mixed with black. Mr. *Knaphan's* collection.

Quahtechaloti-

210. BLACK. Quahtechalotl-thlitic. *Hernandez Mex.* 582. *Fernandez Nov. Hisp.* 8.

Black ſquirrel *Cateſby Car.* II. 73.
L'Ecureuil noir. *Briſſon quad.* 105.
Sciurus niger *Lin. ſyſt.* 86.

Sq. with plain ears: ſometimes wholly black, but often marked with white on the noſe. the neck, or end of the tail: the tail ſhorter than that of the former: the body equal.

Inhabits the *N. of Aſia**, *N. America*, and *Mexico*. I ſhould have placed it as a variety of the laſt ſpecies, did not Mr. *Cateſby* expreſsly ſay, that it breeds and aſſociates in ſeparate troops; is equally numerous with the former; commits as great ravages among the *Mayz*; makes its neſt in the ſame manner, and forms like them, magazines for winter food.

β. Sq. with plain ears: coarſe fur mixed with dirty white, and black: throat and inſide of the legs and thighs black: tail much ſhorter than thoſe of ſquirrels uſually are: of a dull yellow color: mixed with black: body of the ſize of the grey ſquirrel.

Inhabits *Virginia*; deſcribed from Mr. *Knaphan*'s collection, who told me that the planters called it the *Cat* ſquirrel.

* The fineſt are taken near the lake *Baikal*, and about *Barguzinſkoi oſtrog*, upon the upper *Angara*, in the diſtrict of *Nertſchinſk*, which are the beſt in all *Siberia*: theſe continue black the whole year; the others grow ruſty in ſummer. *Muller's Ruſs. Samlung.* III. 518. 519.

Quauhtecollotlquapachtli

I HUDSON'S BAY SQ. *P 280*. II BLACK N°. 210.
III GREY N°. 209.

Quauhtecollotlquapachtli, *Fernandez Nov. Hiſp.* 8. Le Coquallin. *de Buffon*, xiii. 109. *tab.* xiii. 211. VARIED.

Sq. with plain ears; upper part of the body varied with black, white and brown: the belly tawny *: twice the ſize of the common ſquirrel.

Inhabits *Mexico*; lives under ground, where it brings forth its young, and lays in a ſtock of winter food; lives on Mayz: is never to be tamed.

Theſe probably vary in ſize; I have ſeen one that ſeemed to be of this ſpecies, but not ſuperior in ſize to the common ſquirrel; the colors were brown, orange, and cinereous: the belly orange.

Sciurus flavus. Sc. auriculis ſubrotundis, pedibus pentadactylis, corpore luteo. *Lin. Syſt.* 86. *Amæn. Acad.* I. 561. 212. FAIR.

Sq. with the body and tail of a flaxen color: of a very ſmall ſize, with plain round ears, and rounded tail.

Inhabits the woods near *Amadabad*, the capital of *Guzarat*, in great abundance, leaping from tree to tree †. *Linnæus* ſays it is an inhabitant of *South America*.

* Called by the *Indians*, *Coztiocotequallin*, or yellow belly.
† L'Ecureuil blond. *Della Valla*, p. 84.

Sciurus

213. BRASILIAN. Sciurus Braſilienſis ? *Marcgrave Braſil*, 230. Sciurus coloris ex flavo et fuſco mixti tæniis in lateribus albis. *Briſſon quad.* 107. Sciurus æſtuans. Sc. griſeus, ſubtus flaveſcens, *Lin. ſyſt.* 88.

Sq. with plain ears, and rounded tail : head, body, and ſides covered with ſoft duſky hairs, tipt with yellow : tail rounded : the hairs annulated with black and yellow : throat cinereous : inſide of the legs, and the belly yellow : the belly divided lengthways with a white line ; which begins on the breaſt : is interrupted for a ſmall ſpace in the middle, and is then continued to the tail : length from noſe to tail, eight inches one quarter : tail ten.

Inhabits *Braſil* and *Guiana*. Mr. *Vandeck*, captain of a man of war in the *Portugueſe* ſervice, who procured them from their ſettlements in *S. America*, favored me with two.

214 MEXICAN. Tlalmototli *Fernandez Nov. Hiſp.* 9. Sciurus rariſſimus ex Nov. Hiſpania *Seb. Muſ.* I. *tab.* xlvii. *Briſſon quad.* 108.

Sq. of a mouſe color : the male marked on the back with ſeven white lines, which extend along the tail ; the female, with only five : the tail of the male divided into four parts at the end ; perhaps accidentally : its ſcrotum pendulous, like a goat's.

Inhabits *New Spain*.

Muſtela

Muſtela Africana *Clus. Exot.* 112. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 216. Sciurus palmarum. Sc. ſubgriſeus ſtriis tribus flavicantibus, caudaque albo nigroque lineata. *Lin. ſyſt.* 86. Sc. palmarum. Sc. coloris ex ruſo et nigro mixti, tæniis in dorſo flavicantibus *Briſſon quad.* 109. Le Palmiſte, *de Buffon*, X. 126. *tab.* xxvi. 215. PALM.

Sq. with plain ears: an obſcure pale yellow ſtripe on the middle of the back, another on each ſide, a third on each ſide the belly; the two laſt very diſtinct: reſt of the hair on the ſides, back and head, black and red, very cloſely mixed; that on the thighs and legs more red: belly, pale yellow: hair on the tail does not lie flat, but encircles it; is coarſe, and of a dirty yellow, barred with black. Authors deſcribe this kind with only three ſtripes: this had five, ſo poſſibly they vary.

β. BARBARY. Sciurus getulus *Cæii opuſc.* 77. *Geſner quad.* 847. Sc. getulus. Sc. fuſcus ſtriis quatuor albis longitudinalibus *Lin. ſyſt.* 87. *Klein quad.* 84. *Briſſon quad.* 109. Barbarian ſquirrel. *Edw.* 198. Le Barbareſque *de Buffon*, X. 126. *tab.* xxvii.

Sq. with full black eyes and white orbits: head, body, feet and tail, cinereous, inclining to red: lighteſt on the legs: ſides marked lengthways with two white ſtripes: belly white: tail buſhy, marked regularly with ſhades of black, one beneath the other: ſize of the common ſquirrel.

Both theſe ſquirrels inhabit *Barbary* and other hot countries: live in trees; eſpecially *Palms*, from which one takes its name.

Mouſe

216. GROUND. Mouſe ſquirrel *Joſſelyn's voy.* 86. Ground ſquirrel *Lawſon Carolina*, 124. *Cateſby Carolina*, II. 75. *Edw.* 181. *Kalm.* I. 322. *tab.* i. Sciurus Liſteri. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 216. Sciurus minor virgatus *Nov. Com. Petrop.* V. 344. Boern-doeſkie *Le Brun. voy. Moſcov.* II. 432. Sciurus ſtriatus. Sc. flavus ſtriis quinque fuſcis longitudinalibus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 87. *Klein. quad.* 53. Sciurus Carolinenſis, *Briſſon quad.* Le Suiſſe *de Buffon*, X. 126. *tab.* xxviii. *Charlevoix Nouv. France*, V. 198.

Sq. with plain ears: ridge of the back marked with a black ſtreak: each ſide with a pale yellow ſtripe, bounded above and below with a line of black: head, body and tail, of a reddiſh brown; the tail the darkeſt: breaſt and belly white: noſe and feet pale red: eyes full.

Inhabits the North of *Aſia*; but found in the greateſt abundance in the foreſts of *North America*: they never run up trees except purſued, and find no other means of eſcaping: they burrow, and form their habitations under ground with two entrances, that they may get acceſs to the one, in caſe the other is ſtopped up. Their retreats are formed with great ſkill, in form of a long gallery, with branches on each ſide, each of which terminates in an enlarged chamber, as a magazine to ſtore their winter proviſion in; in one they lodge the acorns, in another the *mayz*, in a third the hickery nuts, and in the laſt, their favorite food the *chinquapin* cheſnut. They very ſeldom ſtir out during winter, at leſt as long as their proviſions laſt; but if that fails, they will dig into cellars where apples are kept, or barns where *mayz* is ſtored, and do a great deal of miſchief; but

but at that time the cat deſtroys great numbers, and is as great an enemy to them as to mice.

During the *mayz* harveſt, theſe ſquirrels are very buſy in biting off the ears, and filling their mouths ſo full with the corn, that their cheeks are quite diſtended. It is obſervable, that they give great preference to certain food; for if, after filling their mouths with rye, they happen to meet with wheat, they fling away the firſt, that they may indulge in the laſt. They are very wild, bite ſeverely, and are ſcarcely ever tamed: the ſkins are of little uſe; but are ſometimes brought over to line cloaks.

Glis *Geſner quad.* 550. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 229.
Glis vulgaris *Klein quad.* 56.
Glis ſupra obſcurè cinereus, infra ex albo cinereſcente *Briſſon quad.* 113.
Sciurus Glis. Sc. canus ſubtus albidus *Lin. ſyſt.* 87.
Le Loir *de Buffon*, viii. 158. *tab.* xxiv.

217. FAT.

Sq. with thin naked ears: body covered with ſoft aſh-colored hair: belly whitiſh: tail full of long hair: from noſe to tail, near ſix inches; tail four and a half: thicker in the body than the ſquirrel.

Inhabits *France* and the South of *Europe*. The late Doctor *Kramer* favored me with one from *Auſtria*. Lives in trees, and leaps from bough to bough, feeds on fruits and acorns: lodges in the hollows of trees: remains in a torpid ſtate during winter, and grows very fat,

Tota mihi dormitur hyems, et pinguior illo
Tempore ſum, quo me nil niſi ſomnus alit *.

* *Martial Epig. Lib.* xiii. *Ep.* 59.

Was esteemed a great delicacy by the *Romans*, who had their *Gliraria** places constructed to keep and feed them in. I think that the *Italians* at present eat them.

218. GARDEN. Mus avellanarum major *Gesner quad.* 735.
Greater Dormouse, or Sleeper, *Raii syn. quad.* 219.
Glis supra obscurè cinereus, infra ex albo cinerescens, macula ad oculos nigra *Brisson quad.* 114.
Mus quercinus. M. cauda elongata pilosa, macula nigra sub oculos. *Lin. syst.* 84.
Le Lerot *de Buffon*, viii. 181. *tab.* xxv.

Sq. with the eyes surrounded with a large spot of black, reaching to the base of the ears, and another behind the ears: head and whole body of a tawny color: the throat and whole under-side of the body white, tinged with yellow: the tail long: the hairs at the beginning very short, at the end bushy: length, from nose to tail, not five inches; the tail four.

Inhabits *France* and the South of *Europe*: infests gardens, and is very destructive to fruits of all kind: is particularly fond of peaches: lodges in holes in the walls: brings five or six young at a time: like the former, remains torpid during winter: has a strong smell, like a rat.

* *Varro de re rustica, lib.* iii.

Mus

Mus avellanarum minor, the Dormouſe or Sleeper, *Raii ſyn. quad.* 220.
Rothe Wald Mauſs *Kramer Auſtria*, 317.
Glis ſupra rufus, infra albicans *Briſſon quad.*
Mus avellanarius. M. cauda elongata piloſa, corpore rufo, gula albicante, pollicibus poſticis muticis, *Lin. ſyſt.* 83. *Faun. Suec.* No. 35.
Le Muſcardin *de Buffon*, viii. 193. *tab.* xxvi.
Dormouſe *Edw.* 266. *Br. Zool.* I. 95.

219. DORMOUSE.

Sq. with round naked ears: full black eyes: body of a tawny red: throat white: ſize of a mouſe, but plumper: tail two inches and a half long, and pretty hairy, eſpecially towards the end.

Inhabits *Europe:* lives in thick hedges: makes its neſt in the hollow of a low tree, or in a thick buſh near the bottom, of graſs, moſs, or dead leaves: brings three or four young at a time: ſeldom appears far from its retreat: forms magazines of nuts: eats its food ſitting up, like a ſquirrel: at approach of winter, retires and rolls itſelf up, lying torpid: ſometimes in a warm day revives, takes a little food, and relapſes into its former ſtate.

A. with membranes from fore leg to hind leg.

220. SAILING. Sciurus Sagitta. Sc. hypochondriis prolixis volitans, cauda plano-pinnata lanceolata. *Lin. Syſt.* 88.
Sciurus petauriſta *Pallas Miſcel. Zool.* 54. *tab.* vi.
Sciurus maximus volans, ſeu felis volans. Sc. caſtanei coloris, in parte corporis ſuperiore, in inferiore vero eximié flaveſcentis; cute ab anticis cruribus ad poſtica membranæ in modum extenſa volans, *Briſſon quad.* 112. *Mus. Roy. Society* *.

Sq. with a ſmall rounded head: cloven upper lip: ſmall blunt ears: two ſmall warts at the outmoſt corner of each eye, with hairs growing out of them: neck ſhort: four toes on the fore feet; and inſtead of a thumb, a ſlender bone, two inches and a half long, lodged under the lateral membrane, ſerving to ſtretch it out: from thence to the hind legs extends the membrane, which is broad, and a continuation of the ſkin of the ſides and belly: five toes on the hind feet, and on all the toes ſharp compreſſed bent claws: tail covered with long hairs diſpoſed horizontally: color of the head, body and tail, a bright bay; in ſome parts inclining to orange: breaſt and belly of a yellowiſh white: length, from noſe to tail, eighteen inches; tail fifteen.

Inhabits *Java* †, and others of the *Indian* iſlands: leaps from tree to tree as if it flew: will catch hold of the boughs ‡ with the tail: differs in ſize: that deſcribed by *Linnæus* was the ſize of our ſquirrel:

* Where there is the ſkin of one in fine preſervation.
† *Hamilton's voy.* II. 131.
‡ *Sir Edward Michelbourne's voy. in Purchas's Pilgrim.* I. 134.

that

SAILING SQUIRREL Nº 220.

that killed by Sir *Edward Michelbourne*, in one of the *Indian* isles was greater than a hare. *Nieuhoff*, p. 354, describes this species under the name of the Flying Cat, and says the back is black: he has given two very good figures of it; one in his frontispiece, the other in the page he describes it in.

Mus Ponticus vel Scythicus *Gesner quad.* 743.
Assapanick *Smith's Virginia*, 27. *Josselyn's voy.* 86. *de Laet*, 88.
Sciurus americanus volans *Raii syn. quad.* 215.
Sciurus petauristа volans, *Klein quad.* 54.
Flying squirrel *Phil. Trans. abridg.* ix. 76. *tab.* v. *Lawson's Carolina*, 124. *Catesby Carolina*, II. 76, 77. *Edw.* 191. *Kalm.* I. 321. *tab.* i. *du Pratz*, II. 69.
Sciurus volans. Sc. hypochondriis prolixis volitans, cauda rotundata. *Lin. syst.* 88. *Faun. suec. No.* 38.
Sciurus volans *Brisson quad.* 110, iii. *No.* 12, 13.
La Poulatouche, *de Buffon*, X. 95.

221. FLYING.

Sq. with round naked ears: full black eyes: a lateral membrane from fore to hind legs: tail with long hairs disposed horizontally, longest in the middle: color above, a browniſh ash: beneath, white, tinged with yellow: much less than the common squirrel.

Inhabits *Finland*, *Lapland*, *Poland*, *Russia*, *North America*, and *New Spain**: lives in hollow trees: sleeps in the day: during the night very lively: is gregarious, numbers being found in one tree: leaps from bough to bough sometimes at the distance of ten yards: this action improperly called *flying*, for the animal cannot go in any other direction than forward; and even then cannot keep an even line,

* Where it is called *Quimichpatlan*. *Fernandez. Nov. Hisp.* 8.

but ſinks conſiderably before it can reach the place it aims at: ſenſible of this, the ſquirrel mounts the higher, in proportion to the diſtance it wiſhes to reach: when it would leap it ſtretches out the fore-legs, and extending the membranes, becomes ſpecifically lighter than it would otherwiſe be; and thus is enabled to ſpring further than other ſquirrels that have not this apparatus. When numbers leap at a time, they ſeem like leaves blown off by the wind. Their food the ſame as the other *American* ſquirrels: are eaſily tamed: bring three or four young at a time.

β. **Hooded.** Sciurus virginianus volans. *Seb. Muſ.* I. *tab.* xliv. *Briſſon quad.* III. Mus volans. *Lin. Syſt.* 85.

Sq. with the lateral membrane beginning at the chin and ears, and extending like the former from fore to hind leg: reddiſh above; cinereous, tinged with yellow, beneath.

Inhabits *Virginia*, according to *Seba*; the only perſon who had ſeen it: is perhaps a meer variety. *Linnæus*'s ſynonyms from *Ray* and *Edwards* erroneous.

Two

II

I

III

I CASAN MARMOT N°201. II LAPLAND MARMOT N°202.
III GERBOA N°222.

XXXI. JERBOA.

Two cutting teeth in each jaw.
Two very ſhort fore legs: two very long hind legs, reſembling thoſe of cloven-footed water-fowl.
Very long tail, tufted at the end.

Mus δίπους *Theophr. opuſc.* 295. *Ælian hiſt. an. lib.* xv. *c.* 26.
Mus bipes *Plinii, lib.* x. *c.* 65.
Jerboa, or Yerbôa, *Shaw's Travels*, 248. *Texeira's Travels*, 21.
Gerbua *Edw.* 219. *Plaiſted's journal*, 59.
Mus jaculus. M. cauda elongata floccoſa, palmis ſubpentadactylis, femoribus longiſſimis, brachiis breviſſimis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 85. *Haſſelquiſt itin.* 198.
Le Jerbo *de Buffon*, xiii. 141.

222. ÆGYPTIAN.

J. with thin erect and broad ears: full and dark eyes: long whiſkers: fore legs an inch long; five toes on each; the inner, or thumb, ſcarce apparent; but that, as well as the reſt, furniſhed with a ſharp claw: hind legs two inches and a quarter long, thin covered with ſhort hair, and exactly reſembling thoſe of a bird; three toes on each, covered above and below with hair; the middle toe the longeſt, on each a pretty long ſharp claw: length, from noſe to tail, ſeven inches and one quarter; tail ten inches, terminated with a thick black tuft of hair; the tip white; the reſt of the tail covered with very ſhort coarſe hair: the upper part of the body thin, or compreſſed ſideways: the part about the rump and loins large: the head, back, ſides and thighs, covered with long hair, aſh-colored at the bottom, pale tawny at the ends: breaſt and belly whitiſh: the hair long and ſoft.

Inhabits *Ægypt*, *Barbary*, *Paleſtine*, the deſerts between *Balſora* and *Aleppo*: as ſingular in its motions as in its form: always ſtands on its hind feet; the fore feet performing the office of hands: runs faſt; and when purſued, jumps five or ſix feet from the ground: burrows like rabbets: keeps cloſe in the day, lively during night: feeds on vegetables: has great ſtrength in its fore feet. Two that were living laſt winter in *London*, burrowed almoſt through the brick wall of the room they were in; came out of their hole at night for food, and when caught were much fatter and ſleeker than when confined to their box: eaten by the *Arabs* *.

The ſpecies deſcribed by Mr. *Edwards* ſeems only to be a variety of this, with a black band croſs the upper part of the thighs. Doctor *Shaw* mentions a ſpur placed about an inch above the toes of the hind feet; which was wanting in theſe, as well as in Mr. *Edwards*'s.

223. SIBERIAN. Cuniculus pumilio ſaliens cauda longiſſima. *Nov. Com. Petrop.* V. 351. *tab.* ix. *fig.* 1.
Cuniculus pumilio ſaliens, cauda anomola longiſſima. *Briſſon quad.* 103.
Flying hare. *Strahlenberg's hiſt. Ruſs.* 370.

J. with very long tranſparent narrow ears: long whiſkers: five toes on the fore feet, three on the hind feet pointing forward, and a fourth behind, about an inch above the heel: color of the upper

* *Pr. Alpin. Ægypt*, I. 232. The *Arabs* call it the Lamb of the Children of *Iſrael*. *Bochart* thinks this animal the *Saphan* of HOLY WRIT, and diſplays a vaſt deal of learning on the ſubject. *Vide Hierozoicon, lib.* iii. *c.* 33. *p.* 1001.

part

part of the body tawny; lower whitiſh: in form of the body, legs and tail, agrees with the laſt.

Inhabits *Siberia* * where it is called *Alagtaga*: like the former, very active: digs holes in the ground with vaſt agility with its fore feet: tears the roots with its teeth, and flings back the earth with its hind feet; if purſued, and finds it cannot eſcape by leaping, attempts to make a new hole: the burrows, in ſome places, ſo thick, as to be dangerous to travellers, the horſes perpetually falling in them: provides againſt winter: cuts graſs, and leaves it in heaps a foot ſquare to dry, and afterwards carries it into the burrow.

Mus longipes. M. cauda elongata veſtita, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis, femoribus longiſſimis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 84.

Mus cauda longa veſtita, pedibus poſticis longitudine corporis, flavis *Muſ. Ad. Fr.* 9.

J. with naked oval ears: long whiskers: four toes on the fore feet: the hind feet the length of the body, thick, ſtrong, and thinly haired: five toes on each foot: ſcarce any neck: tail the length of the body, with very little hair on it: color of the upper part of the body yellow; the lower white: ſize of a common mouſe. 224. TORRID.

Inhabits, according to *Linnæus*, the torrid zone †: mentioned by no other writer.

* Found alſo in *Circaſſia*, and near the river *Terek*, which borders on that country. Vide *Olearius's Travels*, 415, and *Schober's Memorabilia Ruſſ. Aſiat.* in *Muller's Samlung Ruſſ.* vii. 124.

† *Habitat in torridis regionibus.*

225. INDIAN. Le Tarſier *de Buffon*, xiii. 87. *tab.* ix.

J. with a ſlender noſe bilobated at the end: eyes large and prominent: ears erect, broad, naked, ſemitranſparent, an inch and an half long: between them on the top of the head a tuft of long hairs: two ſlender cutting teeth and two canine teeth in each jaw, which is peculiar to this ſpecies: long hairs each ſide the noſe and on the upper eyebrow: four long ſlender toes and a diſtinct thumb like the ape kind on each foot: the lower part of the end of each toe tuberous: the claws ſharp pointed; but, except on the two interior toes of the hind feet, are attached to the ſkin: the thumbs of the hind feet broad and greatly dilated at their ends: hairs on the legs and feet ſhort, white and thinly ſcattered: tail almoſt naked, on the greater part round and ſcaly like that of a rat; but grows hairy towards the end which is tufted: penis pendulous: ſcrotum and teſticles of a vaſt ſize in proportion to the animal.

Length from noſe to tail near ſix inches: to the hind toes eleven and a half; tail nine and a half.

Hair ſoft, but not curled, of an aſh color mixed with tawny.

Inhabits *India*: deſcribed from two ſpecimens in the Cabinet of Dr. *Hunter*.

Two

Two cutting teeth in each jaw. XXXII. RAT.
Four toes before; five behind.
Very ſlender taper tail; naked, or very ſlightly haired.

Mus domeſticus major quem vulgò Ratſum vocant. *Geſner quad.* 731. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 217.
Mus rattus, Mus ciſtrinarius. *Klein quad.* 57.
Ratze. *Kramer Auſtr.* 316.
Mus cauda longiſſima obſcurè cinerea. *Briſſon quad.* 118.

Mus Rattus. M. cauda elongata ſubnuda, palmis tetradactylis cum unguiculo pollicari, plantis pentadactylis *Lin. ſyſt.* Ratta *Faun. ſuec.* No. 33. *Er. Zool.* I. 97.
Le Rat *de Buffon*, vii. 278. *tab.* xxxvi. 226. BLACK.

R. of a deep iron grey color, nearly black: belly cinereous: legs duſky, almoſt naked: a claw, in the place of a fifth toe, on the fore feet: length, from noſe to tail, ſeven inches; tail near eight.

Inhabits moſt parts of *Europe*: of late, the numbers much leſſened, and in many places extirpated by the next ſpecies: very deſtructive to corn, furniture, young poultry, rabbets and pigeons: will gnaw the extremities of infants when aſleep: breeds often in a year: brings ſix or ſeven young at a time: makes its neſt, in a hole near a chimney, of wool, bits of cloth, or ſtraw: will deſtroy and devour one another: its greateſt enemy is the weeſel. Firſt introduced into *America* by the *Europeans*; into *S. America**, about the year 1544, in the time of the Viceroy *Blaſco Nunnez*. Is now the peſt of all that continent.

* *Garcilaſſo de la Vega*, 384.

Mus

227. BROWN. Mus cauda longiſſima, ſupra dilutè fulvus, infra albicans. Le Rat de Bois. *Briſſon quad.* 120. Le Surmulot. *de Buffon*, viii. 206. *tab.* xxvii. Norway rat. *Br. Zool.* I. 99.

R. with the head, back and ſides, of a light brown color, mixed with tawny and aſh-color: breaſt and belly dirty white: feet naked, and of a dirty fleſh-color: fore feet furniſhed with four toes, and a claw inſtead of the fifth: length, from noſe to tail, nine inches; tail the ſame: weight eleven ounces: is ſtronger made than the laſt.

Inhabits moſt parts of *Europe*; but was a ſtranger to that continent 'till the preſent century: came into *Great Britain* about forty years ago: not known in the neighborhood of *Paris* half that time. The ſame animal with what is called in the *Eaſt-Indies* a *Bandicote*, a large rat, which burrows under ground; ſo probably the ſpecies was brought from thence in ſome of the *Indian* ſhips * · has reached *Pruſſia*, but not the oppoſite ſide of the *Baltic*; for *Linnæus* takes no notice of it.

Burrows like the water rat on the ſides of ponds and ditches: ſwims well, and dives readily: lives on grain and fruits, and will deſtroy rabbets, poultry and game: encreaſes faſt; brings from fourteen to eighteen young at a time: is very bold and fierce;

* This may be the ſpecies found in *Guinea*, called by *Barbot*, 214, Field Rats; which, he ſays, are as big at cats. *Boſman* calls them wild rats. *Barbot* alſo mentions another, as long, but ſlenderer than the former; which the *Negroes* eat, and call *Boutees*, which do great damage to their corn.

will

will turn when close pursued, and fasten on the stick or hand of those who offer to strike it: has destroyed the common black rat in most places.

Le Rat d'Eau, *Belon Aquat.* 30. *tab.* xxxi.
Mus aquatilis *Agricola An. Subter.* 488. *Gesner quad.* 732. *Raii syn. quad.* 217. *Klein quad.* 57.
Wasser-maus *Kramer Austr.* 316.
Mus Amphibius. M. cauda elongata pilosa plantis palmatis. *Lin. syst.* 82. *Faun. suec.* No. 32.
M. cauda longa pilis supra ex nigro et flavescente mixtis, infra cinereis vestitus. *Brisson quad.* 124.
Le Rat d'Eau *de Buffon*, vii. 348. *tab.* xliii. 228. WATER.

R. with a thick blunt nose: ears hid in the fur: eyes small: teeth yellow: on each foot five toes; inner toe of the fore foot very small; the first joint very flexible: head and body covered with long hairs, black mixed with a few ferruginous hairs: belly of an iron grey: tail covered with short black hairs; the tip whitish: weight nine ounces: length, from nose to tail, seven inches; tail only five: shape of the head and body more compact than the former species *.

Inhabits *Europe* and *North America* †: burrows in the banks of rivers, ponds and wet ditches: feeds on small fish and the fry of greater, on frogs, insects and roots: is itself the prey of pike: swims and dives admirably, though it is not web-footed, as Mr. *Ray* supposed, and *Linnæus* copied after him: brings six young at a time. This animal and the Otter eat in *France* on *maigre* days.

* It has some resemblance to the Beaver, which induced *Linnæus*, in the first edition of his *Fauna Suecica*, to style it *Castor cauda lineari tereti.*

† *Lawson hist. Carolina*, 122. He also mentions another, which he calls the *Marsh* Rat, being more hairy than the common rat; but apparently is the same with this. Those of *Canada* vary to tawny and white. Vide *de Buffon*, xiv. 401. xv. 146.

Mus

229. MOUSE. Mus domeſticus communis ſeu minor. *Geſner quad.* 714. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 218.
Mus minor, muſculus vulgaris. *Klein quad.*
Mauſs. *Kramer Auſtr.* 316.
Mus muſculus. *M.* cauda elongata, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 83. Mus. *Faun. ſuec.* No. 34.
Mus cauda longiſſima, obſcurè cinereus, ventre ſubalbeſcente. *Briſſon quad.* 119.
La Souris *de Buffon.* vii. 309. *tab.* lix. *Br. Zool.* I. 105. *Br. Zool. illuſtr. tab.* cii.

An animal that needs no deſcription: when found white is very beautifull, the full bright eye appearing to great advantage amidſt the ſnowy fur.

Inhabits all parts of the world, except the *Arctic:* follows mankind.

230. FIELD. Mus agreſtis minor. *Geſner quad.* 733.
Mus domeſticus medius *Raii ſyn. quad.* 218.
Mauſs mit weiſſen bauch. *Kramer Auſtr.* 317.
Mus cauda longa ſupra e fuſco flaveſcens, infra ex albo cinereſcens. *Briſſon quad.* 123.
Mus ſylvaticus. M. cauda longa, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis, corpore griſeo pilis nigris abdomine albo. *Lin. ſyſt.* 84. *Faun. Suec.* No. 36.
Le Mulot *de Buffon,* vii. 325. *tab.* xli.
Long-tailed field-mouſe *Br. Zool.* I. 103.

R. with full and black eyes: head, back and ſides, of a yellowiſh brown, mixed with ſome duſky hairs: breaſt of an ochre color: belly white: length, from the tip of the noſe to the tail, four inches and a half; tail four inches, ſlightly covered with hair.

Inhabits *Europe:* found only in fields and gardens: feeds on nuts, acorns and corn: forms great magazines of winter proviſion: hogs, tempted by the ſmell, do much damage in the fields, by rooting up the hoards: makes a neſt for its young very near

near the ſurface, and often in a thick tuft of graſs: brings from ſeven to ten at a time: called, in ſome parts of *England*, *Bean-mouſe*, from the havoke it makes among the beans when juſt ſown.

α. AMERICAN. R. with very long whiſkers, ſome white, others black: ears large, naked and open: from the head to the tail, along the middle of the back, a broad dark ſtripe, ferruginous and duſky: the cheeks, ſpace beneath the ears, and ſides, quite to the tail, orange-colored: underſide, from noſe to tail, of a ſnowy whiteneſs: feet white: hind legs longer than thoſe of the *European* kind: tail duſky above, whitiſh beneath. *New York.*

The leſs long-tailed field-mouſe *Br. Zool.* II. *App.* 498. 231. HARVEST.

R. with eyes leſs prominent than thoſe of the former: ears prominent, of a full ferruginous color above, white beneath: a ſtrait line along the ſides divides the colors: tail a little hairy: length, from noſe to tail, two inches and a half: tail two inches: weight one-ſixth of an ounce.

Inhabits *Hampſhire*; where it appears in greateſt numbers during harveſt: never enters houſes; but is carried into the ricks of corn in the ſheaves; and often hundreds are killed on breaking up the ricks: during winter, ſhelters itſelf under ground: burrows very deep, and forms a warm bed of dead graſs: makes its neſt for its young above ground, between the

the ſtraws of ſtanding corn; it is of a round ſhape, and compoſed of blades of corn: brings about eight young at a time.

232. ORIENTAL. Mus orientalis. *Seb. Muſ.* II. 22. *tab.* xxi. *fig.* 2.
M. cauda mediocri ſubnuda, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis, corporis ſtriis punctatis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 84.
M. cauda longa, ſtriis corporis longitudinalibus et punctis albis. *Muſ. Ad. Fred.* 10.
Mus cauda longa, rufus, lineis in dorſo albicantibus, margaritarum æmulis. *Briſſon quad.* 124.

R. with round naked ears: of a grey color: the back and ſides elegantly marked with twelve rows of ſmall pearl-colored ſpots, extending from the head to the rump: tail the length of the body: in ſize, half that of a common mouſe.

Inhabits *India*. In the ſame country and in *Guinea* is another very ſmall ſpecies, which ſmells of muſk. The *Portugueſe* living in *India* call it *Cheroſo*, and ſay its bite is venomous. *Boullaye la Gouz.* 256. *Barbot's Guinea*, 214.

Mus agreſtis capite grandi brachiurus *Raii ſyn. quad.* 218.
Mus terreſtris. M. cauda mediocri ſubpiloſa, palmis ſubtetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis, auriculis vellere brevioribus *Lin. ſyſt.* 82. Molle *Faun. ſuec. No.* 31 *.
Mus cauda brevi, pilis e nigricante et ſordidè luteo mixtis in dorſo, et ſaturatè cinereis in ventre veſtitis. *Briſſon quad.* 125.
Le Campagnol *de Buffon*, vii. 369. *tab.* xlvii.
The ſhort-tailed Field-mouſe *Br. Zool.* 104.
Erdzeiſl. *Kramer Auſtr.* 316.

233. SHORT-TAILED.

R. with a large head: blunt noſe: ears ſhort, and hid in the fur: eyes prominent: tail ſhort: color of the head and upper part of the body ferruginous, mixed with black: belly deep aſh-color: length, from noſe to tail, ſix inches: tail only one and a half, thinly covered with hair, terminated by a ſmall tuft.

Inhabits *Europe:* alſo great abundance in *Newfoundland*, where it does much miſchief in the gardens: in *England*, ſeldom infeſts gardens: makes its neſt in moiſt meadows: brings eight young at a time: has a ſtrong affection for them: reſides under ground: lives on nuts, acorns and corn.

Mus gregarius. M. cauda corpore triplo breviore ſubpiloſa, corpore griſeo, ſubtus pedibuſque albis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 84.

234. GREGARIOUS.

R. with a ſmall mouth and blunt noſe: ears naked, and appearing above the fur: hair on the upper part of the body black at the roots and tips, ferruginous

* The ſpecies, No. 30. *Faun. ſuec.* deſcribed by the ſtyle of *Mus cauda abbreviata, corpore nigro fuſco, abdomine cinereſcente*, ſeems the ſame with this.

in the middle: throat, belly and feet, whitiſh: tail thrice as ſhort as the body, covered with thin white hairs; the end black and aſh-color: is a little larger than the common mouſe.

Inhabits *Germany* and *Sueden*: eats ſitting up: burrows, and lives under ground.

Two

Two cutting teeth in each jaw pointing forward. XXXIII. SHREW.
Long ſlender noſe: ſmall ears.
Five toes on each foot.

Μυγαλη. *Ælian hiſt. An. lib.* vi. *c.* 22. Μυογαλη. *Dioſcorid. lib.* ii. *c.* 42.
Mus Araneus *Agricola An. Subter.* 485. *Geſner quad.* 747.
Mus araneus, mus cæcus. *Geſner econ.* 116.
Mus araneus, Shrew, Shrew-mouſe, or hardy Shrew. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 233.
Mus araneus roſtro productiore Spitſmaus *Klein quad.* 57. *Kramer Auſtr.* 317.
Sorex araneus. S. cauda mediocri, corpore ſubtus albido. *Lin. ſyſt.* 74. Nabbmus *Faun. ſuec.* No. 24.
Mus araneus ſupra ex fuſco rufus infra albicans. *Briſſon quad.* 126.
La Muſaraigne. *de Buffon*, viii. 57. *tab.* x.
Shrew mouſe *Br. Zool.* I. 112 235. FÆTID.

Shr. with ſhort rounded ears: eyes ſmall, and almoſt hid in the fur: noſe long and ſlender, upper part the longeſt: head and upper part of the body of a browniſh red: belly of a dirty white: length, from noſe to tail, two inches and a half; tail one and a half.

Inhabits *Europe:* lives in old walls, heaps of ſtones, or holes in the earth: is frequently near hay-ricks, dunghills, and neceſſary-houſes: lives on corn, inſects, and any filth: is often obſerved rooting in ordure, like a hog: from its food, or the places it frequents, has a diſagreeable ſmell: cats will kill, but not eat it: brings four or five young at a time. The antients believed it was injurious to cattle, an error now detected. There ſeems to be an annual mortality of theſe animals in *Auguſt*, numbers being then found dead in the paths.

236. WATER. Mus araneus dorſo nigro, ventreque albo. *Merret Pinax.* 167. Sorex fodiens *Pallas* *. La Muſaraigne d'Eau *de Buffon*, viii. 64. *tab.* xi. Water Shrew-mouſe *Br. Zool. illuſtr. tab.* cii.

Sh. with a long ſlender noſe: very minute ears: very ſmall eyes, hid in the fur: color of the head and upper part of the body black: throat, breaſt, and belly, of a light aſh-color: beneath the tail a triangular duſky ſpot: much larger than the laſt: length, from noſe to tail, three inches three quarters; tail two inches.

Inhabits *Europe:* long ſince known in *England*, but loſt till *May* 1768, when it was diſcovered in the fens near *Reveſly Abby*, *Lincolnſhire:* burrows in the banks near the water: is called by the Fen-men the *Blind Mouſe*.

237 MINUTE. Sorex minutus. S. roſtro longiſſimo *Lin. ſyſt.* 73.

Sh. with a head near as big as the body: very ſlender noſe: broad ſhort naked ears: whiſkers reaching to the eyes: eyes ſmall, and capable of being drawn in: hair very fine and ſhining; grey above, white beneath: no tail: the leſt of quadrupeds, according to *Linnæus*.

Inhabits *Siberia:* lives in a neſt made of *lichens*,

* Doctor *Pallas* favored me with ſeveral prints of this animal in 1765, but never publiſhed them: he diſcovered it near *Berlin:* it is called there *Græber*, or The Digger.

in

in ſome moiſt place beneath the roots of trees: lives on ſeeds: digs: runs ſwiftly: has the voice of a bat.

S. murinus. S. cauda mediocri, corpore fuſco, pedibus caudaque cinereis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 74. 238. MURINE.

Sh. with a long noſe, hollowed beneath: very long hairs about the noſtrils: ears rounded, and rather naked: of an aſh-color: body of the ſize of a common mouſe: tail a little ſhorter than the body, and not ſo hairy.

Inhabits *Java.*

Mus araneus figura muris *Marcgrave Braſil*, 229.

La muſaraigne *de Braſil*, *de Buffon*, xv. 160. 239. BRASILIAN.

Sh. with a ſharp noſe and teeth: pendulous ſcrotum: of a duſky color, marked along the back with three broad black ſtrokes: length, from noſe to tail, five inches; tail two.

Inhabits *Braſil:* does not fear the cat: neither does that animal hunt after it.

Tucan. *Fernandez Nov. Hiſp.* 7.
Le Tucan *de Buffon*, xv. 159. 240. MEXICAN.

Sh. with a ſharp noſe: ſmall round ears: without ſight: two long fore teeth above and below: thick, fat and fleſhy body: ſhort legs, ſo that the belly almoſt touches the ground: long crooked claws:

tawny hair: ſhort tail: length, from noſe to tail, nine inches.

Inhabits *Mexico:* burrows, and makes ſuch a number of cavities, that travellers can ſcarce tread with ſafety: if it gets out of its hole, does not know how to return, but begins to dig another: grows very fat, and is eatable: feeds on roots, kidney-beans, and other ſeeds. M. *de Buffon* thinks it a mole; but by the ears, it ſhould be claſſed here.

Long

XXXIV. MOLE.

Long noſe: upper jaw much longer than the lower. No ears.
Fore feet very broad, with ſcarce any apparent legs before: hind feet ſmall.

241. EUROPEAN.

Talpa *Agricola An. Subter.* 490. *Geſner quad.* 931. *Klein quad.* 60. Talpa, the mole, mold-warp, or want. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 236. Kret. *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 236. Scheer, Scheer-mauſs, Maul-wurf. *Kramer Auſtr.* 314. Talpa Europæus. T. caudata, pedibus pentadactylis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 73. Mullvad, Surk. *Faun. ſuec. No.* 23. *Br. Zool.* I. 108. Talpa caudata, nigricans pedibus anticis et poſticis pentadactylis. *Briſſon quad.* 203. La Taupe *de Buffon*, viii. 81. *tab.* xii.

M. with very minute eyes, hid in the fur: long ſnout: ſix cutting teeth in the upper, eight in the lower jaw, and two canine in each: no external ears, only an orifice: fore part of the body thick and muſcular; hind part taper: fore feet placed obliquely, broad, and like hands: five toes, each terminated by ſtrong claws: hind feet very ſmall, with five toes to each: tail ſhort: ſkin very tough, ſo as ſcarce to be cut through: hair ſhort, cloſe ſet, ſofter than the fineſt velvet; uſually black, ſometimes ſpotted * with white; ſometimes quite white: length five inches three quarters; tail one.

Inhabits *Europe:* lives under ground: burrows with vaſt rapidity with its fore feet; flings the earth back with its hind feet: has the ſenſe of ſmelling exquiſite, which directs it to its food, worms, inſects

* Spotted Mole, *Edw.* 268.

and roots: does vaſt damage in gardens, by flinging up the ſoil and looſening the roots of plants: is moſt active before rain, and in winter before a thaw, worms being then in motion: breeds in the ſpring: brings four or five young at a time: makes its neſt of moſs, a little beneath the ſurface of the ground, under the greateſt hillock: raiſes no hillocks in dry weather, being then obliged to penetrate deep after its prey: makes a great ſcream when taken. *Palma chriſti* and white *hellebore*, made into a paſte, and laid in their holes, deſtroys them. None in *Ireland*.

β. YELLOW. M. in form reſembling the *European*; but larger, being ſix inches two-tenths long; the tail one inch: hair ſoft, ſilky and gloſſy, of a yellowiſh brown color at the ends; dark grey at the roots: brighteſt about the head; darkeſt about the rump: belly of a deep cinereous brown: feet and tail white.

Inhabits *N. America*. Deſcribed from a ſkin in which the jaws were taken out.

Talpa ſibericus verſicolor, *Aſpalax* dictus. *Seb. Muſ.* I. 51. *tab.* xxxii. *fig.* 4, 5. *Klein quad.* 60. Talpa aſiatica. T. ecaudata, palmis tridactylis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 73. Talpa ecaudata, ex viridi aurea, pedibus anticis tridactylis, poſticis tetradactylis *Briſſon quad.* 206. La Taupe dorée. *de Buffon*, xv. 145. 242. SIBERIAN.

M. with a very ſhort noſe: no ears: three toes on the fore feet, on the outmoſt toe a very large claw; four toes on the hind feet: body of an equal thickneſs: rump quite round: no tail: of a beautifull green and gold color, variable with the light.

Inhabits *Siberia*.

Sorex criſtatus. S. naribus carunculatis, cauda breviore *Lin. ſyſt.* 73. 243. RADIATED.

M. with ſmall but broad fore legs; five long white claws on each: noſe long; the edges beſet with radiated tendrils: hair on the body duſky, very ſhort, fine and compact; on the noſe longer: the hind legs ſcaly: five toes on each foot: length, from noſe to tail, three inches three quarters: tail ſlender, round and taper, one inch three-tenths long.

Inhabits *N. America*. Forms ſubterraneous paſſages in different directions in uncultivated fields; raiſes walks about two inches high and a palm broad: the holes often give way and let in the walkers: feeds on roots: has great ſtrength in its legs.

M. with

244. LONG-TAILED. M. with the fore feet pretty broad, hind feet very ſcaly, with a few ſhort hairs on them: the claws on the fore feet like thoſe of the common mole; on the hind very long and ſlender: hair on the noſe and and body ſoft, long, and of a ruſty brown color: tail covered with ſhort hair; the length two inches; that of noſe and body four inches ſix-tenths.

Inhabits *N. America.*

245. BROWN. Sorex aquaticus. S. plantis palmatis, palmis caudaque breviore albis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 74.

M. with a ſlender noſe: upper jaw much longer than the lower; two cutting teeth in the upper, four in the lower, the two middle of which are very ſmall: no canine teeth: fore feet very broad: nails long: hind feet ſmall; five claws on each: hair very ſoft and gloſſy, brown at the ends, deep grey at the bottom: tail and feet white: length, from noſe to tail, five inches and a half: tail very ſlender, not an inch long.

Inhabits *N. America:* called there the Brown Mole: ſent from *New York* by Mr. *A. Blackburne*, with β. Yellow Mole and No. 243 and 244. The black and ſhining purple *Virginian* mole, deſcribed by *Seba* *, as the ſame with the common kind, was not among thoſe that gentleman favored us with. *Linnæus* places this and our radiated mole in his

* P. 51. *tab.* xxxii.

claſs

claſs of SOREX, or SHREW, on account of the difference of the teeth; but as theſe animals poſſeſs the ſtronger characters of the MOLE, ſuch as form of noſe and body, ſhape of feet, and even the manners, we think them better adapted to this genus than to the preceding.

Talpa rubra americana, *Seb. Muſ.* I. 51. *tab.* xxxii. *fig.* 2. 246. RED.

M. of cinereous red color: three toes on the fore feet, four on the hind: form of the body and tail like the *European* kind.

Inhabits *America.*

Five

XXXV. HEDGE-HOG.

Five toes on each foot.
Body covered with ſtrong ſhort ſpines.

247. COMMON.

Erinaceus *Agricola An. Subter.* 481.
Echinus terreſtris *Geſner quad.* 368.
Echinus ſc. Erinaceus terreſtris.
Urchin, or Hedge-hog, *Raii ſyn. quad.* 231.
Jez *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 233.
Acanthion vulgaris noſtras. *Klein quad.* 66.
Igel. *Kramer Auſtr.* 314.
Erinaceus Europeus. E. auriculis rotundatis naribus criſtatis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 75. Igelkott. *Faun. ſuec. No.* 22. *Br. Zool.* I. 106.
Erinaceus auriculis erectis. *Briſſon quad.* 128. *Seb. Muſ.* I. 78. *tab.* xlix.
L'Heriſſon *de Buffon*, viii. 28. *tab.* vi.

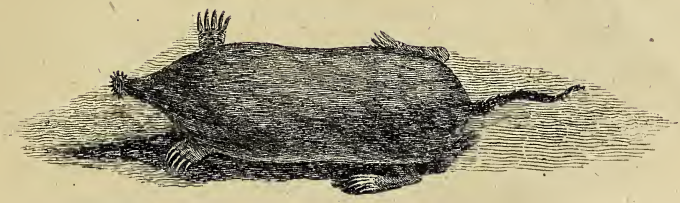
H. with a long noſe: noſtrils bordered on each ſide with a looſe flap: ears rounded, broad and naked: eyes ſmall: legs ſhort, naked and duſky: inner toe the ſhorteſt: claws weak: upper part of the face, the ſides and rump, covered with ſtrong coarſe hair of a yellowiſh and cinereous color; the back, with ſtrong ſharp ſpines of a whitiſh color, with a bar of black through their middle: tail an inch long: length, from noſe to tail, ten inches.

Inhabits *Europe*, *Siberia* *, *Madagaſcar* †: is in motion during night; keeps retired in the day: feeds on roots, fruits, worms and inſects: erroneouſly charged with ſucking cows and hurting their udders: reſides in ſmall thickets, in hedges, and at the bottom of ditches covered with buſhes; lies well wrapped up in moſs, graſs, or leaves, and during winter rolls itſelf up and ſleeps out that dreary ſea-

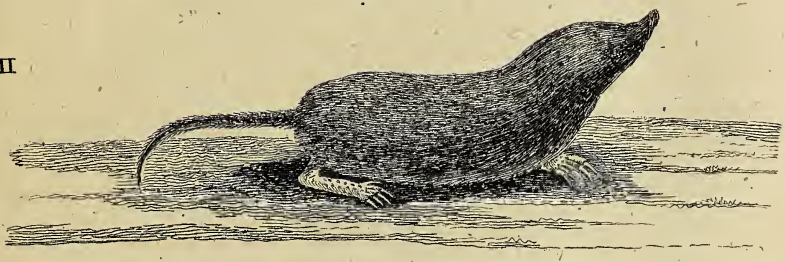
* *Seb. Muſ.* I. 79. *Seba* deſcribes one from *Siberia*, that differs ſo little from this, as not to form a new ſpecies.
† *Flacourt voy. Madagaſcar*, 152.

ſon:

I



II



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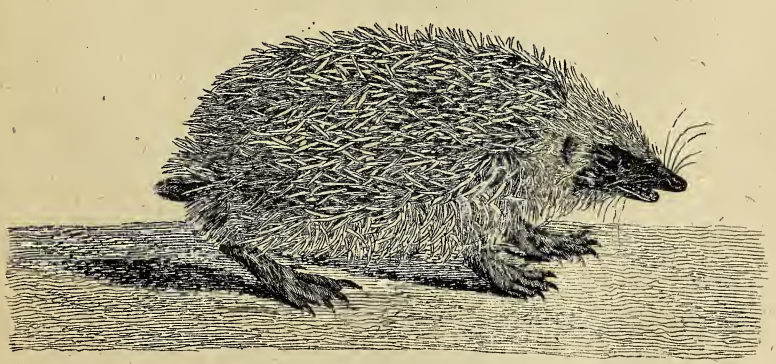

I RADIATED MOLE N°243. II LONG-TAILED M. N°244.
III HEDGE HOG N°247.

ſon: a mild and helpleſs animal; on approach of an enemy, rolls itſelf into the form of a ball, and is then invulnerable.

Le Tendrac, et Le Tanrec, *de Buffon*, xii. 438. 243. ASIATIC.

H. with a long ſlender noſe: ſhort rounded ears: ſhort legs: the upper part of the body covered with ſhort ſpines, white, marked croſs the middle with ruſt color: the face, throat, belly, buttocks and legs, thinly covered with whitiſh fine but hard hair: tail very ſhort, covered with ſpines: about the noſe ſome hairs above two inches long: ſize of a mole. This is the ſpecies M. *de Buffon* calls *Le Tendrac*.

The other, or the *Tanrec*, is rather larger: covered with ſpines only on the top and hind part of the head, the top and ſides of the neck, and the ſhoulders; the longeſt were on the upper part of the neck, and ſtood erect: the reſt of the body was covered with yellowiſh briſtles, among which were intermixed ſome that were black, and much longer than the others. Each of theſe animals, which are varieties of the ſame ſpecies, had five toes on each foot.

Inhabit the iſles of *India*, and that of *Madagaſcar*: are, when of their full growth, of the ſize of * Rabbets: grunt like hogs: grow very fat: multiply greatly: frequent † ſhallow pieces of freſh or ſalt

* *Dutch voy. Eaſt Indies*, 203. Thoſe in the cabinet of the *French* King were much ſmaller; probably young.

† *Cauche voy. Madagaſcar*, 53. *Flacourt hiſt. Madagaſcar*, 152.

water:

water: they burrow on land: lie torpid during ſix months, during which time their old hair falls off. Their fleſh is eaten by the *Indians*, but is very flabby and inſipid.

249. GUIANA. American hedge-hog. *Bancroft Guiana*, 144. Erinaceus inauris. E. auriculis nullis, *Lin. ſyſt.* 75. *Briſſon quad.* 131. Erinaceus americanus albus. *Seb. Muſ.* I. 78. *tab.* xlix. *fig.* 3.

H. without external ears, having only two orifices for hearing: has a ſhort thick head: back and ſides covered with ſhort ſpines of an aſh-color tinged with yellow: face, belly, legs and tail, covered with ſoft whitiſh hair: above the eyes, of a cheſnut color; back part and ſides of the head of a deeper color: length, from noſe to tail, eight inches: tail ſhort: claws long and crooked.

Inhabits *Guiana*.

SLOTH Nº 250.

Div. II. Sect. IV. DIGITATED QUADRUPEDS: without cutting teeth. XXXVI. SLOTH.

Without cutting teeth in either jaw.
With canine teeth and grinders.
Fore legs much longer than the hind.
Long claws.

Arctopithecus *Geſner quad.* 869. *Icon quad.* 96.
Ignavus ſive per αντιφρασιν, Agilis. *Clus. exot.* 110. 372.
Ai, ſive ignavus *Marcgrave Braſil,* 221.
Sloth, *Raii ſyn. quad.* 245. *Edw.* 310.
Ignavus americanus, riſum fletu miſcens. *Klein quad.* 43.
Tardigradus pedibus anticis et poſticis tridactylis *Briſſon quad.* 21.
Ai, ſive Tardigradus gracilis americanus *Seb. Muſ.* xxxiii. *fig.* 2.
Ouaikarè, Pareſſeux. *Barrere France Æquin.* 154.
Bradypus tridactylus. B. pedibus tridactylis cauda brevi. *Lin. ſyſt.* 50.
L'Ai *de Buffon,* xiii. 34. *tab.* v. vi. *Br. Muſ.*

250. THREE-TOED.

Sl. with a blunt black noſe, a little lengthened: very ſmall external ears: eyes ſmall, black and heavy; from the corner of each a duſky line: color of the face and throat a dirty white: hair on the limbs and body long and very uneven, of a cinereous brown color: tail ſhort, a meer ſtump: legs thick, long, and aukwardly placed: face naked: three toes and three very long claws on each foot. Length of that in the *Britiſh Muſeum,* twelve inches; but it grows to the ſize of a middle-ſized fox *.

* *Nieuhoff,* 18.

Inhabits

Inhabits moſt parts of the eaſtern ſide of *South America:* the moſt ſluggiſh and moſt ſlow of all animals; ſeems to move with the utmoſt pain; makes a great progreſs if it can go a quarter of a league in a day *: aſcends trees, in which it generally lives, with much difficulty: its food is fruit, or the leaves of trees; if it cannot find fruit on the ground, looks out for a tree well loaded, and with great pains climbs up: to ſave the trouble of deſcending, flings off the fruit, and forming itſelf into a ball, drops from the branches; continues at the foot till it has devoured all; nor ever ſtirs, till compelled by hunger **: its motion is attended with a moſt moving and plaintive cry, which at once produces pity and diſguſt; is its only defence; for every beaſt of prey is ſo affected by the noiſe, as to quit it with horror †: its note, according to *Kircher*, is an aſcending and deſcending *hexachord* ‡, which it utters only by night: its look is ſo piteous as to move compaſſion; it is alſo accompanied with tears, that diſſuade every body from injuring ſo wretched a being: its abſtinence from food is remarkably powerfull; one that had faſtened itſelf by its feet to a pole, and was ſo ſuſpended croſs two beams, remained forty days without meat, drink or ſleep §: the ſtrength in its feet is ſo great, that whatſoever it ſeizes on cannot poſſibly be freed from its claws. A dog was let looſe at the above-mentioned animal, when it was

* *Gumilla Orenoque*, II. 13.
** *Ulloa's voy.* I. 103.
† *Ibid.*
‡ *Kircher's Muſurgia*, as quoted by Mr. *Stillingfleet*, in his miſcellaneous tracts, *p.* 109.
§ *Kircher.*

taken

taken from the pole; after ſome time the *Sloth* layed hold of the dog with its feet, and held him four days, till he periſhed with hunger *.

Tardigradus Ceilonicus fœmina. *Seb. Muſ.* I. *tab.* xxxiv.
Bradypus didactylus. Br. manibus didactylis cauda nulla *Lin. ſyſt.* 51.
Tardigradus pedibus anticis didactylis, poſticis tridactylis. *Briſſon quad.* 22.
L'Unau. *de Buffon*, xiii. 34. *tab.* I. *Br. Muſ.*

251. TWO-TOED.

Sl. with a round head: ſhort projecting noſe: ears like the human, lying flat to the head: two long ſtrong claws on the fore feet, three on the hind: hair on the body long and rough; on ſome parts curled and woolly: in ſome, of a pale red above, cinereous below; in others, of a yellowiſh white below, cinereous brown above. Length of that in the *Britiſh Muſeum* eleven inches: I believe a young one; no tail.

Inhabits *S. America* and the iſle of *Ceylon*. The laſt is ſtrenuouſly denied by M. *de Buffon*, who has fixed the reſidence of this genus to *America* only: but, beſides the authority of *Seba*, who expreſsly ſays his ſpecimen was brought from *Ceylon*, a gentleman, long reſident in *India*, and much diſtinguiſhed in the literary world, has informed me he has ſeen this animal brought from the *Paliacat* mountains that lie in ſight of *Madraſs*; which ſatisfies me that it is common to both continents.

There is reaſon to think that it is met with alſo in *Guinea*, or at leſt ſome ſpecies of this genus; for

* *Kircher.*

Barbot and *Bosman* describe an animal by the name of *Potto*, to which they give the attributes of the former, and describe as being grey when young, red, and covered with a sort of hair as thick set as flocks of wool. Both these writers were sensible men, and tho' not naturalists, were too observant of the animals of *Guinea* to mistake one whose characters are so strongly marked as those of the Sloth *.

* *Bosman*, 237. *Barbot*, 212.

Without

XXXVII. ARMADILLO.

Without either cutting teeth or canine teeth. Head and upper part of the body guarded by a cruſtaceous covering; the middle with pliant bands, formed of various ſegments, reaching from the back to the edges of the belly.

252. THREE-BANDED.

Tatu apara *Marcgrave Braſil*, 232. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 234.
Armadillo ſeu Tatu genus alterum *Clus. Exot.* 109. *Klein. quad.* 48.
Tatu ſeu armadillo orientalis. *Seb. Muſ.* I. *tab.* xxxviii. *fig.* 2, 3.
Daſypus tricinctus. D. cingulis tribus, pedibus pentadactylis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 53.
Cataphractus ſcutis duobus cingulis tribus. *Briſſon quad.* 24.
L'Apar ou le Tatou a trois bandes. *de Buffon*, X. 206.

A. with ſhort but broad rounded ears: the cruſt on the head, back and rump, divided into elegant pentangular tuberculated ſegments: three bands in the middle: five toes on each foot: ſhort tail.

The whole genus inhabits *S. America:* the manners of all much the ſame: burrows under ground; the ſmaller ſpecies in moiſt places, the larger in dry, and at a diſtance from the ſea; keeps in its hole in the day, rambles out at night; when overtaken, rolls itſelf into the form of a ball, which it does by means of the pliant bands on its middle, and thus becomes invulnerable; when ſurprized, runs to its hole, and thinks itſelf ſecure if it can hide its head and ſome part of its body. The *Indians* take it by the tail, when the animal fixes its claws in the earth ſo ſtrongly that there is no moving it till the *Indian* tickles it with a ſtick: is hunted with little dogs,

who give notice to their maſter of its haunts by barking, who digs it out; to take it out incautiouſly is very dangerous, on account of the ſnakes that commonly lurk in the burrows: feeds on potatoes, melons and roots, and does great damage to plantations: drinks much: grows very fat, and is reckoned very delicious eating when young; but when old, has a muſky diſagreeable taſte: is very numerous, breeds every month, and brings four at a time: is very inoffenſive *.

23. SIX-BANDED.

Tatou *Belon obſ.* 211. *Portraits*, 106.
Tatu et Tatu paba *Braſil:* Armadillo *Hiſpanis, Luſitanis*, Encuberto *Marcgrave Braſil*, 131.
Cataphractus ſcutis duobus, cingulis ſex *Briſſon quad.* 25.
Daſypus ſex cinctus. D. cingulis ſenis, pedibus pentadactylis *Lin. ſyſt.* 54.
L'Encourbert, ou Le Tatou a ſix bandes. *de Buffon*, X. 209. *tab.* xlii.

A. with the cruſt of the head, ſhoulders and rump, formed of angular pieces: the bands on the back ſix; between which, alſo on the neck and belly, are a few ſcattered hairs: tail not the length of the body, very thick at the baſe, tapering to a point: five toes on each foot.

Inhabits *Braſil* and *Guiana.*

* The authorities for the natural hiſtory. *Marcgrave*, 231. *Dampier*, II. 61. *Gumilla Orenoque*, III. 223 to 226. *Nieuhoff*, 19. *Bancroft's Guiana*, 145. *Rochefort Antilles*, I. 286.

Ayotochtli ?

Ayotochtli? *Hernandez Mex.* 314.
Tatuete *Braſilienſibus*, Verdadeiro *Luſitanis Marcgrave Braſil*, 231. *Clus. exot.* 330.
Cataphractus ſcutis duobus cingulis octo. *Briſſon quad.* 26.
Erinaceus loricatus cingulis ſeptenis palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis. *Amæn. Acad.* I. 560.
Daſypus ſeptem cinctus *Lin. ſyſt.* 54.
Le Tatuete, ou Tatou a huit bandes, *de Buffon*, X. 212.

254. EIGHT-BANDED.

A. with upright ears, two inches long: ſmall black eyes: eight bands on the ſides: four toes on the fore feet, five on the hind: length, from noſe to tail, about ten inches; tail nine.

Inhabits *Braſil.* Reckoned more delicious eating than the others.

Armadillo *Worm. Muſ.* 335.
Tatu porcinus, Schildverkel. *Klein quad.* 48.
Pig-headed Armadillo *Grew's rarities*, 18. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 233.
Tatu ſive Armadillo Americanus *Seb. Muſ. tab.* xxix. *fig.* 1.
Daſypus novem cinctus. D. cingulis novem, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis *Lin. ſyſt.* 54.
Cataphractus ſcutis duobus, cingulis novem. *Briſſon quad.* 27.
Le Cachichame, ou Tatou a neuf bandes *de Buffon*, X. 215. *tab.* xxxvii.
American Armadillo *Phil. Tranſ.* LIV. 57. *tab.* vii.

255. NINE-BANDED.

A. with long ear: cruſt on the ſhoulders and rump marked with hexangular figures: nine bands on the ſides, diſtinguiſhed by tranſverſe cuneiform marks: breaſt and belly covered with long hairs: four toes on the fore feet, five on the hind: tail long and taper: length of the whole animal three feet.

Inhabits *South America.* One was brought a few years ago to *England*, from the *Moſquito* ſhore, and

lived here some time: it was fed with raw beef and milk, but refused our grains and fruit *.

256. TWELVE BANDED. Tatu five Armadillo Africanus *Seb. Muf.* I. *tab.* xxx. *fig.* 3, 4. Le Kabassou, ou Tatou a douze bandes *de Buffon*, X. 218. *tab.* xl. Cataphractus scutis duobus, cingulis duodecim *Brisson quad.* 27.

A. with broad upright ears: the crust on the shoulders marked with oblong pieces; that of the rump hexangular: twelve bands on the sides: five toes, with very large claws, on the fore feet; five lesser on the hind: tail shorter than the body: some hairs scattered over the body.

M. *de Buffon* † mentions another of twelve bands, with a tail covered with rhomboid figures, which he is doubtfull whether to refer to this species. It is the largest I ever heard of, being from nose to tail two feet ten inches long; the tail about one foot eight: by the figure, (for I never saw the animal) it varies greatly from the other.

* This corroborates what *Marcgrave* says of one of these animals, *Cuniculos, aves mortuas aliaque devorant*; which is very extraordinary in quadrupeds which want both cutting and canine teeth.

† *P.* 256. *tab.* xli.

Weesle-

Weesle-headed Armadillo, *Grew's rarities*, 10.
Tatu Mustelinus *Raii syn. quad.* 235.
Dasypus unicinctus. D. tegmine tripartito, pedibus pentadactylis. *Lin. syst.* 53.
Cataphractus scuto unico, cingulis octodecim *Brisson quad.* 23.
Le Cirquinçon, ou Tatou a dix-huit bandes *de Buffon*, X. 220. *tab.* xlii.

257. EIGHTEEN-BANDED.

A. with a very slender head: small erect ears: the crust on the shoulders and rump consisting of square pieces: eighteen bands on the sides: five toes on each foot: length, from nose to tail, about fifteen inches; tail five and a half.

Inhabits *South America.*

XXXVIII. MANIS. Div. II. Sect. V. DIGITATED QUADRUPEDS, without teeth.

Back, ſides, and upper part of the tail, covered with large ſtrong ſcales.
Small mouth. long tongue: no teeth.

258. LONG-TAILED.

Lacertus peregrinus ſquamoſus, *Clus. exot.* 374. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 274.
Scaly Lizard, *Grew's rarities*, 46.
Manis tetradactyla. M. pedibus tetradactylis, *Lin. ſyſt.* 53.
Pholidotus pedibus anticis et poſticis tetradactylis, ſquamis mucronatis, cauda longiſſima, *Briſ. quad.* 19.
Le Phatagin *de Buffon*, X. 180. *tab.* xxxiv. *Aſſ. Maſ.*

M. with a ſlender noſe; that, and the head ſmooth: body, legs and tail, guarded by large ſharp-pointed ſtriated ſcales: the throat and belly covered with hair: ſhort legs: four claws on each foot, one of which is very ſmall: tail a little taper, but ends blunt: length, from noſe to tail, fourteen inches and a half: tail three feet four inches and a half.

Inhabits *Guinea?* Theſe animals approach ſo nearly the genus of Lizards, as to be the links in the chain of beings which connect the proper quadrupeds with the reptile claſs.

Lacertus

Lacertus ſquamoſus, *Bontius Java*, 60. *Pet. Gaz. tab.* xx. *fig.* 11. Armadillus ſquamatus major, *Ceilanicus*, ſeu Diabolus *Tajovanicus* dictus *Seb. Muſ.* I. *tab.* liii. liv. *Klein quad.* 47.

Pholidotus pedibus anticis et poſticis pentadactylis, ſquamis ſubrotundis. *Briſſon quad.* 18. Manis pentadactyla, *Lin. ſyſt.* 52. Le Pangolin *de Buffon*, X. 180. *tab.* xxxiv. *Aſh. Muſ.*

259. SHORT-TAILED.

M. with back, ſides and legs, covered with blunt ſcales, with briſtles between each: five toes on each foot: tail not longer than the body: ears not unlike the human: chin, belly and inſide of the legs, hairy.

Inhabits the iſlands of *India*, and that of *Formoſa*. The *Indians* call it *Pangoelling*; and the *Chineſe*, *Chin Chion Seick* *. Feeds on lizards and inſects: turns up the ground with its noſe: walks with its claws bent under its feet: grows very fat: is eſteemed very delicate eating: makes no noiſe, only a ſnorting.

Perhaps is a native of *Guinea*: the *Quogelo* of the *Negroes*; which *Des Marchais* † ſays grows to the length of eight feet, of which the tail is four: lives in woods and marſhy places: feeds on ants, which it takes by laying its long tongue croſs their paths, that member being covered with a ſticky *ſaliva*, ſo the inſects that attempt to paſs over it cannot extricate themſelves: walks very ſlowly: would be the prey of every ravenous beaſt, had it not the power of rolling itſelf up, and oppoſing to its adverſary a

* *Dalhman in Act. Stockh.* 1749. 265.
† *Voyage du des Marchais*, I. 200. *Barbot*, 114.

formidable

formidable row of erected ſcales. In vain does the Leopard attack it with its vaſt claws, for at laſt it is obliged to leave it in ſafety*. The *Negroes* kill theſe animals for the ſake of the fleſh, which they reckon excellent.

* Is ſaid to deſtroy the *Elephant* by twiſting itſelf round the trunk, and compreſſing that tender organ with its hard ſcales.

Body

LEST/ANT EATER N°262.

XXXIX. ANT-EATER.

Body covered with hair.
Small mouth: long cylindric tongue.
No teeth.

260. GREAT.

Tamandua-guacu, *Marcgrave Braſil*, 225.
Tamandua guacu ſive major, *Piſo Braſil*, 320.
Piſmire-eater, *Nieuhoff*, 19.
Tamandua major cauda panniculata *Barrere France Æquin.* 162.
Mange-fourmis *des Marchais*, III. 307.
Great Ant-Bear, *Raii ſyn. quad.* 241.
Myrmecophaga roſtro longiſſimo, pedibus anticis tetradactylis, poſticis pentadactylis, cauda longiſſimis pilis veſtita. *Briſſon quad.* 15.
Myrmecophaga jubata. *M.* palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis, *Lin. ſyſt.* 52. *Klein quad.* 45. *tab.* v.
Le Tamanoir, *de Buffon*, X. 141. *tab.* xxix. *Br. Muſ.*

A. E. with a long ſlender noſe: ſmall black eyes; ſhort round ears: ſlender tongue, two feet and a half long, which lies double in the mouth: legs ſlender: four toes on the fore feet, five on the hind: the two middle claws on the fore feet very large, ſtrong and hooked: the hair on the upper part of the body is half a foot long, black mixed with grey: from the neck croſs the ſhoulders to the ſides is a black line bounded above with white: the fore legs are whitiſh, marked above the feet with a black ſpot: the tail is cloathed with very coarſe black hairs a foot long: length, from noſe to tail, about three feet ten inches; the tail two and a half.

Inhabits *Braſil* and *Guiana*: runs ſlowly: lives on ants; as ſoon as it diſcovers their neſts, overturns them, or digs them up with its feet; then thruſts its long tongue into their retreats, and penetrating all the paſſages of the neſt, withdraws it into its mouth

mouth loaded with prey: is fearfull of rain, and protects itself against wet by covering its body with its long tail. The flesh has a strong disagreeable taste, but is eaten by the *Indians*. Notwithstanding this animal wants teeth, it is fierce and dangerous; nothing that gets within its fore feet can disengage itself. The very Panthers of *America* * are often unequal in the combat; for if the Ant-eater once has opportunity of embracing them, it fixes its talons in their sides, and both fall together, and both perish; for such is the obstinacy and stupidity of this animal, that it will not extricate itself even from a dead adversary †: sleeps in the day; preys by night.

261. MIDDLE. Tamandua-i, *Marcgrave Brasil*, 225. *Raii syn. quad.* 242.
Tamandua minor, *Piso Brasil*, 320. *Barrere France Æquin.* 162.
Tamandua-guacu, *Nieuhoff*, 19.
Myrmecophaga rostro longissimo, pedibus anticis tetradactylis, posticis pentadactylis, cauda ferè nuda, *Brisson quad.* 16.
Myrmecophaga tetradactyla, *Lin. syst.* 52. *Zooph. Gronov. No.* 2.
Le Tamandua, *de Buffon*, x. 144.

A. E. with a long slender nose, bending a little down: small black mouth and eyes: small upright ears: bottoms of the fore feet round; four claws on each, like those of the former; five on the hind feet: hair shining and hard, of a pale yellow color: along the middle of the back, and on the hind legs, dusky: each side the neck is a black line, that crosses the shoulders and meets at the lower end of the back: the tail is covered with longer hair than the

* *Gumilla Orenoque*, III. 232.
† *Piso Brasil*, 320.

back,

back, is taper and bald at the end: length, from noſe to tail, one foot ſeven inches; the tail ten inches.

Inhabits the ſame country with the laſt: its manners much the ſame: when it drinks, part ſpurts out of the noſtrils: climbs trees, and lays hold of the branches with its tail.

Tamandua minor flavejcens; Ouatiriouaou, *Barrere France Æquin.* 163.
Tamandua ſive Coati Americana alba. *Seb. Muſ.* I. *tab.* xxxvii.
Myrmecophaga roſtro brevi, pedibus anticis didactylis, poſticis tetradactylis, *Briſſon quad.* 17.
Myrmecophaga didactyla. M. palmis didactylis, plantis tetradactylis, cauda villoſa, *Lin. ſyſt.* 51. *Zooph. Gronov. No.* 1.
Little Ant-eater, *Edw.* 220.
Le Fourmillir, *de Buffon*, x. 144. *tab.* xxx. 262. LEST.

A. E. with a conic noſe, bending a little down: ears ſmall, and hid in the fur: two hooked claws on the fore feet, the exterior much the largeſt; four on the hind feet: head, body, limbs, and upper part and ſides of the tail, covered with long ſoft ſilky hair, or rather wool, of a yellowiſh brown color: from noſe to tail ſeven inches and a half; tail eight and a half; the laſt four inches of which, on the under-ſide, naked: the tail is thick at the baſe, and tapers to a point.

Inhabits *Guiana*: climbs trees, in queſt of a ſpecies of ants which build their neſts among the branches: has the ſame prehenſile power with its tail as the former.

There is a fourth ſpecies found at the *Cape of Good Hope* and in *Ceylon*; but being deſcribed from a meer

a meer fætus *, we ſhall avoid giving a tranſcript of Dr. *Pallas*'s account of it, but wait for further information. We ſhall only ſay, that it has four toes on the fore feet and pendulous ears, which diſtinguiſhes it from other kinds. *Kolben* † deſcribes their manners particularly, and ſays they have long heads and tongues, and are toothleſs; and that they ſometimes weigh 100lb. ‡ That if they faſten their claws in the ground, the ſtrongeſt man cannot pull them away: that they thruſt out their clammy tongue into the ants neſt, and draw it into their mouth covered with inſects. Mr. *Strachan*, in his account of *Ceylon* §, gives the ſame account of what the natives call the *Talgoi*, or Ant-Bear: it is not therefore to be doubted, but that theſe animals are common to the old and new continents.

* *Pallas Miſcel. Zool.* 64.
† *Hiſt. Cape*, 118. Where they are called *Earth-Hogs*.
‡ As quoted by Dr. *Pallas*; I ſuppoſe from the *Dutch* edition.
§ *Phil. Tranſ. abridg.* V. 180.

Div. III. PINNATED QUADRUPEDS: having fin-like feet: fore legs buried deep in the ſkin; hind legs pointing quite backwards.

With two great tuſks in the upper jaw, pointing downwards. XL. WALRUS.
Four grinders on both ſides, above and below.
No cutting teeth.
Five palmated toes on each foot.

Roſmarus, *Geſner Piſc.* 211. *Klein quad.* 92.
Walrus, Mors, Roſmarus, *Worm. Muſ.* 289. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 191.
Sea-horſe, or Morſe, *Marten's Spitzberg*, 107, 182. *Egede Greenland*, 82.
Sea-Cow, *Crantz Greenl.* I. 125.
Odobenus. La vache marine, *Briſſon quad.* 30. 263. ARCTIC.
Trichechus Roſmarus. T. dentibus laniariis ſuperioribus exſertis, *Lin. ſyſt.* 49.
Le Morſe, *de Buffon*, xiii. 358. *tab.* liv. *Br. Muſ. Aſh. Muſ.*

W. with a round head: ſmall mouth: very thick lips, covered above and below with pellucid briſtles as thick as a ſtraw: ſmall fiery eyes: two ſmall orifices inſtead of ears: ſhort neck: body thick in the middle, tapering towards the tail: ſkin thick, wrinkled, with ſhort browniſh hairs thinly diſperſed: legs ſhort; five toes on each, all connected by webs, and ſmall nails on each: the hind feet very broad; each leg looſely articulated: the hind legs generally extended on a line with the body: tail very ſhort: penis long: length, from noſe to tail, ſometimes eighteen feet, and ten or twelve round in the thickeſt

thickeſt part: the teeth have been ſometimes found of the weight * of 20 lb. each.

Inhabit the coaſt of *Spitzbergen*, *Nova Zembla*, *Hudſon's Bay*, and the gulph of *St. Laurence*; and the *Icy* Sea, as far as Cape *Tſchuktſchi*: are gregarious: in ſome places appear in herds of hundreds: are ſhy animals, and avoid places which are much haunted by mankind †: are very fierce; if wounded in the water, they attempt to ſink the boat, either by riſing under it, or by ſtriking their great teeth into the ſides; roar very loud, and will follow the boat till it gets out of ſight: numbers of them are often ſeen ſleeping on an iſland of ice; if awoke, fling themſelves with great impetuoſity into the ſea; at which time it is dangerous to approach the ice, leaſt they ſhould tumble into the boat and overſet it: do not go upon the land till the coaſt is clear of ice. At particular times, they land in amazing numbers: the moment the firſt gets on ſhore, ſo as to lie dry, it will not ſtir till another comes and forces it forward by beating it with its great teeth; this is ſerved in the ſame manner by the next, and ſo in ſucceſſion till the whole is landed, continuing tumbling over one another, and forcing the foremoſt, for the ſake of quiet, to remove further up. The method of killing them on the *Magdalene* iſles, in the

* Teeth of this ſize are only found on the coaſt of the *Icy* Sea, where the animals are ſeldom moleſted, and have time to attain their full growth. *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 120.

† In 1608, the crew of an *Engliſh* veſſel killed on *Cherry* Iſle above 900 *Walruſes* in ſeven hours time; for they lay in heaps, like hogs huddled one upon another. *Marten's Spitzberg.* 181, 182.

gulph

gulph of St. *Laurence*, as I am informed, is thus: The Hunters watch their landing, and as ſoon as they find a ſufficient number for what they call a *cut*, go on ſhore, each armed with a ſpear ſharp on one ſide like a knife, with which they cut their throats: great care muſt be taken not to ſtand in the way of thoſe which attempt to get again to ſea, which they do with great agility by tumbling headlong; for they would cruſh any body to death by their vaſt weight. They are killed for the ſake of their oil, one *Walrus* producing about half a tun. The knowlege of this chace is of great antiquity; *Oether*, the *Norwegian*, about the year 890, made a report of it to King *Alfred*, having, as he ſays, made the voyage beyond *Norway*, for *the more commoditie of fiſhing of* horſe-whales, *which have in their teeth bones of great price and excellencie, whereof he brought ſome at his returne unto the King* *. In fact, it was, in the *northern* world, in early times, the ſubſtitute to ivory, being very white and very hard. Their ſkins, *Oether* ſays, were good to cut into cables. I do not know whether we make any uſes of the ſkin; but M. *de Buffon* ſays, he has ſeen braces for coaches made of it, which were both ſtrong and elaſtic. CHACE.

They bring one, or at moſt two young † at a time: feed on ſea herbs and fiſh; alſo on ſhells, which they dig out of the ſand with their teeth: are ſaid alſo to make uſe of their teeth to aſcend rocks or pieces of ice, faſtening them to the cracks, and

* *Hakluyt's coll. Voy.* I. 5. † *Barentz voy.* 4.

drawing their bodies up by that means. Beſides mankind, they ſeem to have no other enemy than the white Bear, with whom they have terrible combats; but generally come off victorious, by means of their great teeth.

264. INDIAN. Le Dugon *de Buffon*, XIII. 374. *tab.* lvi.

W. with two ſhort canine teeth, or tuſks, placed in the upper jaw pretty cloſe to each other: in the upper jaw four grinders on each ſide, placed at a diſtance from the tuſks; in the lower, three on each ſide.

Inhabits the *Cape* of *Good Hope* and the *Philippine* iſles. The head deſcribed above being ſuppoſed to belong to an animal reſembling a *Walrus*, found in the ſeas of *Africa* and *India*, as appears from ſome citations from travellers, too unſatisfactory to merit repetition. It is ſaid by one, that it goes upon land to feed on the green moſs, and that it is called in the *Philippines*, the *Dugung* *.

* *De Buffon*, xlii. 377. *the note.*

Cutting

Cutting teeth, and two canine teeth in each jaw. XLI. SEAL.
Five palmated toes on each foot.
Body thick at the ſhoulders, tapering towards the tail.

φωκη *Ariſt. hiſt. An. lib.* vi. *c.* 12. *Oppian Halieut.* V. 376.
Vitulus maris mediterranei---et oceani *Rondeletii*, 453. 458.
Le Veau marin ou loup de mer *Belon Poiſſons.* 25.
Phoca *Geſner Piſc.* 830. *Worm. Muſ.* 289. *Klein quad.* 93. *Briſſon quad.* 162.
Seal, Seoile, or Sea Calf, Phoca ſive vitulus marinus. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 189. *Phil. Tranſ. abridg. Vol.* XLVII. 120. *tab.* vi. *fig.* 3.
Kaſſigiak, *Crantz hiſt. Greenl.* I. 123.
Phoca vitulina. Ph. capite lævi inauriculato. *Lin. ſyſt.* 56. Sial. *Faun. ſuec. No.* 4.
Le Phoque *de Buffon*, xiii. 333. *tab.* xlv.
Seal *Br. Zool.* I. 71. *Br. Zool. illuſtr.* xlviii. 265. COMMON.

S. with large black eyes: large whiſkers: oblong noſtrils: flat head and noſe: tongue forked at the end: two canine teeth in each jaw: ſix cutting teeth in the upper jaw; four in the lower: no external ears: body covered with thick ſhort hair: ſhort tail: toes furniſhed with ſtrong ſharp claws: uſual length from five to ſix feet: color very various, duſky, brinded, or ſpotted with white or yellow.

Inhabit moſt quarters of the Globe, but in greateſt multitudes towards the North and the South; ſwarm near the *Arctic* circle, and the lower parts of *South America* *, in both oceans. Found in the *Caſpian* † Sea, in the lake *Aral*, and lake ‡ *Baikal*, which are

* *Dampier* ſays, that they are ſeen by thouſands on the iſle of *Juan Fernandez*; that the young bleat like lambs; that none are found in the *South Sea*, *north* of the *equator*, till *lat.* 21. that he never ſaw any in the *Weſt Indies*, except in the *bay* of *Campeachy*; nor yet in the *Eaſt Indies*. I. 88, 89.

† *Bell's Travels*, I. 49.

‡ The ſame, 280.

freſh waters. In the laſt, are covered with ſilvery hairs: bring two young at a time, which for ſome ſhort ſpace are white and woolly; bring forth in *autumn*, and ſuckle their young in caverns, or in rocks, till they are ſix or ſeven weeks old, when they take to ſea: cannot continue long under water; are therefore very frequently obliged to riſe to take breath, and often float on the waves. In ſummer, ſleep on rocks, or on ſand-banks: if ſurprized, precipitate into the ſea; or if at any diſtance, ſcramble along and fling up the ſand and gravel with great force with their hind feet, making a piteous moaning: if overtaken, will make a vigorous defence with their feet and teeth: a ſlight blow on the noſe kills them, otherwiſe will bear numbers of wounds.

Swim with vaſt ſtrength and ſwiftneſs; frolick greatly in their element, and will ſport without fear about ſhips * and boats; never go any great diſtance from land: feed on all ſorts of fiſh: are themſelves good food, and often eaten by voyagers: killed for the ſake of the oil made from their fat; a young ſeal will yield eight gallons: their ſkins very uſeful in making waiſtcoats, covers for trunks, and other conveniencies: thoſe of the lake *Baikal* are ſold to the *Chineſe*, who dye them, and ſell them to the *Mongals* † to face their fur-coats: are the wealth of the *Greenlanders*, ſupplying them with every neceſſary of life.

* On a ſhip's approaching the iſle of *Lobos*, near the river *Plata*, it is met by ſhoals of ſeals, who will hang by their fore feet to the ſides of the veſſel, ſtaring at the crew; then drop off, and paſs and repaſs the veſſel for a conſiderable time. *Muratori Hiſt. Paraguay*, 229.

† *Muller's Ruſſ. Samlung.* III. 559.

Sea Calf, *Phil. Tranſ.* IX. 74. *tab.* v.
Le grand Phoque *de Buffon*, xiii. 345.
Utſuk? *Crantz Greenl.* I. 125.

266. GREAT.

S. reſembling the common, but grow to the length of twelve* feet: that deſcribed in the *Phil. Tranſ.* was ſeven feet and a half long, yet ſo young as to have ſcarce any teeth; the common ſeal is at full growth when it has attained the length of ſix.

Inhabits the coaſt of *Scotland*, and the South of *Greenland:* the ſkin is thick, and is uſed by the *Greenlanders* to cut thongs out of for their Seal fiſhery. Perhaps is the ſame with the great *Kamtſchatkan* Seal, called by the *Ruſſians*, *Lachtach*, weighing 800lb. †

Neitſek. *Crantz Greenl.* I. 124.

267. ROUGH.

S. with rough briſtly hair, intermixed like that of a hog; of a pale brown color.

Inhabits *Greenland:* the natives make garments of its ſkin, turning the hairy ſide inmoſt. Perhaps what our *Newfoundland* Seal-hunters call *Square Phipper*; whoſe coat, they ſay, is like that of a water dog, and weighs ſometimes 500lb.

* A gentleman of my acquaintance ſhot one of that ſize in the North of *Scotland*.
† *Muller's Voy. Kamtſchatka*, 60.

268. HOODED. Clap-myſs. *Egede Greenl.* 84.
Neitſerſoak, *Cranz Greenl.* I. 124.

S. with a ſtrong folded ſkin on the forehead, which it can fling over its eyes and noſe, to defend them againſt ſtones and ſand in ſtormy weather: its hair white, with a thick coat of thick black wool under, which makes it appear of a fine grey.

Inhabits only the South of *Greenland*, and *Newfoundland:* in the laſt is called the *Hooded Seal*: the hunters ſay they cannot kill it till they remove the integument on the head.

269. HARP. Blackſided Seal, *Egede Greenl. plate* iii.
Attarſoak, *Cranz Greenl.* I. 124.

S. with a pointed head and thick body, of a whitiſh grey color, marked on the ſides with two black creſcents, the horns pointing upwards towards each other; does not attain this mark till the fifth year; till that period, changes its color annually, and is diſtinguiſhed by the *Greenlanders* by different names each year.

Inhabits *Greenland* and *Newfoundland:* is the moſt valuable kind; the ſkin the thickeſt and beſt, and its produce of oil the greateſt: grows to the length of nine feet. Our Fiſhers call this the *Harp*, or *Heart* Seal, and ſtyle the marks on the ſides the ſaddle.

There

There is a blackiſh variety, which they ſay is a young harp, called *Bedlemer* *.

Le petit Phoque *de Buffon*, xiii. 341. *tab.* liii. 270. LITTLE.

S. with the four middle cutting teeth of the upper jaw bifurcated; the two middle of the lower jaw ſlightly trifurcated: a rudiment of an ear: the webs of the feet extending far beyond the toes and nails: hair ſoft, ſmooth, and longer than in the common Seal: color duſky on the head and back; beneath, browniſh: length, from two to three feet.

Inhabits the ſea near the iſle of *Juan Fernandez* †; and our ſeal-hunters affirm, that they often obſerve, on the coaſt of *Newfoundland*, a ſmall ſpecies not exceeding two feet, or two feet and a half, in length. M. *de Buffon* ſays the ſpecimen in the cabinet of the *French* King came from *India*; but from the authority of *Dampier*, and of modern voyagers to the *Eaſt Indies*, who have aſſured me they never ſaw any ſeals ‡ there, I ſuſpect he was impoſed on.

* In the lake *Baikal* is a large kind with yellow hair and a large chеſnut-colored mark on the hind part of the back, covering almoſt a third part of the body. Perhaps a variety of this ſpecies.

† *Ulloa* ſays the firſt ſpecies of ſeal found near that iſle is not above a yard long, II. 226.

‡ A gentleman, the moſt curious and greateſt navigator of the *Indian* ſeas now living, informed me, that he not only never met with any ſeals in thoſe ſeas, but even none nearer than the iſles of *Gallopagos*, a little north of the line, on the coaſt of *America*.

271. URSINE. Urſus marinus *Steller. Nov. Com. Petrop.* II. 331. *tab.* xv. Sea Cat, *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 123. *Muller's Exped.* 59. Phoca Urſina. Ph. capite auriculato. *Lin. ſyſt.* 55. L'Ours marin *Briſſon quad.* 166.

There are three marine animals, which keep a particular ſituation, and ſeem divided between the N. E. of *Aſia*, and N. W. of *America*, in the narrow ſeas between thoſe vaſt continents. Theſe are what are called the *Sea Lion* and *Sea Bear*, and the *Manati* *. They inhabit, from *June* to *September*, the iſles that are ſcattered in the ſeas between *Kamtſchatka* and *America*, in order to copulate, and bring forth their young in full ſecurity. The accurate and indefatigable naturaliſt *Steller* was the firſt who gave an exact deſcription of them; he and his companions, in the *Ruſſian* expedition of 1742, were in all probability the firſt *Europeans* who gave them any diſturbance in thoſe their retreats. In *September*, theſe animals quit their ſtations, vaſtly emaciated; ſome return to the *Aſiatic*, others to the *American* ſhores; but like the Sea Otters, are confined in thoſe ſeas between lat. 50 and 56.

The *Urſine* Seal, a name we ſubſtitute for the Sea Bear, leads, during the three months in ſummer, a moſt indolent life: it arrives at the iſlands vaſtly fat; but during that time they are ſcarce ever in motion, confine themſelves for whole weeks to one

* The *Sea Bear* ſeems a local animal: the *Sea Lion* is not ſeen again nearer than the iſle of *Juan Fernandez*, 233 deg. 40 min. ſouth of the *equator*, and the *Manati* is quite unknown in every other part of the Pacific Ocean.

ſpot,

ſpot, ſleep a great part of the time, eat nothing, and, except the employment the females have in ſuckling their young, are totally inactive: they live in families; each male has from eight to fifty females, whom he guards with the jealouſy of an eaſtern monarch; and though they lie by thouſands on the ſhores, each family keeps itſelf ſeparate from the reſt, and ſometimes, with the young and unmarried ones, amount to a hundred and twenty. The old animals, which are deſtitute of females, or deſerted by them, live apart, and are exceſſively ſplenetic, peeviſh and quarrelſome: are exceſſively fierce, and ſo attached to their old haunts, that they would die ſooner than quit them. They are monſtrouſly fat, and have a moſt hircine ſmell. If another approaches their ſtation, they are rouzed from their indolence and inſtantly ſnap at it, and a battle enſues; in the conflict, they perhaps intrude on the ſeat of another: this gives new cauſe of offence, ſo in the end the diſcord becomes univerſal, and is ſpread thro' the whole ſhore.

The other males are alſo very iraſcible: the cauſes of their diſputes are generally theſe. The firſt and the moſt terrible is, when an attempt is made by another to ſeduce one of their miſtreſſes, or a young female of the family. This inſult produces a combat, and the conqueror is immediately followed by the whole ſeraglio, who are ſure of deſerting the unhappy vanquiſhed. The ſecond reaſon of a quarrel is, when one invades the ſeat of another: the third ariſes from their interfering in the diſputes of others. Theſe battles are very violent; the wounds they

they receive are very deep, and reſemble the cuts of a ſabre. At the end of a fight they fling themſelves into the ſea, to waſh away the blood.

The males are very fond of their young; but very tyrannical towards the females: if any body attempts to take their cub, the male ſtands on the defenſive, while the female makes off with the young in her mouth; ſhould ſhe drop it, the former inſtantly quits his enemy, falls on her, and beats her againſt the ſtones, till he leaves her for dead. As ſoon as ſhe recovers, ſhe comes in the moſt ſuppliant manner to the male, crawls to his feet, and waſhes them with her tears: he, in the mean time, ſtalks about in the moſt inſulting manner; but in caſe the young one is carried off, he melts into the deepeſt affliction, and ſhews all ſigns of deep concern. It is probable that he feels his misfortune the more ſenſibly, as the female generally brings but one at a time; never more than two.

They ſwim very ſwiftly, at the rate of ſeven miles an hour. If wounded, will ſeize on the boat, and carry it along with vaſt impetuoſity, and oftentimes ſink it. They can continue a long time under water. When they want to climb the rocks they faſten with the fore paws, and ſo draw themſelves up. They are very tenacious of life, and will live for a fortnight after receiving ſuch wounds as would immediately deſtroy any other animal.

Desc. The male of this ſpecies is vaſtly ſuperior in ſize to the female. The bodies of each are of a conic form, very thick before, and taper to the tail. The length of a large one is eight feet; the greateſt circumference

cumference five feet; near the tail, twenty inches. The weight 800lb. The noſe projects like that of a pug dog, but the head riſes ſuddenly: noſtrils oval, and divided by a *ſeptum*: the lips thick; their inſide red and ſerrated: whiſkers long and white.

The teeth lock into each other when the mouth is cloſed: in the upper jaw are four cutting teeth, each bifurcated; on both ſides is a ſmall ſharp canine tooth bending inwards; near that another, larger: the grinders reſemble canine teeth, and are ſix in number in each jaw: in the lower jaw are alſo four cutting teeth and two canine: but only four grinders in each jaw: in all, thirty-ſix teeth.

Tongue bifid: eyes large and prominent: iris black, pupil ſmaragdine: the eyes may be covered at pleaſure with a fleſhy membrane: the ears are ſmall, ſharp-pointed; hairy without, ſmooth and poliſhed within.

The length of the fore-legs is twenty-four inches, like thoſe of other quadrupeds, not immerſed in the body like thoſe of ſeals: the feet are formed with toes as thoſe of other animals, but are covered with a naked ſkin, ſo that externally they ſeem a ſhapeleſs maſs, and have only the rudiments of nails to five latent toes: the hind legs are twenty-two inches long, are fixed to the body quite behind, like thoſe of ſeals, but are capable of being brought forward, ſo that the animal makes uſe of them to ſcratch its head: theſe feet are divided into five toes, each divided by a great web, and are a foot broad: the tail is only two inches long.

The

The hair is long and rough; beneath which is a ſoft down, of a bay color: on the neck of the old males the hair is erect, and a little longer than the reſt. The general color of theſe animals is black, but the hairs of the old ones are tipt with grey. The females are cinereous. The ſkins of the young, cut out of the bellies of their dams, are very uſeful for cloathing, and coſt about 3s. 4d. each; the ſkin of an old one, 4 s.

The fat and fleſh of the old males is very nauſeous; but the fleſh of the females reſembles lamb, and the young ones roaſted are as good as ſucking pigs.

272. LEONINE. Sea Lion, *Dampier's voy.* I. 90. IV. 15. *Roger's voy.* 136. *Anſon's voy.* 122.
Leo marinus *ruſſis* Siwutcha, *Steller Nov. Com. Petrop.* II. 361. *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 120. *Muller's exped.* 60.
Phoca leonina. Ph. capite anticè criſtato, *Lin. ſyſt.* 55.
Le Lion marin, *Briſſon quad.* 167. *de Buffon*, xiii. 351.

S. (the male) with an arched projecting ſnout, hanging five or ſix inches below the lower jaw: the feet ſhort and duſky; five toes on each, furniſhed with nails: the hind feet have the appearance of great laciniated fins: large eyes: great whiſkers: hair on the body ſhort, and of a dun color; that on the neck a little longer: the ſkin very thick: length of an old male twenty feet; greateſt circumference, fifteen.

Female. Noſe blunt, tuberous at the top: noſtrils wide: mouth breaking very little into the jaws; two ſmall cutting teeth below, two ſmall and two larger

larger above; two canine teeth, remote from the preceding; five grinders in each jaw; all the teeth conic: eyes oblique and ſmall: auricles none: fore legs twenty inches long: toes furniſhed with flat oblong nails: hind parts, inſtead of legs, divided into two great bifurcated fins: no tail: the whole covered with ſhort ruſt-colored hair: length, from noſe to the end of the fins, four yards: greateſt circumference two yards and a half *.

Inhabits the ſeas between *Kamtſchatka* and *America*; in the laſt, not higher than *lat.* 56 *N.* are not found again nearer than the iſle of *Juan Fernandez*, S. *lat.* 33—40. Are ſeen in great numbers, in *June* and *July*, the breeding ſeaſon, on the iſlands, which they reſort to for the purpoſe of ſuckling their young on ſhore. Couple in *Auguſt* and *September*, and bring two at a time. The male ſhews little attachment to its young, but the female is exceſſively fond of it: the former will † ſuffer it to be killed before his face without ſhewing any reſentment. Towards evening, both male and female ſwim a little way to ſea, the laſt with the young on its back, which the male will puſh off, as if to teach it to ſwim.

They arrive on the breeding iſlands very fat and full of blood: when they are in motion they ſeem like a great ſkin full of oil, from the tremulous movement of the blubber, which has been found to be a foot thick. The *Spaniards* therefore call them

* Deſcribed from a well-preſerved ſpecimen in the *Muſeum* of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

† The female, during that time, is very fierce. One of Lord *Anſon*'s ſailors was killed by the enraged dam of a whelp he had robbed her of. *Anſon's voy.* 124.

Lobos

Lobos de Aceyte *, or wolves of oil. One has been known to yield a but of oil; and ſo full of blood, that what has run out of a ſingle animal † has filled two hogſheads. The fleſh is eatable; Lord *Anſon*'s people eat it under the denomination of beef, to diſtinguiſh it from that of ſeal, which they called lamb.

The old animals have a tremendous appearance, yet are exceſſively timid, except at the breeding ſeaſon, when they ſeem to loſe their apprehenſions, and are leſs diſturbed at the ſight of man. At other times, they hurry into the water; or, if awakened out of their ſleep by a loud noiſe, or by blows, fall into vaſt confuſion, tumble down, and tremble in every part, thro' fear: but if once they find it impoſſible to eſcape ‡, grow deſperate, roar dreadfully, and attack their enemy with great fury. The *Kamtſchatkans* either kill them in their ſleep with launces, or ſhoot them with poiſoned arrows. They cut the ſkin into cords, or make ſhoes of it: they eſteem the blubber and fleſh very palatable; but the feet makes a jelly, which the *Kamtſchatkans* think a great delicacy.

Theſe animals aſſociate in families like the former, but not in ſuch great numbers: the males ſhew equal jealouſy about their miſtreſſes, and have bloody combats on their accounts: oftimes there is one of ſuperior courage to the reſt, and procures by dint of valour a greater number of females than

* *Ulloa's voy.* II. 227.
† *Anſon's voy.* 123.
‡ *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka,* 121.

the

the others. In the *Kamtſchatkan* ſeas, they generally chuſe ſome inſulated rock for their ſtation, where they roar ſo loud as to be heard at two miles diſtance: the young bleat like ſheep. They are of a very lethargic diſpoſition, fond of wallowing in miry places, and will lie like ſwine on one another, grunting like thoſe animals, and ſometimes ſnorting like horſes in full vigor. They are very inactive on land: to prevent a ſurprize, each herd places a ſentinel, who gives certain ſignals of the appearance of danger: during the breeding ſeaſon they * abſtain from food, and before that is elapſed become very lean: at other times, they feed on ſeals, ſea-otters, and fiſh †.

* *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 123. *Woode Rogers's voy.* 137.
† *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 123.

Pinniform

XLII. MANATI. Pinniform fore-legs: hind parts ending in a tail, horizontally flat.

273. MANATI. Manati *Hernandez Mex.* 323. *De Laet.* 6. Manatus *Rondeletius*, 490. *Geſner Piſc.* 213. *Clus exot.* 132. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 193. *Klein quad.* 94. *Steller Nov. Com. Petrop.* II. 294. Le Lamentin, *Briſſon quad.* 164. *de Buffon*, xiii. 277. *tab.* 57. Trichechus *Arted.* gen. 79. *Syn.* 109. Trichechus manatus, *Lin. ſyſt.* 49.

This animal, in nature, ſo nearly approaches the cetaceous tribe, that it is meerly in conformity to the ſyſtematic writers, that I continue it in this claſs: it ſcarce deſerves the name of a biped; what are called feet are little more than pectoral fins; they ſerve only for ſwimming; they are never uſed to aſſiſt the animal in walking, or landing; for it never goes aſhore, nor ever attempts to climb the rocks, like the *walrus* and *ſeal*. It brings forth in the water, and, like the whale, ſuckles its young in that element: like the whale, it has no voice; and like that animal, has an horizontal broad tail, without even the rudiments of hind feet.

Inhabits the ſhores of *Kamtſchatka*, and of the oppoſite coaſt of *America*, and of the intervening iſlands. Is found again on that of *Mindanao* *, one of the *Philippine* iſlands, and on the coaſt of *New Holland* †; on that of the iſle of *France* ‡, and on that of *Senegal* §; on the *Moſquito* ſhore, in the river

* *Dampier's voy.* I. 321.
† The ſame, 33.
‡ *Voy. de la Caille*, 229.
§ *Adanſon's voy.* 259.

of

of *Orenoque*, and the lakes formed by it; and laſtly, in the river of *Amazons* *; but in no other part of the *Atlantic* Ocean.

They live perpetually in the water, and frequent the edges of the ſhores; and in calm weather ſwim in great droves near the mouths of rivers: in the time of flood they come ſo near the land that a perſon may ſtroke them with his hand: if hurt, they ſwim out to ſea; but preſently return again. They live in families, one near another; each conſiſts of a male, a female, a half-grown young one, and a very ſmall one. The females oblige the young to ſwim before them, while the other old ones ſurround, and, as it were, guard them on all ſides. The affection between the male and female is very great; for if ſhe is attacked he will defend her to the utmoſt, and if ſhe is killed will follow her corps to the very ſhore, and ſwim for ſome days near the place it has been landed at.

They copulate in the ſpring, in the ſame manner as the human kind, eſpecially in calm weather, towards the evening. The female ſwims gently about; the male purſues; till tired with wantoning ſhe flings herſelf on her back, and admits his embraces †. *Steller* thinks they go with young above a year: it is

* *Dampier* ſaw them in quantity on the *Moſquito* ſhore, I. 33. *Gumilla*, in the river *Orenoque*, II. 43, and *Condamine*, p. 77, in that of the *Amazons*. It is brought from the laſt in great quantities, ſalted, to *Cayenne*. *Churchill's coll. voy.* V. 562, 563.

† The *Leonine* and *Urſine* ſeals copulate in the ſame manner, only, after ſporting in the ſea for ſome time, they come on ſhore for that purpoſe.

certain that they bring but one young at a time, which they ſuckle by two teats placed between the breaſt.

They are vaſtly voracious and gluttonous, and feed not only on the *fuci* that grow in the ſea, but ſuch as are flung on the edges of the ſhore. When they are filled they fall aſleep on their backs. During their meals, they are ſo intent on their food, that any one may go among them and chuſe which he likes beſt. *Peter Martyr* gives an inſtance of one that lived in a lake of *Hiſpaniola* for five and twenty years, and was ſo tame as to come to the edge of the ſhore on being called; and would even perform the part of a ferry, and carry ſeveral people at a time on its back to the oppoſite ſhore *.

Their back and their ſides are generally above water, and as their ſkin is filled with a ſpecies of louſe peculiar to them, numbers of gulls are continually perching on their backs and picking out the inſects.

They continue in the *Kamtſchatkan* and *American* ſeas the whole year; but in winter are very lean, ſo that you may count their ribs. They are taken by harpoons faſtened to a ſtrong cord, and after they are ſtruck it requires the united force of thirty men to draw them on ſhore. Sometimes when they are transfixed they will lay hold of the rocks with their paws, and ſtick ſo faſt as to leave the ſkin behind before they can be forced off. When a *Manati* is ſtruck its companions ſwim to its aſſiſtance; ſome

* As quoted by *Purchas*, V. 888.

will

will attempt to overturn the boat by getting under it; others will preſs down the rope, in order to break it; and others will ſtrike at the harpoon with their tails, with a view of getting it out, which they often ſucceed in. They have not any voice, but make a noiſe by hard breathing, like the ſnorting of a horſe.

They are of an enormous ſize; ſome are 28 feet long, and 8000 lb.* in weight. The head, in proportion to the bulk of the animal, is ſmall, oblong, and almoſt ſquare: the noſtrils are filled with ſhort briſtles: the gape, or *rictus*, is ſmall: the lips are double: near the junction of the two jaws the mouth is full of white tubular briſtles, which ſerve the ſame uſe as the laminæ in whales, to prevent the food running out with the water: the lips are alſo full of briſtles, which ſerve inſtead of teeth to cut the ſtrong roots of the ſea plants, which floating aſhore are a ſign of the vicinity of theſe animals. In the mouth are no teeth, only two flat white bones, one in each jaw; one above, another below, with undulated ſurfaces, which ſerve inſtead of grinders. DESCR.

The eyes are extremely ſmall, not larger than thoſe of a ſheep: the iris black: it is deſtitute of ears, having only two orifices, ſo ſmall that a quill will ſcarce enter them: the tongue is pointed, and but ſmall: the neck is thick, and its junction with

* Thoſe of the *Weſt Indies*, and other hot climates, do not exceed 1200 lb. in weight, and few arrive at that ſize. Probably they are not ſuffered to live their full time in thoſe countries, being perpetually perſecuted by the *Moſquito* and other *Indians*, who are very dexterous in ſtriking them. Vide *Dampier*, I. 35, 36.

the head ſcarce diſtinguiſhable; and the laſt always hangs down: the circumference of the body near the ſhoulders is twelve feet, about the belly twenty, near the tail only four feet eight: the head thirty-one inches: the neck near ſeven feet: and from theſe meaſurements may be collected the deformity of this animal: near the ſhoulders are two feet, or rather fins, which are only two feet two inches long, and have neither fingers nor nails; beneath are concave, and covered with hard briſtles: the tail is thick, ſtrong, and horizontal, ending in a ſtiff black fin, and like the ſubſtance of whalebone, and much ſplit in the fore part; the end ſlightly divided.

The ſkin is very thick, black, and full of inequalities, like the bark of oak, and ſo hard as ſcarce to be cut with an ax, and has no hair on it: beneath the ſkin is a thick blubber, which taſte like oil of almonds. The fleſh is coarſer than beef, and will not ſoon putrify. The young ones taſte like veal. The ſkin uſed for ſhoes, and for covering the ſides of boats.

Sea Ape. Beſides theſe, Mr. *Steller* ſaw on the coaſt of *America* * another very ſingular animal, which he calls a *Sea Ape:* it was five feet long; the head like a dog's; ears ſharp and erect; eyes large; on both lips a ſort of beard; the form of its body thick and round, thickeſt near the head, tapering to the tail, which was bifurcated, the upper lobe the longeſt; the body covered with thick hair, grey on the back,

* *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 136.

red

red on the belly. *Steller* could diſcover neither feet nor paws. It was full of frolick, and played a thouſand monky tricks; ſometimes ſwimming on one ſide, ſometimes on the other ſide of the ſhip, looking at it with great amazement. It would come ſo near the ſhip that it might be touched with a pole; but if any body ſtirred, would immediately retire. It often raiſed one-third of its body above the water, and ſtand erect for a conſiderable time; then ſuddenly dart under the ſhip, and appear in the ſame attitude on the other ſide; and would repeat this for thirty times together. It would frequently bring up a ſea plant not unlike the bottle gourd, which it would toſs about and catch again in its mouth, playing numberleſs fantaſtic tricks with it.

Another obſcure animal of this claſs is the *Beluga* *, found in the gulph of *Ochotſk*, or the ſea between *Kamtſchatka* and *Tartary*; in that between *Kamtſchatka* and *America*, oppoſite to the river *Anadir*, and in the frozen ſea near the mouth of the *Jeneſei*. It is 15 or 20 feet long, and three or four thick: it agrees with the ſeal in its feet and tail: its teeth are like a cow's: on the neck are two holes, through which it ſpouts water: there is hair on the body, but ſo thin that the white ſkin appears thro' it: lives on fiſh: is gregarious: carries its young on its back: ſhuns ſhallow places; ſeldom goes near the ſhore, or up rivers: yet the celebrated *Witſch*, in his book called *Norden op Tartarye*, ſays that it BELUGA.

* *Beluga*, or white fiſh, from the color of its ſkin: muſt be diſtinguiſhed from a ſpecies of ſturgeon of the ſame name, taken in the *Wolga*, *Don*, &c.

goes and returns with the tide up and down the rivers *Meſen* and *Jeſma*; where the fiſhermen take them in nets of ropes and kill them with ſpears, and each yields two vats and a half of train oil; ſo that if the capture is lucky a ſhip of 200 tuns may be loaded in two tides *.

* *Muller's Kamtſchatkan expedition. German ed. p.* 253. *Purchas's Pilgrims,* III. 549.

Div. IV. Winged Quadrupeds.

With long extended toes to the fore feet, connected by thin broad membranes, extending to the hind legs. XLIII. BAT.

* Without tails.

274. TERNATE.

Veſpertilio ingens *Clus exot.* 94. *de Buffon*, x. 55. *tab.* xiv. xvii.
Canis volans ternatanus orientalis *Seb. Muſ.* I. 91. *tab.* lvii. Pteropus rufus aut niger auriculis brevibus acutiuſculis, *Briſſon*
Veſpertilio vampyrus. V. ecaudatus, naſo ſimplici, membrana inter femora diviſa. *Lin. ſyſt.* 46. *quad.* 153, and 154, *No.* 2.
La Rouſſette and la Rougette, Great Bat, *Edw.* 180. *Br. Muſ. Aſh. Muſ.*

B. with large canine teeth: four cutting teeth above, the ſame below: ſharp black noſe: large naked ears: the tongue is pointed, terminated by ſharp aculeated *papillæ:* exterior toe detached from the membrane: the claw ſtrong, and hooked: five toes on the hind feet: talons very crooked, ſtrong, and compreſſed ſideways: no tail: the membrane divided behind quite to the rump: head of a dark ferruginous color: on the neck, ſhoulders, and underſide, of a much lighter and brighter red: on the back the hair ſhorter, duſky and ſmooth: the membranes of the wings duſky: varies in color; ſome entirely of a reddiſh brown; others duſky. This now deſcribed was one foot long: its extent from tip to tip of the wings four feet; but they are found vaſtly larger.

Theſe monſters inhabit *Guinea*, *Madagaſcar*, and all the iſlands from thence to the remoteſt in the *Indian* ocean. They fly in flocks, and perfectly obſcure the air with their numbers: they begin their flight from one neighboring iſland to another immediately on ſun-ſet, and return in clouds from the time it is light till ſun-riſe *. They live on fruits, and are ſo fond of the juice of the *palm* tree, that they will intoxicate themſelves with it till they drop on the ground **. It is moſt likely, from the ſize of their teeth, they are carnivorous. Mr. *Edwards* relates, that they will dip into the ſea for fiſh. They ſwarm like bees, hanging by one another from the trees in great cluſters †. The *Indians* eat them, and declare the fleſh to be very good: they grow exceſſively fat at certain times of the year. The *French*, who live in the Iſle *de Bourbon*, boil them in their *Bouillon*, to give it a reliſh ‡. The *Negroes* have them in abhorrence ‡. Many are of an enormous ſize: *Beckman* § meaſured one, whoſe extent from tip to tip of the wing was five feet four inches; and *Dampier* ‖ another, which extended further than he could reach with ſtretched-out arms. Their bodies are from the ſize of a pullet to that of a dove: their cry is dreadfull; their ſmell rank; their bite, reſiſtance and fierceneſs great when taken.

* *Dampier's voy.* I. 381.
** *Muſeum Hafniæ. Pars.* I. *Sect.* 2. *No.* 18.
† *Argenſola Philip. iſles*, 158. *des Marchais*, II. 261.
‡ *Voy. de la Caille*, 233. ‡ *des Marchais*, ibid.
§ *Voy. to Borneo*, 39.
‖ I. 381.

The

The antients had ſome knowlege of theſe animals. *Herodotus* * mentions certain winged wild beaſts, like bats, that moleſted the *Arabs*, who collected the *Caſſia* to ſuch a degree that they were obliged to cover their bodies and faces, all but their eyes, with ſkins. It is very probable, as M. *de Buffon* remarks, it was from ſuch relations the Poets formed their fictions of *Harpies*.

Linnæus gives this ſpecies the title of *Vampyre*, conjecturing it to be the kind which draws blood from people in their ſleep. M. *de Buffon* denies it, aſcribing that faculty to a ſpecies only found in *S. America:* but there is reaſon to imagine, that this thirſt after blood is not confined to the bats of one continent, nor to one ſpecies; for *Bontius* and *Nieuhoff* inform us, that they of *Java* ** ſeldom fail attacking thoſe who lie with their feet uncovered, whenever they can get acceſs; and *Gumilla* †, after mentioning a greater and leſſer ſpecies, found on the banks of the *Orenoque*, declares them to be equally greedy after human blood. Perſons thus attacked have been known to be near paſſing from a ſound ſleep into eternity. The Bat is ſo dexterous a bleeder as to inſinuate its aculeated tongue into a vein without being perceived, and then ſuck the blood till it is ſatiated; all the while fanning with its wings, and

* Θηρια πλεωτα, τηϭι νυκτεριϭι προϭειικελα. *Lib.* iii.

** *Bontius India*, 70. *Nieuhoff*, 255. Theſe writers ſay that this kind is as big as a pigeon. I ſuſpect that the ſpecies juſt deſcribed is common to *India* and *S. America*; Mr. *Greenwood*, painter, long reſident at *Surinam*, informing me that there is in that colony a *fox-colored* bat, whoſe extent of wings is above four feet.

† *Hiſt. Orenoque*, III. 100.

agitating

agitating the air, in that hot climate, in ſo pleaſing a manner, as to fling the ſufferer into a ſtill ſounder ſleep *. It is therefore very unſafe to reſt either in the open air, or to leave open any entrance to theſe dangerous animals: but they do not confine themſelves to human blood; for M. *Condamine* † ſays, that in certain parts of *America* they have deſtroyed all the great cattle introduced there by the miſſionaries.

β. LESSER. B. with head like a grehound: large teeth like the former: ears long, broad, and naked: whole body covered with ſoft ſhort hair of a ſtraw color: ſhaped like the other in all reſpects: length, eight inches three quarters; extent, two feet two inches. Place unknown to the gentleman who favored me with it.

275 SPECTRE. Andira-guacu, veſpertilio cornutus, *Piſo Braſil*, 190. *Marcgrave Braſil*, 213.
Canis volans maxima aurita fæm. ex Nov. Hiſpania. *Seb. Muſ.* I. *tab.* lvii.
Veſpertilio ſpectrum. V. ecaudatus, naſo infundibuliformi Lanceolato. *Lin. ſyſt.* 46. *Klein quad.* 62.
Pteropus auriculis longis, patulis, naſo membrana antrorſum inflexa aucto. *Briſſon quad.* 154.
Le Vampire, *de Buffon*, X. 55.

B. with a long noſe: large teeth: long, broad and upright ears: at the end of the noſe a long conic erect membrane, bending at the end, and flexible: hair on the body cinereous, and pretty long: wings full of ramified fibres: the membrane extends from hind leg to hind leg: no tail; but from the rump

* *Ulloa's voy.* I. 61. † *Voy. S. America*, 85.

extend

II

I

I BAT. β. P. 362. II NEW YORK B. N°. 283.

extend three tendons, terminating at the edge of the membrane. By *Seba*'s figure the extent of the wings are two feet two inches; from the end of the noſe to the rump ſeven inches and an half.

Inhabits *South America:* lives in the palm trees: grows very fat: called *Vampyre* by M. *de Buffon*, who ſuppoſes it to be the ſpecies that ſucks human blood: but neither *Piſo*, or any other writers who mention the fact, give the leſt deſcription of the kind.

Veſpertilio americanus vulgaris, *Seb. Muſ.* I. *tab.* lv. *fig.* 2. Veſpertilio. V. ecaudatus, naſo foliato acuminato. *Lin. ſyſt.* 47. V. murini coloris pedibus anticis tetradactylis, poſticis pentadactylis. *Briſſon quad.* 161. La chauve ſouris fer de Lance, *de Buffon.* xiii. 226. *tab.* xxxiii. 276. JAVELIN.

B. with large pointed ears: an erect membrane at the end of the noſe in form of the head of an antient javelin, having on each ſide two upright proceſſes: no tail: fur cinereous: ſize of a common bat.

Inhabits the warm parts of *America.*

277. LEAF. Veſpertilio, roſtro appendice auriculæ forma donata. *Sloane Jam.* II. 330.
Small bat. *Edw.* 201. *fig.* 1.
La Feuille *de Buffon*, xiii. 227.
Veſpertilio ſoricinus, *Pallas Miſcel.* 48. *tab.* v. *

B. with ſmall rounded ears: membrane on the noſe of the form of an ovated leaf: no tail: a web between the hind legs: fur of a mouſe color, tinged with red: ſize of the laſt.

Inhabits *Jamaica*, *Surinam*, and *Senegal*: in the firſt lives in caves in woods, which are found full of its dung, productive of ſalt-petre: feeds on the prickly pear.

278. CORDATED. Glis volans Ternatanus *Seb. Muſ.* I. *tab.* lvi. *fig.* 1.
Veſpertilio ſpaſina. V. ecaudatus naſo foliato obcordato *Lin. ſyſt.* 47.

B. with very broad and long ears: at the end of the noſe a heart-ſhaped membrane: no tail: a web between the hind legs: color of the face a very light red; that of the body ſtill paler.

Inhabits *Ceylon*, and the iſle of *Ternate*, one of the *Moluccas*.

* This ſeems to be one of the blood-ſucking ſpecies, the tongue being furniſhed with aculeated *papillæ*, and is twice the length of the noſe; ſo is well adapted for that purpoſe.

** With

* * With tails.

Chauve-ſouris de la Valleé d'Ylo. *Feuilleé obſ. Peru*, 1714. *p.* 623. 279. PERUVIAN.

B. with a head like a pug-dog: large ſtrait-pointed ears: two canine teeth, and two ſmall cutting teeth between each, in each jaw: tail encloſed in the membrane, which joins to each hind leg, and is alſo ſupported by two long cartilaginous ligaments involved in the membrane: color of the fur iron grey: body equal to that of a middle-ſized Rat: extent of wings two feet five inches.

β. With a large head and hanging lips, like the chops of a maſtiff: noſe bilobated: upper lip divided: ſtrait, long, and narrow ears, ſharp-pointed: teeth like the former: tail ſhort; a few joints of it ſtand out of the membrane, which extends far beyond it; is angular, and ends in a point: claws on the hind feet large, hooked, and compreſſed ſideways: membranes of the wings duſky, very thin: fur on the head and back brown; on the belly, cinereous: length, from the noſe to the end of the membrane, above five inches; extent of wings, twenty.

Inhabits *Peru* and the *Moſquito* ſhore: the laſt was given me by *John Ellis*, Eſq; F. R. S. It differed from the former in ſize, being leſs; in all other reſpects agreed.

Linnæus,

Linnæus, carried away by love of ſyſtem, places this, on account of its having only two cutting teeth in each jaw, among the *Glires*, next to the ſquirrels, under the name of *Noctilio Americanus*. But ſuch is the variety in the number and diſpoſition of the teeth in the animals of this genus, that he might form almoſt as many genera out of it as there are ſpecies. But as the Bats have other ſuch ſtriking characters, it is unneceſſary to have recourſe to the more latent marks to form its definition. The ſame may be ſaid of ſeveral other animals.

280. BULL-DOG. Autre Chauve-ſouris, *de Buffon*, x. 84, 87. *tab.* xix. *fig.* 1, 2.

B. with broad round ears, the edges touching each other in front: noſe thick: lips pendulous: upper part of the body of a deep aſh-color; the lower paler: tail long; the five laſt joints quite diſengaged from the membrane: length above two inches; extent nine and a half.

Inhabits the *Weſt Indies*.

281 SENEGAL. Chauvre-ſouris etrangere *de Buffon*, X. 82. *tab.* xvii.

B. with a long head: noſe a little pointed: ears ſhort, and pointed: head and body a tawny brown mixed with aſh-color: belly paler: two laſt joints of the tail extend beyond the membrane: length, from noſe to rump, above four inches; extent 21.

Inhabits *Senegal*.

Autre

Autre Chauvre-ſouris *de Buffon*, X. 92. *tab.* XX. *fig.* 3. 282. BEARDED.

B. with the noſtrils open for a great way up the noſe: hair on the forehead and under the chin very long: ears long and narrow: upper part of the head and body of a reddiſh brown; the lower of a dirty white tinged with yellow: tail included in the membrane. A ſmall ſpecies.

B. with a head ſhaped like that of a mouſe: top of the noſe a little bifid: ears ſhort, broad, and rounded: no cutting teeth; two canine in each jaw: tail very long, incloſed in the membrane, which is of a conic ſhape: head, body, and the whole upper ſide of the membrane, which incloſes the tail, covered with long very ſoft hair of a bright tawny color; lighteſt on on the head and beginning of the back; the belly paler: at the baſe of each wing a white ſpot: wings thin, naked and duſky: bones of the hind legs very ſlender: length, from noſe to tail, ten inches and a half; tail one inch eight-tenths; extent of wings ten and a half. 283. NEW YORK.

Inhabits *North America*. Communicated by Mr. *Aſhton Blackburne* *.

* The Rev. Mr. *Clayton* mentions another ſpecies of *North American* Bat; large, with great ears, and long ſtraggling hairs. *Phil. Tranſ. abridg.* III. 594.

Autre

284 STRIPED. Autre Chauve-ſouris *de Buffon*, X. 92. *tab.* xx. fig. 3. *Zooph. Gronov. No.* 25.

B. with a ſmall ſhort noſe: ears ſhort, broad and pointing forward: body brown: wings ſtriped with black, and ſometimes with tawny and brown: length, from noſe to the end of the tail, two inches: varies in color, the upper part of the body being ſometimes of a clear reddiſh brown, the lower whitiſh.

Inhabits *Ceylon*; called there, *Kiriwoula* *.

285 MOLUCCA. Veſpertilio Cephalotes *Pallas Spicil. Zool. faſc.* III. 10. *tab.* 1.

B. with a large head: thick noſe: ſmall ears: tubular noſtrils, terminating outwards in form of a ſcrew: upper lip divided: tongue covered with papillæ and minute ſpines: claw, or thumb, joined to the wing by a membrane: firſt ray of the wing terminated by a claw: end of the tail reaches beyond the membrane: color of the head and back greyiſh aſh-color; the belly dull white: length, from noſe to rump, three inches three quarters; extent of wings about fifteen.

Inhabits the *Molucca* iſles. Deſcribed firſt by that very able naturaliſt Doctor *Pallas*.

* *Pallas Miſcel.* 49.

La

La Chauve-ſouris fer a Cheval, *de Buffon*, viii. 131, 132. *tab.* xvii. xx. 286. HORSE-SHOE.

B. with a membrane at the end of the noſe in form of a horſe-ſhoe: ears large, broad at their baſe, and ſharp-pointed, inclining backward: wants the little or internal ear: color of the upper part of the body deep cinereous; of the lower, whitiſh. There is a greater and leſſer variety; the greater is above three inches and a half long from the noſe to the tip of the tail: its extent above fourteen. This and all the following have the tail incloſed in the membrane.

Inhabits *Burgundy*; and has lately been diſcovered in *Kent*. This and the four next were firſt diſcovered by M. *de Buffon*, whoſe names I retain.

La Noctule, *de Buffon*, viii. 128. *tab.* xviii. Great Bat, *Br. Zool. illuſtr. tab.* ciii. 287. NOCTULE.

B. with the noſe ſlightly bilobated: ears ſmall and rounded: on the chin a minute *verruca:* hair a reddiſh aſh-color: length to the rump two inches eight-tenths; tail one ſeven-tenths; extent of wings thirteen.

Inhabits *Great Britain* and *France:* flies high in ſearch of food, not ſkimming near the ground. A gentleman informed me of the following fact, relating to thoſe animals, which he was witneſs to: That he ſaw taken under the eaves of *Queen's College, Cambridge*, in one night, one hundred and eighty-five; the ſecond night ſixty-three; the third

night two; and that each that was meaſured had fifteen inches extent of wings *.

288. SEROTINE. La Serotine *de Buffon*, viii. 129. *tab.* xviii.

B. with a longiſh noſe: ears ſhort, but broad at the baſe: hair on the upper part of the body brown mixed with ferruginous; the belly of a paler color: length from noſe to rump two inches and a half.

Inhabits *France*.

289. PIPISTRELLE. La Pipiſtrelle, *de Buffon*, viii. 129. *tab.* xix. *fig.* 2.

B. with a ſmall noſe: the upper lip ſwelling out a little on each ſide: the ears broad: the forehead covered with long hair: color of the upper part of the body a yellowiſh brown; the lower part duſky: the lips yellow. The leſt of Bats; not an inch and a quarter long to the rump: extent of wings ſix and a half.

Inhabits *France*.

290. BARBASTELLE. La Barbaſtelle, *de Buffon*, viii. 130. *tab.* xix. *fig.* 1.

B. with a ſunk forehead: long and broad ears: the lower part of the inner ſides touching each other

* No notice was taken of the ſpecies; but, by the ſize, it could be neither of the common kinds. I never ſaw but one ſpecimen of the *Noctule*, which was caught during winter in *Flintſhire*.

conceal

conceal the face and head when looked at in front: the nose short, the end flatted: cheeks full: the upper part of the body of a dusky brown; the lower ash-colored and brown: its length to the rump about two inches; its extent ten and a half.

Inhabits *France*.

νυκτερὶς *Arist. hist. an. lib.* I. *c.* 5. Vespertilio, *Plinii, lib.* x. *c.* 61. *Gesner quad.* 766. *Agricola Anim. Subter.* 483. Bat, Flitter-mouse, *Raii syn. quad.* 243. Rear-mouse, *Charlton Ex.* 80. Vespertilio major. Speck-maus, Fleder-maus, *Klein quad.* 61. Vespertilio murinus. V. caudatus naso oreque simplici, auribus capite minoribus, *Lin. syst.* 47. Laderlap, Fladermus, *Faun. suec. No.* 2. La grande Chauve-souris de notre pais, *Brisson quad.* 158. *de Buffon*, viii. 113. *tab.* xvi. Short-eared Bat, *Br. Zool.* I. 114. *Edw.* 201. 291. COMMON.

B. with short ears: mouse-colored fur tinged with red: length two inches and a half; extent of wings nine.

Inhabits *Europe*: common in *England*.

Souris Chauve, Ratte-penade, *Belon oys.* 147. Vespertilio auritus. V. naso oreque simplici, auriculis duplicatis, capite majoribus, *Lin. syst.* 47. *Faun. suec. No.* 3. *Klein quad.* 61. La petite Chauve-souris de notre pais, *Brisson quad.* 160. L'Oreillar, *de Buffon*, viii. 118. *tab.* xvii. Long-eared Bat, *Edw.* 201. *Br. Zool.* I. 116. *Br. Zool. illustr. tab.* ciii. 292. LONG-EARED.

B. with ears above an inch long, thin, and almost pellucid: body and tail only one inch three quarters long. This and all other Bats, except the *Ternate* and the *Horse-shoe*, have a lesser or internal ear, serving as a valve to close the greater when the animal is asleep.

Inhabits *Europe*, and is found in *Great Britain*. Bats appear abroad in this country early in the ſpring; ſometimes are tempted by a warm day to ſally out in winter; fly in the evenings; live on moths and other nocturnal inſects; ſkim along the water in queſt of gnats; fly by jerks, not with the regular motion of birds, for which the antients miſtake them; frequent glades and ſhady places; will go into larders, and gnaw any meat they find: bring two young at a time, which they ſuckle at their breaſt: retire at the end of ſummer into caves, the eaves of houſes, and into ruined buildings, in vaſt multitudes, where they generally remain torpid, ſuſpended by the hind legs, enveloped in their wings: are the prey of owls: their voice weak. *Ovid* takes notice both of that and the origin of the *latin* name:

Minimam pro corpore vocem
Emittunt; peraguntque leves ſtridore querelas.
Tectaque, non ſylvas celebrant: lucemque peroſæ
Nocte volant: ſeroque trahunt a veſpere nomen.

INDEX.

A

	Page
ANTELOPES, their general hiſtory,	22
Species of,	24
ANT-EATER, or Ant-Bear,	331
APES, their general hiſt.	94
Species of,	96
Sea,	356
ARMADILLO,	523
Aſs,	3
Wild,	*ibid*
Axis,	51
Greater,	52

B

BADGER,	201
Baboons,	103
BATS,	359
BEAR,	190
Polar,	192
BEAVER,	255
Its wondrous œconomy,	*ibid*
Sea, *vide* Sea Otter.	
Beaver-Eater,	197
Bezoar,	26
Biſon,	4
Buck,	48
Buffalo, Indian,	7
When introduced into *Europe*,	*ibid*
American,	8
Dwarf,	9
Bull,	4
Bull-Dog,	147

C

CAMEL, Arabian,	60
Bactrian,	63
Peruvian, or Llama,	64
The only native beaſt of burden in *America*,	*ibid*
Camelopard,	20
Caſtoreum,	258
CAT, Common,	183
Wild,	*ibid*
Tiger,	182
Mountain,	185
Civet,	234
Angora,	184
CAVY, various ſpecies of,	243
Chamois,	17
Chimpanzee,	96
Civet,	234

* In this Index very few of the ſpecies are enumerated, that having been amply done under the Index of Genera; to which the Reader is referred, the genera being here printed in capitals for that purpoſe, under which he will find all the ſpecies belonging to each.

D

	Page
Dogs, the different varieties,	241
Wild,	*ibid*
Deer,	40
Rein,	46
Fallow,	48
Mexican,	54
Porcine,	52
Grey,	55
Mooſe,	40
Virginian,	51
Dormouſe, Common,	291
Dromedary,	60

E

Elephant,	85
Teeth,	87
American,	91
Elk,	40
Ermine,	212

F

Ferret,	214
Fiſher,	223
Fitchet,	213
Flitter-Mouſe,	371
Foumart,	213
Fox,	152
Croſs,	*ibid*
Brant,	153
Corſak,	154
Arctic,	155
Grey,	157
Silvery,	*ibid*

G

Gazel, *vide* Antelope.	
Genet,	236
Giraffe,	20
Glutton,	196
Goat, Wild, or Ibex,	13
Domeſtic,	14
Angora,	15
Syrian, or long-eared,	*ibid*
African,	16
Siberian,	18
Grehound,	146
Guanaco,	64

H

Hare,	248
Alpine,	249
Baikal,	253
Hart,	49
Hedge-hog,	316
Hippopotame,	78
Hog,	68
Horse,	1
Sea, *vide* Hippopotame.	
Hound,	144
Hyæna,	161
Spotted,	162

J

Jackal,	138
Ichneumon, deſtroyer of ſerpents,	226

L

Lamentin,	351
Lemming,	274
Leopard,	172
Llama,	64
Lynx,	186
Bay,	187
Lion,	164

M

Macaquo,	111
Mammouth's bones,	99
Man of the Wood.	96
Manati,	351

Mandril,

	Page
Mandril,	104
Man-Tiger,	102
Martin,	215
Pine,	216
MARMOTS,	268
Mink,	239
MONKIES,	107
MOLES,	311
Maucaucos,	135
Mongooz,	136
Mooſe,	41
Mouſe,	302
MORSE,	335
Mule,	3
Muſimon,	18
MUSK, Animal,	56
Rat,	259
N	
Norway Rat,	300
O	
OPOSSUM,	204
Orang Outang,	96
OTTER,	238
Once,	275
Ox,	4
P	
Pacos,	66
Panther,	170
American,	172
Brown,	179
Pecary,	72
Pig, Guinea,	243
Pole-cat,	213
American,	232
PORCUPINE,	262
Incapable of darting its quils,	263
Potto,	139
Puma,	167, 179
Pymies, what,	98
Q	
Quick-hatch,	195
Quojas Morrou,	96
R	
Rabbet,	251
Raccoon,	199
RAT,	299
Norway,	300
Water,	301
Rein Deer,	46
RHINOCEROS,	75
Roebuck,	53
S	
Sable,	217
Satyrs,	98
SEAL,	339
Sea Bear,	344
Calf,	339
Cow,	335
Horſe,	*ibid*
Lion,	348
SHEEP,	10
SHREW Mouſe,	307
Siyah Ghuſh,	189
SLOTH,	319
SQUIRREL,	279
Stag,	49
Stoat,	212
Strepſiceros,	11
Succotyro,	93
T	
Tiger,	167
Hunting,	174
U	
Unicorn,	77
Urchin,	316
V	
Vicunna,	67

	Page		Page
W		Wolf,	149
WALRUS,	335	Wolverene,	195
Warree,	72		
Water Elephant,	78	Z	
Hog,	83	Zebra,	2
WEESEL,	211	Zibet,	235

INDEX

INDEX

OF

Classical Names, Foreign Names,

AND THE

Names of QUADRUPEDS,

IN THE

WORKS of M. DE BUFFON.

A

	Page
ABBADA,	75
Addax,	32
Adil,	58
Adimain,	12
Adive,	158
Agouti,	245
Ahu.	35
Aï,	319
Aigrette,	116
Akouchi,	246
Alagtaga,	297
Alce,	40
Algazel,	26
Allo-camelus,	64
Allouate,	123
Ane,	2
Anta,	82
Antilope,	32
Apar,	325
Aperea,	244
Arabata,	123
Argali,	18
Αρκτος,	190
Armadillo,	325
Aurochs,	4
Axis,	51

B

Babirouſſa,	73
Babouin,	107
Barbareſque,	287
Barbaſtelle,	170
Behemoth,	

	Page
Behemoth,	81
Bekker el Waſh,	9
Belette,	211
Belier,	10
Beluga,	357
Bievre,	255
Biſon d'Amerique,	8
Blaireau,	201
Bobak,	268
Bœuf,	4
Bonnet Chinois,	117
Bouquetin,	13
Bouc,	14
d'Angora,	15
d'Afrique,	16
de Juda,	*ibid*
Brebis,	10
Bubalus, Le Bubale,	37
Buffle,	7
Βυβαλος,	37
Βυς αγριος,	7

C

Cabiai,	83
Cabiainora,	*ibid*
Cachicame,	325
Cagui,	130, 132
Caitaia,	128
Callitriche,	113
Callitrix,	*ibid*
Camelus,	60
Campagnol,	305
Caprea,	53
Capreolus,	*ibid*
Capricorne,	16
Capybara,	83
Caracal,	189
Carcajou,	195
Cariacou,	54
Caribou,	46
Carigueibeiu,	245
Caſtor,	251
Cavia,	243
Cay,	127
Cayopollin,	208
Cemas,	30
Cerf,	49
Chacal,	158
Chameau,	63
Chamois,	17
Chat,	183
d'Angora,	184
d'Eſpagne,	*ibid*
Chat-pard,	185
Chaus *Plinii*,	186
Chauve-ſouris,	371
Cheval,	1
Chevre,	14
Chevreuil,	53
Chevrotain de Guinea,	28
des Indes,	59
Chien,	241
Chinchè,	233
Cirquinçon,	327
Citillus,	276
Civette,	234
Coaita,	124
Coaſe,	230
Coati,	229
Cochon,	68
d'Inde,	243
Coundou,	264
Coudous,	26
Condoma,	31

	Page
Conepate,	232
Coquallin,	285
Corine,	37
Couguar,	179
Cricetus,	271
Cuniculus,	251
Cynocephalus,	100, 107
D	
Daim,	48
Dama,	30
Daman Iſrael,	296
Dant,	9
Deſman *,	260
Dorcas,	33
Douc,	119
Dromedaire,	60
Dubbah,	161
Dugon,	338
E	
Echinus Terreſtris,	316
Ecureuil,	279
Elan,	40
Elephant,	85
Encourbert,	324
Exquima,	112
F	
Fer a Cheval,	369
Fiber,	255
Foſſane,	237
Fouine,	215
Fourmiller,	333
Furet,	214
Furo,	*ibid*
G	
Galera,	225
Gazelle,	33
Genette,	236
Gerbo,	295
Gibbon,	99, 100
Giraffe,	20
Glis,	289
Glutton,	197
Grimme,	27
Guareba,	122
Guepard †,	
Guevei,	28
Guib,	27
Gulo,	196
H	
Hamſter,	271
Heriſſon,	316
Hermine,	212
Hippelaphus,	50
Hippopotamus,	78
Hyæna,	161
Hyſtrix,	262
J	
Jaguar,	176
Jaguarete,	180
Ibex,	13
Ichneumon,	226
Jevraſchka,	276
Jerbo,	295
Jocko,	96
Ιππος ποταμιος,	78
Iſatis,	155

* *De Buffon*, x. 1. *tab.* 11.

† *De Buffon*, xiii. 254. The ſame with the Hunting Leopard, *No.* 125.

	Page
K	
Kabaſſou,	326
Kevel,	34
Kob,	39
Koba,	38
Κηϱ,	118
L	
Lama,	64
Lamentin,	351
Lant,	9
Lapin,	251
d'Angora,	252
Latax,	239
Lemmar, Lemming,	274
Leo,	164
Leopard,	172
Lepus,	248
Lerot,	290
Lievre,	248
Lion,	164
Loir,	289
Loris,	135
Loup,	149
de Mexique,	151
Loutre,	238
Lupus,	149
Lutra,	238
Lynx,	186
λυγξ,	*ibid*
M	
Maçame,	54
Macaque,	111
Machlis,	40
Magot,	100
Maimon,	105
Malbrouck *,	116
Mandril,	103
Manati,	351
Mangabey,	114
Mangouſte,	226
Manicou,	204
Margay,	182
Marikina,	133
Marmoſe,	207
Marmotte,	269
Marte,	216
Mazames,	54
Meles,	201
Memimna,	59
Mico,	134
Mococo,	137
Monax,	270
Mone,	118
Mongouz,	136
Morſe,	335
Mouffettes †,	230
Moufflon,	18
Mouſtac,	114
Mulet,	3
Mulot,	302
Mus Alpinus,	269
Mus Araneus,	307
Mus Ponticus,	312
Muſc,	56
Muſcardin,	291
Muſmon,	18
Muſtela,	211

* *De Buffon*, xiv. 224. *tab.* xxix. A variety of our *Egret*, No. 81.

† M. *de Buffon*'s generic name for the Polecats which exhale ſo peſtilential a vapour.

Nagor,

N

	Page
Nagor,	30
Nanguer,	*ibid*
Nilgaux,	26
Noctule,	369

O

	Page
Ocelot,	177
Once,	175
Ondatra,	259
Oreillar,	371
Orignal,	40
Ouanderou,	105
Ouarine, *vide* Alloate,	
Ouiſtiti,	132
Ours,	190
Ours blanc de mer,	192

P

	Page
Paca,	244
Pacaſſe,	26
Paco,	66
Palmiſte,	287
Pangolin,	329
Panthera,	170
Papio,	103
Παρδαλις,	170, 175
Pardus,	170
Pareſſeux,	319
Paſan,	25
Patas,	116
Pecari,	72
Pekan,	224
Perouaſca,	233
Petit Gris,	282
Phalanger,	209
Phatagin,	328
Philandre,	210
Phoca,	339
Phoque,	*ibid*
Piloris,	247
Pinche,	13
Pipiſtrelle,	370
Πιθηκος, Pitheque,	98
Platyceros,	48
Polatouche,	293
Pongo,	96
Porc-epic,	262
Puma,	167, 179
Putois,	213
Putorius,	*ibid*

Q

	Page
Quoaita,	124

R

	Page
Rat,	299
d'Eau,	301
Raton,	199
Renard,	152
Renne,	46
Rhinoceros,	75
Riche *,	
Roſelet,	212
Rougette,	359
Rouſſette,	*ibid*
Rupicapra,	17

S

	Page
Sagouin,	130
Sai,	127
Saiga,	35
Saimiri,	128

* The Silver-haired Rabbet.

	Page
Sajou,	126
Saki,	130
Sanglier,	68
de Capvert,	70
Sapajou,	122
Saracovienne,	241
Sarigue,	204
Σαθηριον,	218
Serotine,	370
Serval,	186
Souſlik,	273
Souris,	302
Strepſiceros,	11
Suiſſe, Ecureuil,	288
Surikate,	228
Surmulot,	300
T	
Tajacu,	72
Taiſſon,	201
Talapoin,	115
Talpa,	311
Tamandua,	331
Tamarin,	131
Tanrec,	317
Tapir,	82
Tapeti,	252
Tarandus,	46
Tarſier,	298
Tartarin,	107
Tatous,	523
Taupe,	311
Taupe dorée,	313
Taureau,	4
Tayra,	38
Temamaçama,	54
Tendrac,	317
Thous,	160
Tolai,	253
Tragelaphus,	50
Tucan,	309
Tzeiran,	35
V	
Vache Marine,	335
de Tartarie,	5
Vampire,	362
Vanſire,	224
Vari,	138
Varia,	170
Veſpertilio,	359
Vigogne,	66
Viſon,	224
Viverra,	214
υαίνα,	161
Unau,	321
Urſon,	266
Urſus,	190
Urus,	4
υς τετρακερως,	73
υσριξ,	262
X	
Χοιροπιθηκος,	102
Y	
Yſard,	17
Z	
Zebre,	2
Zemni,	277
Zibeline,	217
Zibet,	235
Zizel,	
Zorille *,	233

* *De Buffon*, xiii. 302. *tab.* xli.

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